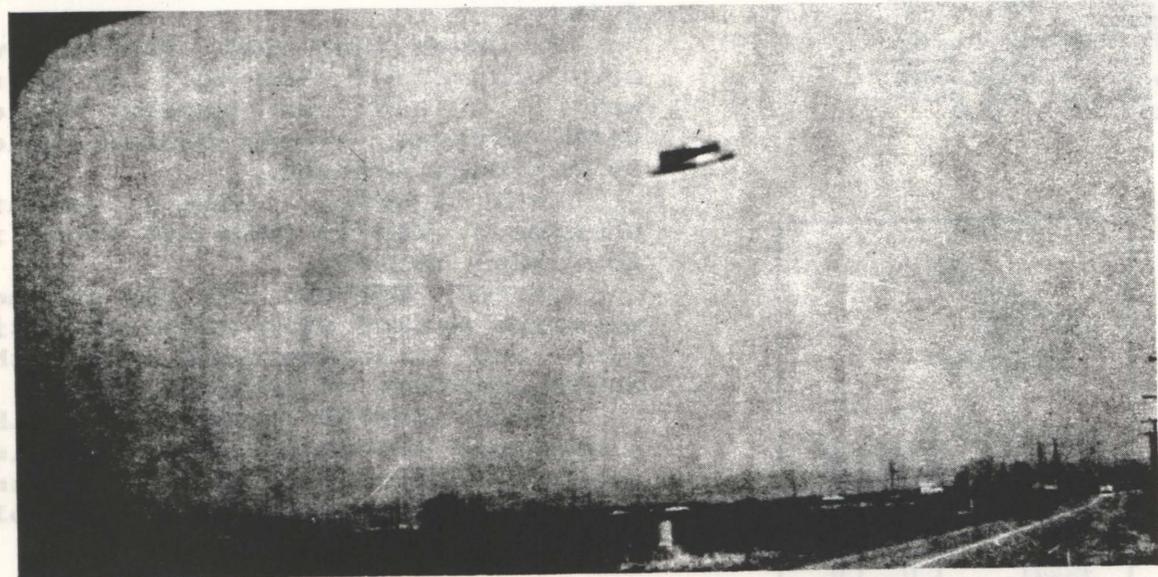
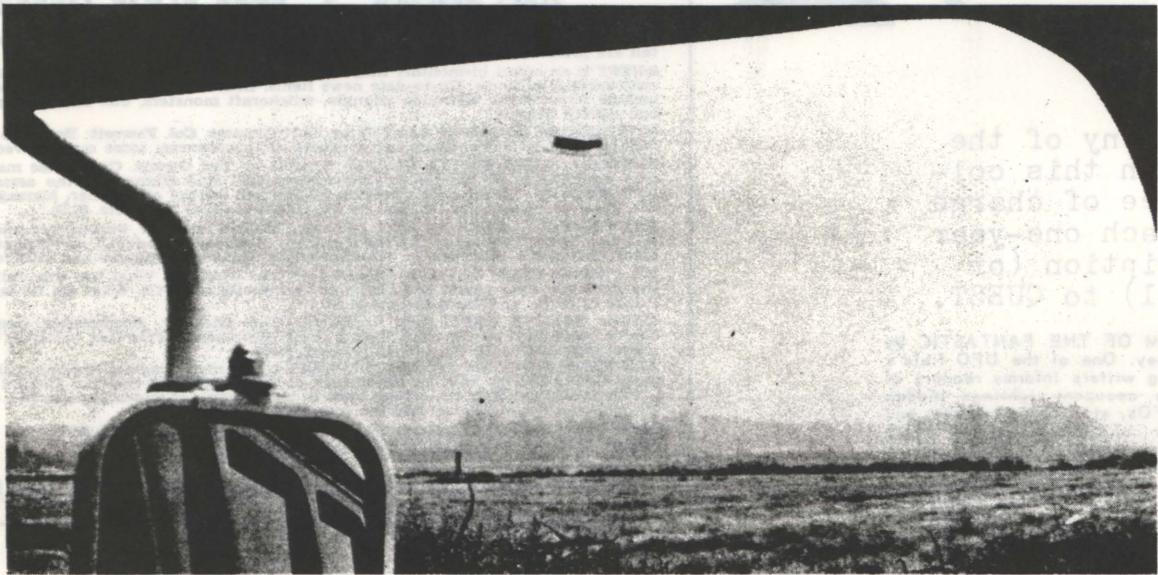


QUEST

VOL. FIVE NO. ONE (WHOLE NO. 25) SEPT.-OCT., 1973 50¢



G & C Publishers
Dept. A
35 Bridge Ave.
Concordville, Pa. 19320



STAFF
 Editor
 Kurt Glemser
 Co-Editors
 Gerald Lovell
 Dennis Stamey
 American Editor
 Ramona Clark
 New Zealand Editor
 Rolf Huyser
 Advisor
 Gene Duplantier

PLEASE ENTER MY SUBSCRIPTION

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

6 issues \$3.00 12 issues \$5.50

Enclosed is cash check money order for \$_____

Choose any of the books in this column free of charge with each one-year subscription (or renewal) to QUEST.

UFOs-REALM OF THE FANTASTIC by Dennis Stamey. One of the UFO field's fastest rising writers informs readers of fallen angels, occupant sightings, hidden aspect of UFOs, etc. Richard Shaver and Kurt Glemser contribute chapters. \$2.00

UFOs: THE UNKNOWN FACTOR by Erich Aggen, Jr. Vital information concerning the link between psychic phenomena and UFOs, 1896-97 saucer flap, mysterious persons in UFO research (Carlos Allende, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Zacharias, etc.), the Allende Letters, etc. \$2.00

UFOLOGY AND THE UFO by John Prytz. Never before published information on the sociology of ufology, UFO flaps, UFO patterns, exo-biology, Adamski and other topics. \$2.00

MEN IN BLACK: STARTLING NEW EVIDENCE by Kurt Glemser. The latest findings on the increasing silencings. Stories & copies of mysterious letters, new MIB cases, etc. \$2.00

THE SAUCER PHENOMENON by Kurt Glemser. An informative book with contributions by many well-known writers. Read about UFOs and Yetis, physical evidence of UFOs, MIB etc. \$2.50

UFO BOOKS • FREE BOOK OFFER

With a one year subscription to QUEST, choose one of the books below free of charge (all are professionally printed by offset).

QUEST is an offset bi-monthly magazine dealing with UFOs, the supernatural and other controversial subjects. Up-to-date news items. In its 4th year. Fully illustrated. Subjects include inner earth, Bermuda triangle, witchcraft monsters, etc. Sample copy 50c. \$3.00 per year (6 issues).

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES by Kurt Glemser. Col. Fawcett; Bermuda and Devil's triangles; recent cases; maps; what causes disappearances; some cases solved; etc. \$1.25.

FLYING SAUCER INTELLIGENCES SPEAK by Ted Owens. Owens has made over 200 true predictions. He predicted plots against LBJ and Nixon and the assassination of R. F. Kennedy. Owens claims healing powers and control of weather. Messages from the SIS, proof of contact, his "curse" on Eagles pro football team, etc. \$1.25.

THE NIGHTWALKERS by Kurt Glemser. Modern cases of werewolves and vampires, 1971 Oklahoma "wolfman," Springhell Jack, "bedroom invaders," mysterious footprints, black dogs and a collection of other monsters. Many photographs and illustrations. \$1.25.

MY FRIEND FROM BEYOND EARTH by Frank Strangia. What was this visitor doing at the Pentagon for 3 years? See his photo and photos of UFOs. What did he say about the future of earth, and Jesus Christ? \$1.00.

UFOs: MENACE FROM THE SKIES by Kurt Glemser. Documented hostility cases; classic cases such as the Fred Reagan case disproven; UFOs that "swallow" airplanes; planes attacked by UFOs; etc. Illustrated. \$1.25.

THE RIDDLE OF THE FLYING SAUCERS by Gordon Lindsay. Describes the most famous UFO sightings with an inside look at the mystery of the first Gemini test flight. Lindsay believes UFOs are among signs in the heavens of which Jesus spoke. A fascinating examination of saucers and the scriptures. \$1.00.

NEW UFO CATALOG. Largest selection of UFO books anywhere. 25c.

NOTE: When sending cheques add 25c for handling.

GALAXY PRESS, 489 Krug St., Kitchener, Ontario N2B 1L2, Canada

THINGS WILL NEVER BE THE SAME!

The world's changing, thrust head-long into a new and uncertain future.

To understand that future, we must understand our past and present - a past and present filled with strange events brushed aside by orthodox science.

Call it UFOs. Call it psychic phenomena. You'll read all about it in CAVEAT EMPTOR.

CAVEAT EMPTOR is the all-new magazine packed with reports, articles and illustrations about the whole spectrum of strange events.

CAVEAT EMPTOR is NOW AVAILABLE! A one year subscription - 4 BIG issues - costs just \$2.00. Please order from (and make checks payable to):

G & G Steinberg
 Dept. A
 22 Strode Ave.
 Coatesville, Pa. 19320



Grunt... Snort... Hissssss...

Egad, It's A Denizen Of The Deep

By Byron Morris

Byron Morris is an oceanographer with the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

THERE IS PROBABLY no more fascinating creature in the minds of men than the elusive sea serpent. Descriptions of it are as old as civilization itself. One might even imagine that when man first learned the art of map-making, one of the first things he located on his primitive charts were the waters frequented by sea serpents.

Man's belief in other mythical creatures such as the mermaid, the unicorn, and the dragon has died out. But the equally ancient belief in the great sea serpent has persisted right down to our own times. Witness the stories of the Loch Ness monster which has created much public excitement — and even considerable sober scientific investigation in recent years. But it is not only the Loch Ness monster that continues to generate stories of sea serpents.

Canada, with its enormous coastline and its heritage of seafaring, was bound to have its fair share of sea serpent tales. Had not the greatest part of Canada's coastline been uninhabited, much of it on the Arctic Ocean, the stories would certainly have been even more numerous. How many sea serpents have basked and frolicked unobserved in Canada's waters, perhaps even washed ashore undiscovered along the coastline?

The first recorded sighting in Canadian waters apparently occurred on July 15, 1825, in Halifax Harbor, where a sea serpent was independently observed from three entirely separate positions. It was seen from a carriage by several young people, from a boat by William Barry and his companions, and from a house by a farmer named Goreham, his family and servants. They described it as having "a body as big as a large tree trunk... The animal had about eight coils or humps to its body, and it was about 60 feet long". It swam in a sort of writhing motion with its head about three feet above the water.

The next summer, William Warburton, an Englishman of Barclays of London, was travelling on the New York packet ship, Silas Richards, when, on June 16, south of Newfoundland, he was able to observe at a distance of only 50 yards a similar creature with humps on the back which "resembled in size and shape those of a dromedary".

Warburton mentioned his encounter during a dinner conversation with an elderly British admiral,

Sir Isaac Coffin. The admiral quickly scoffed at such a preposterous story.

The "many-humped" sea serpent, as Dr. Bernard Heuvelmanns calls it in his book, *In the Wake of the Sea Serpents*, apparently then left the Maritimes for several years, and it wasn't until May 15, 1833, that it was again seen in Canadian waters. This time in Mahone Bay, 40 miles west of Halifax. Three officers and two enlisted men of Her Majesty's Navy were relaxing, presumably sober, on the deck of a fishing boat when they sighted at a distance of 150 to 200 yards, "the head and neck of some denizen of the deep, precisely like those of a common snake, in the act of swimming, the head so far elevated and thrown forward by the curve of the neck as to enable us to see the water under and beyond it". The witnesses estimated the creature to have a head about six feet long, a neck of about the same length; and a total body length of about 80 to 100 feet.

Several reports from this period were compiled by a Nova Scotia naturalist, Reverend John Ambrose, in 1864. He relates that in 1846 James Wilson, a schoolmaster, and a James Boehner, both of Peggy's Cove, were sailing one day in St. Margaret's Bay when they observed a "large serpent with a head about the size of a barrel, and a body in proportion, and with something like a mane flowing down its neck. It carried its head erect, with a slight inclination forward". Wilson thought that the creature was between 70 and 100 feet long.

Reverend Ambrose obviously had a flair for the humor of the time, as testified by his description of the unidentifiable 60-foot-long creature sighted by Joseph Holland, Jacob Kedy, and two other fishermen on the west of the entrance to St. Margaret's Bay in 1849. He writes: "The men had no opportunity of seeing the belly, but what the Americans would call 'a smart chance' of becoming acquainted with the inside of it; for the creature, perceiving the boat, raised its head about 10 feet above water, turned towards it, and opened its jaws... The men now thinking it high time to terminate the interview, pulled vigorously for shore, followed for some distance by the snake, which at length gave up the chase and disappeared".

Reverend Ambrose reports of a later (1864) encounter in the same bay between William Crooks and his son Henry with a much smaller sea serpent. Although reportedly not more than 16 feet long and

(cont. on page 10)

PROFESSORS FIND PROOF THAT:

Dracula Did Walk The Face Of The Earth NOW! Evidence That He May Have Returned!

In northern Romania, two hundred miles inland from the Black Sea, there is a crescent-shaped mountain range that cradles a hilly land area once known as Transylvania.

It is a forboding land of deep mystery. Within the minds of those who dwell in the Carpathian Mountains still resides virtually every superstition known to man. When the night winds whine down from the peaks, the strongest men still shudder and the women place garlic in the windows to ward off unseen spirits.

Through all the centuries that men have lived in this land of beauty by day and mystery by night, the Carpathian Mountains have produced only two sons of note. Ironically, the names of both have become synonomous with evil.

The first was Atilla the Hun who once led hordes of bloodthirsty, barbaric warriors across the face of Western Europe. Where the hooves of his war horses thundered, no man, woman or child was left alive — and no building was left standing.

The second son of note to come from this place was a nobleman who would be remembered by history as a symbol of all that is evil — his name was Count Dracula.

(Continued on page 8)

by **THOMAS HUNT**

A portrait of the real Prince Dracula, who lived in the 15th Century and killed more than 100,000 people during his lifetime.



In Northern Romania, where the legend of Count Dracula began, a body has been washed ashore with two small wounds at the base of the neck. There are no suspects at this point ...except one the police don't like to talk about.

Boston College historians, Dr. Raymond McNally, left, and Dr. Radu Florescu, examine Dracula literature.



At dawn on the morning of September 28, 1971, near the little mountain village of Avrig on the River Oltul in central Romania, an elderly fisherman spotted what first appeared to be a bundle of clothing at the water's edge.

But as his boat drew near the bundle, he saw a leg protruding from the clothing and the long brown tresses of a young woman.

On closer inspection it was obvious that the young woman was dead. The way her arms and legs were twisted, it appeared she had been hurled with great force from the rocks above.

As the old fisherman leaned over the

body, he saw that the face was pretty, even in death. But then he saw something that made him recoil in horror and sent

him fleeing in fear back to the village.

"It is him. He is back," the fisherman later gasped out to the police authorities. At first the authorities had difficulty understanding the old man. But once they had arrived at the death scene, there was no mistaking the subject of his concern.

In the soft flesh at the base of the victim's neck were two wounds only about two inches apart. The body was pale, as though the victim had suffered a great loss of blood.

Inspector Marucus Kolman, unlike many of his neighbors, is a realist. He does not believe in such supernatural legends as vampires and the reincarnation of a man's spirit in the form of a giant bat that roams the night and survives only by drawing the blood from a human victim.

He most certainly did not believe in the legend of Count Dracula which had been created years before by some Englishman.

So, Inspector Kolman went about his task of finding the killer with the cold, careful logic of a trained investigator.

But while Inspector Kolman was cold and calculating, the mountain people were in a panic. Garlic was placed in virtually every window and over every door since there is an ancient belief that garlic wards off evil spirits — including vampires.

Almost everyone who ventured outside after sunset clutched a crucifix for they believed only the sign of the Cross could combat the evil of a dracula.

And in the villages there were whispers that "the Count has returned."

(Continued on page 10)



A 15th Century woodcut showing Dracula dining while men and women were beheaded and impaled on stakes.

The castle at Hunedoara, Romania, said to have been the home of real Prince Dracula.

Bela Lugosi chilled millions of moviegoers with his portrayal of Count Dracula.



Was he a myth ... or master criminal?

Almost one year after the death of Anna Petipa, the cause of her death still remains a mystery.

"The wounds on the throat of the victim were made by a small dagger wielded by a very real person," Inspector Kolman recently told a western correspondent. "She was slain at another location and carried to the rocks above the river then thrown down to the water's edge. We know this because blood was found on the rocks. Very little blood was found at the scene because the victim's head was partially in the water and the current washed much of the blood away.

"I know who the killer is but I do not yet have enough proof," insists Inspector Kolman. "I will get the proof and when I do, believe me the murderer will not be Count Dracula. He will be a very real person."

But the people of the Carpathian Mountains (sometimes called the Transylvanian Alps) are not convinced.

The garlic is still placed in the windows each night and the sound of the wind still causes even the strongest men to shudder. And only recently, a crowd of villagers carrying crucifixes and torches surrounded an inn where a stranger was staying and would have slain the unfortunate traveler had the authorities not intervened in time to save him.

What strange force strikes such terror in the hearts of a people? Who is this Count Dracula — this evil person or thing whose very name can freeze the hearts of otherwise rational men? The true story is almost as fascinating as the legend.

There was a man named Dracula.

He lived 500 years ago and he was not a count. He was a prince who ruled a medium-sized kingdom in what is now



central Romania.

The origins of all the oft-repeated Count Dracula vampire stories stem from this flesh-and-blood human being. But oddly enough, the real exploits of horror perpetrated by the original Dracula pale all the stories ever told about his famous incarnation — Count Dracula, the vampire.

During his brief rule, the original Prince Dracula was responsible for the murder of over 100,000 people.

Long before the words "Count Dracula" became synonymous with ghost story terror, the words "Prince Dracula" struck fear in the hearts of millions of his subjects and wartime enemies.

For almost two decades in the 1400's, Prince Dracula ruled the Romanian province of Wallachia and parts of what later would become Transylvania. He was an active ruler who spent much of his time engaging in foreign wars and the rest terrorizing his subjects.

He was a cunning and vicious ruler who had little patience or trouble with his political enemies — mainly because none of his enemies lived long enough to cause him trouble.

Two professors from Boston College recently spent a great deal of time and effort to historically document the activities of Prince Dracula. The professors are Radu Florsecu, an expert in Romanian and Balkan history, and Raymond McNally, professor of Russian history.

Their findings, which include written historical documents, can make even the most cynical person cringe with disgust. For example:

"In 1462, just after Sultan Mohammed the Great had conquered Constantinople,



Actor Christopher Lee portrays Dracula in English films. Has strong feelings about the legend.

Prince Dracula was fearful the sultan might decide to extend his invasion northward into Romania.

"To discourage such an act, the Prince rounded up 20,000 innocent Turks and most of the Romanian noblemen who he considered his enemies.

"At a site selected by Prince Dracula, his soldiers drove 20,000 sharpened stakes into the ground. Then, on Dracula's orders, all of the prisoners, including the noblemen, were impaled upon the stakes."

The victims were impaled through the rectum, with the points of the stakes emerging from the back at the base of the neck.

Prince Dracula's ghastly demonstration obviously was effective. There was no invasion.

But that was only the beginning of Prince Dracula's bloodlust. At one point in his reign, the prince decided he must do something about the increasing number of poor and elderly people under his dominion. He decided such citizens were completely worthless since they only drained the resources produced by the young. His attitude toward the permanently sick was no different.

For days, the Prince brooded over the problem before his twisted mind came up with a solution.

By royal decree, he announced a great banquet at the home of a nobleman for all of the poor, sick and aged who wanted to attend. Over 1,000 showed up for the feast.

Through the night, the revelers ate good food, drank good wine and toasted the name Dracula. But near dawn, when most of the guests were sleeping, Dracula ordered his soldiers to board up the house. Once the windows and doors were sealed tight, the prince ordered the place



Lugosi, shown during his last days on earth.

put to the torch. He stood and watched until the final scream died in the flames and the structure crumbled into an ashen tomb containing over 1000 bodies.

"I did it so that there would be only healthy and rich and young people in my kingdom," Dracula later wrote.

However, even his closest advisers were so appalled by the act that Dracula decided against continuing his purge of the old, sick and poor.

When it came to those he considered his enemies, the Prince showed no such restraints.

On one occasion, a political enemy of Prince Dracula's was given sanctuary in one of the cities of his kingdom. The ruler was furious.

On the Prince's orders, his soldiers descended on the city and arrested every inhabitant — over 20,000 people.

What followed was a two-day bloodbath. Some of the victims were impaled on stakes (a form of execution that particularly seemed to stimulate Prince Dracula). Other citizens of the town had their heads unceremoniously chopped off. Many of the victims were dismembered and their arms and legs tossed in bloody piles.

There are a number of woodcut illustrations from the 15th century, as well as written accounts, depicting and recounting the horror of that purge.

One woodcut, which appeared on the cover of a pamphlet showed Prince Dracula sitting at a table eating the flesh of his butchered subjects while before him, a soldier dismembered their bodies. In the background of the illustration are

rows of stakes with bodies impaled upon them. Experts have dated the woodcut in the 15th century and there has been speculation that the artist may have been an eyewitness to this unbelievably horrible mass murder.

Actually, almost nothing was known of the real Dracula until very recently. For years, the nation's leading historians had dismissed him as a product of Hollywood imagination.

But Dr. Raymond McNally of Boston College did not buy that explanation. Sixteen years ago, he saw the famed 1931 movie about Count Dracula which starred Bela Lugosi and became the guide for all the Dracula movies to follow. Dr. McNally, a professor of Romanian and Balkan history was fascinated by the prospect that the Dracula character might have been based on a real historical figure.

Next, he read the 1897 novel, "Dracula," written by Bram Stoker, the book upon which the movie was based.

"I found a great deal of true historical and geographical fact in the book," says McNally. "So I said to myself — if these places are real, perhaps the person is real too."

That supposition sent McNally on a 15-year search for the truth. Diligently, he searched through Romanian, German, Slavic and Russian sources. But he admittedly made little headway until 1967 when he teamed up with Dr. Radu Florescu, an expert on Russian history.

At every opportunity, the professors went to Romania. They spent day after day searching through ancient manuscripts in musty museums. The two researchers tramped all over Romania and into Austria and Germany searching for clues.

Finally, they found a portrait of Prince Dracula in the Castle Ambras near Innsbruck, Austria. Dracula appears to have been a bull-necked man with dark piercing eyes and a heavy mustache. In the portrait, he wore a heavily jeweled turban.

After even more searching, McNally and Florescu only recently found Prince Dracula's castle. Its ruins sit atop a 300-foot precipice near the border of Wallachia and Transylvania.

It was over 400 years after the death of Prince Dracula that "Count Dracula" was born in the fertile imagination of Bram (Abraham) Stoker, an English clerk who wanted to be a writer.

In 1897, he wrote a chilling book entitled simply, "Dracula." It was an instant success. Oddly enough, Stoker never wrote anything else worthy of mention.

Also odd is the fact that there is no known record of Stoker ever visiting the



Renewed interest in Dracula legend has resulted in rash of horror movies. This is a scene from "Dr. Jekyll and Sister Hyde."

area about which he writes with such accuracy. How he managed to acquire so much knowledge about the man Dracula himself is still a great mystery because he used information in his book that has only been substantiated by historians in the last couple of years.

In Stoker's book, he tells the chilling story of an evil spirit who sleeps in his coffin by day and rises by night to suck the blood of his victims.

But this is how he describes the original Dracula:

"He must, indeed, have been that Voivode Dracula who won his name against the Turk, over the great river on the very frontier of Turkey-land. If it be so, then he is no common man; for in that time and for centuries after, he was spoken of as the cleverest and the most cunning, as well as the bravest of the sons of the 'land beyond the forest.'

"That mighty brain and that iron resolution went with him to his grave and are even now arrayed against us," wrote Stoker.

"The Draculas were . . . a great and noble race, though now and again there were scions who were held by their coevals to have had dealings with the evil one. They learned his secrets in the scholomance, amongst the mountains over Lake Hermanstadt, where the devil claims the tenth scholar as his due.

"In the records are such words as 'stregoica' — witch, 'ordog' and 'pokol' — Satan and hell. And in one manuscript, this very Dracula is spoken of as 'wampyr' — which we all understand too well."

The reference obviously is to one who likes human blood.

In his novel, Stoker is meticulous in his detail. His description of the "Count's" castle is accurate in location and architecture — although the real castle site only recently was discovered by historians.

At one point, he describes a Russian steamship named the "Demeter" which transported the body of Count Dracula

from Romania to London. In actuality, there was such a vessel. Numerous addresses mentioned in the book are true and accurate. A firm named Carter, Paterson & Co., which according to Stoker removed a number of caskets from the steamship, was an actual firm in London. Such accuracies have left Dracula historians to wonder how much more of Stoker's manuscript might be real.

Shortly after the book "Dracula" was published, it became an instant success. Then, interest in it died down until 1931 when a Hollywood producer decided to make the movie version. Russian actor Bela Lugosi was chosen to play the part of Count Dracula.

The movie became a film classic — the standard for hundreds of horror films to follow. Since the first "Count Dracula" flickered onto the screen, millions of moviegoers have cringed in their seats at the sight of the evil one's flashing fangs and ghostly smile.

Count Dracula, as we know him today, has been characterized as the reincarnation of an evil man with strange, supernatural powers that allow him to take many physical forms. But always, before drawing the blood from a victim, he becomes a vampire. According to the legend created by Stoker, Count Dracula is powerless during the daylight hours from dawn to dusk. During this time, he flees back to his tomb to wait for the darkness. With the night, he comes forth once more to prey on his helpless victims.

According to the Stoker novel, the real Count Dracula was slain when a group of men pursued him from England back to his native Romania. They accomplished the ghastly feat by driving a stake through his heart and cutting off his head.

But many residents of the Carpathian Mountains do not believe it. They are convinced that the Count will always be with them, waiting in the shadows to satisfy his terrible blood lust. And cases like the one at Avrig do little to relieve their fears.

It is a case Inspector Kolman wants very much to solve because he believes he has something to prove to his superstitious fellow countrymen.

"It is the writers and novelists who keep this unfortunate legend alive," he complained. "When I arrest the murderer and he turns out to be a flesh and blood person, there will be no mystique left and nobody will want to write about it."

For persons in the United States, Dracula has become little more than an entertainment — a shadowy figure who sends chills along the spines of theatergoers. Little do these theater patrons realize that Dracula is a very real person to the citizens of central Romania — a name that has represented a living terror for over five hundred years.

What of the original Dracula — the bloody prince with whom the legend began? Was he an absolute madman?

Dr. Florescu, after a great deal of research, offers this insight into Prince Dracula's character:

"I believe he occasionally became demented, but I would not call him an absolute madman," he said. "Sometimes Prince Dracula was rational — perhaps even brilliant. His terrorism, I would say, was excessive even for his age. When he did become demented, he obviously had an obsession to impale people."

During those "demented" periods, Prince Dracula apparently murdered at least 100,000 people. These represent civilian deaths only. His soldiers killed thousands more in battle.

Only one other man in history can approach his record for mass murder — and that man was Adolph Hitler. But while Hitler did his killing with signed orders from a plush office, Prince Dracula was always on the scene, directing the slaughters and apparently enjoying the bloody spectacles.

By his acts, one can only surmise that he might have been pleased had he known that his name would live as a symbol of terror, five hundred years after his death.

(cont. from page 3)

about 2 feet in diameter, "it was swimming in the land wash, apparently endeavoring to get ashore, which consummation to its labors appears not to have been wished by Mr. Crooks, who, with his son, incontinently took to their heels, nor did they consider themselves safe until once more surrounded by the houses of Peggy's Cove."

The many-humped sea serpent seems to have then disappeared from the Maritimes again, and except for the "sea giraffe" met by the steamer Corinthian off the Grand Banks in August, 1913, the sightings of sea serpents in Canadian waters then shifts almost entirely to the coast of British Columbia. Up to this time, the only sea

serpent ever reported from the Pacific coast of North America was one seen in 1846 by Captain Hope of the Fly in the Gulf of California.

Interestingly, it is not the many-humped sea monster that is reported, but an entirely new creature, later to be called a "mer horse". The earliest recorded sighting was by Mrs. Hildegaard Forbes, when in August, 1912, on a steamer bound for Skagway, Alaska, she saw a creature of about 40 feet. "He was definitely snake-like; head raised and steady all the time he was in view [several minutes] . . . his mane seemed like seaweed." But Mrs. Forbes did not report her sighting until many years after its event.

As is often the case, it is a report by a well-known person that en-

courages others to publicly admit their sightings. A citizen's initial reluctance, in the face of public ridicule, to admit to having seen, or to having thought he had seen a sea serpent is entirely understandable, as we shall see.

It was the sighting reported in 1933 by the clerk to the British

Columbia Legislature; Major W. H. Langley, who also happened to be a barrister, that almost made it respectable. The major publicly testified that on Oct. 1, 1933, he and his wife were sailing between Discovery and Chatham Islands, when they heard "... a very loud noise, something between a grunt and a snort accompanied by a huge hiss". Looking in the direction of the noise the couple saw "a huge object about 90 to 100 feet off ..."

Major Langley's report brought forth an account of a sighting made the previous year by F. W. Kemp, an official of the British Columbia Provincial Archives. In a report to the Victoria Daily Times, Kemp vividly describes that on Aug. 10, 1932, "I was with my wife and son on Chatham Island on the Strait of Juan de Fuca. My wife called my attention to a mysterious something coming through the channel between Strong Tide Island and Chatham Island. Imagine my astonishment on observing a huge creature with head out of the water travelling about four miles per hour against the tide. Even at that speed a considerable wash was thrown on the rocks, which gave me the impression that it was more reptile than serpent to make so much displacement."

Kemp continues: "The channel at this point is about 500 yards wide. Swimming to the steep rocks of the island opposite, the creature shot its head from side to side, appeared to be taking its bearings. Then fold after fold of its body came to the surface. Towards the tail it appeared serrated with something moving flail-like at the extreme end. The movements were like those of a crocodile. Around the head appeared a sort of mane, which drifted round the body like kelp."

"The thing's presence seemed to change the whole landscape, which makes it difficult to describe my experiences. It did not seem to belong to the present scheme of things, but rather to the Long Ago when the world was young. The position it held on the rock was momentary. My wife and 16-year-old son ran to a point of land to get a clearer view. I think the sounds they made disturbed the animal. The sea being very calm, it seemed to slip back into deep water, there was a great commotion under the surface and it disappeared like a flash."

Kemp calculated the creature's length to be not less than 80 feet, and the body must have been 5 feet thick. "I did not report my strange adventure except to one or two trusted friends, for fear of ridicule and unbelief. About a year later, it fell to Major Langley's lot to see the same, or at any rate, a similar monster in the vicinity also of Chatham Island. I enclose sketches."

What Kemp illustrates is clearly an animal unknown to science.

The story was now out. Within a week, Archie Wills, then the news editor of the Victoria Daily Times had "a dozen letters from other people who said they had seen the serpent, but had refrained from saying anything about it for fear of ridicule". Eventually, Wills had nearly a hundred signed and verified reports from persons who had seen the monster and he even blessed the creature with a name, Cadborosaurus, or "Caddy" for short, in honor of Cadboro near Victoria, where the creature was first reported.

Three days after Major Langley's sighting, R. C. Ross, a well-known yachtsman, saw the animal, also near Chatham Island. Soon the radio stations took up the affair and "Have you seen Caddy?" was the constant cry.

It was learned that the Chinook Indians of BC had been familiar with Caddy for centuries. They called him "Hiachuckaluck". Some witnesses even said that Caddy had a mate named Amy, who was slightly smaller. She had a horselike head without visible eyes or ears, no whiskers or moustache — as befits a lady — and what is more, no mane.

Then came the war years, and there were more important things for the press to worry about than sea serpents. Nevertheless, the cadborosaurus was not totally forgotten. In April, 1942, he was seen off Estevan Point. When in the same year a Japanese submarine shelled this desolate point, the fishermen of the area were certain that the Japanese had been firing at Caddy, having mistaken him for a secret new Canadian weapon.

Such, apparently, is the lot of a sea serpent! Though the Japanese might miss, a Canadian fisherman would not. Or so boasted Ernest Lee, who claimed that in the spring of 1943, off Vancouver Island, he twice rammed the monster with his motor fishing boat, and Caddy had "sunk to rise no more".

The Victorians were hardly amused by this unpleasant turn of events, but their indignation was short lived. Caddy was soon sighted again and again. So numerous were the reports that in 1946, A. K. Martin of Vancouver tried to form a syndicate to capture Caddy and publicly display him as part of the anniversary celebrations of the founding of Vancouver. His efforts came to naught, which was probably fortunate, since animal lovers, remembering the lovable monster's "warm and kindly eyes", protested indignantly against the scheme.

Caddy apparently frolicked in his continued freedom. Then in early 1947, Henry Schwarz, a timber merchant from Alberni, discovered the remains of a huge animal on the rocky shore of the west coast of Vancouver Island near Effingham. It had a head the size of a sheep's, and a spinal column 40 feet long. Was Caddy dead?

The carcass was taken to the Dominion Fisheries Biological Station, Nanaimo, where it was examined by experts. The carcass proved to be that of a basking shark in the late stages of decay. Perhaps Caddy was in reality a basking shark. At any rate, three years passed without another report of Caddy. Then, on Feb. 5, 1950, Caddy was sighted again. This time by Judge James Thomas Brown, president of the King's Bench of Saskatchewan, who was vacationing with his family in Victoria.

Again, on Feb. 13, 1953, some 10 people saw Caddy, from different points of view, as he swam for more than an hour in Qualicum Bay.

A year later, in February, 1954, he was seen by several inhabitants of Nanaimo.

In April, 1958, a sea serpent, judged to be about 12 feet long and one foot thick, was sighted off Whidbey Island in Puget Sound by several people. Was this a baby cadborosaurus?

In 1959, on July 19, Caddy was again spotted, this time by an entire family from Victoria who were fishing from two boats near Race Rocks. They all saw from a distance of only 100 yards, Caddy's jagged dorsal crest swimming through the water at very great speed.

On Boxing Day, 1960, a Sidney couple saw Caddy about a half-mile from town. He was reported to be heading southwards with his head raised some eight feet above the water. The couple said that their attention was attracted to Caddy by clouds of gulls which seemed to be diving at him.

The era of Caddy seems to end in February, 1962, with a report by Mr. and Mrs. Alan Maclean. Mrs. Maclean saw it first from her country house on the Campbell River on Vancouver Island.

This monster was only 18 feet long, and may have been the baby Caddy again. When Mr. Maclean came home, he saw it too and immediately telephoned his friend Ted Smitheringale to come and see it. But before Smitheringale arrived, two fishermen shot at the creature and it disappeared.

The two fishermen who shot at it thought it was a sea lion, but the Macleans who saw it from higher ground, and were able to watch it wallow in the seaweed for 15 minutes, denied any resemblance of what they saw to a sea lion.

At all events, it caused poor Alan Maclean, who seems perfectly sincere, to receive a flood of mail which included invitations to speak at a forthcoming Liars' Congress, a card offering him honorary life membership in Alcoholics Anonymous, and several offers to have his eyes tested free of charge. ◀

Spaceview Magazine

If you are fascinated by Flying Saucer Topics, Space News, UFO News, then Spaceview is meant for you! An independent magazine specializing in world UFO news and the Flying Saucer Scene. Published bi-monthly, SPACEVIEW is professionally printed, with justified columns, and bound in an attractive art paper cover. Six issues for only \$2.95. Subscribe and receive a FREE bonus — a color photo of an authentic UFO plus a FREE back issue of SPACEVIEW. For your subscription, write:

SPACEVIEW MAGAZINE, Dept.
Suite 103, Goodhue Bldg.
Beaumont, Texas 77701

SPECTRUM is an entirely new journal of the unexplained, with articles by top journalists in the field of paranormal research: John Keel, Otto Binder, Ramona Clark, Dennis Stamey and many others. Published quarterly in clear mimeograph with illustrations by a professional artist. Published by the Paranormal Scientific Investigation Associates. Membership is \$4.00 per year (USA), \$5.00 foreign, single copies \$1.00. Send check or money order to: Ramona Clark (Director), P.O. Box 50605, Jacksonville Beach, Fla. 32250, U.S.A.

BOOKS

Dracula work heavy

A DREAM OF DRACULA by Leonard Wolf (Little, Brown and Company, 327 pages, \$19.95).

Leonard Wolf's fascination with Dracula is understandable. The professor of English literature at California State University, San Francisco, was born in that region of Romania selected by Bram Stoker, a 19th-century British novelist, as the homeland of that most definitive of vampires, Count Dracula.

I doubt if many readers, however, will be all that fascinated with Wolf's book. In it, the subject of Dracula and the vampiric ritual of blood-sucking seems to be an excuse to make reference to the works of countless other authors (12 pages are devoted to listing the sources of some 298 footnotes and another six pages of bibliography include 221 works quoted from) of a variety of blood-letting and death-related subjects.

As a literary treatise, it is

probably very good and certainly Wolf's research has been extensive, but that portion of the general reading public likely to have an interest in vampires will need a lot of patience to carry them over the multitude of digressions.

The range of Wolf's digressions is probably summed up in his own assessment of Stoker's book: "Dracula, then, is a novel that lurches toward greatness, stumbling over perceived and unperceived mysteries: Christianity, insanity, identity, a spectrum of incest possibilities, marriage, homosexuality, immortality and death. All of them are bound together in the inclusive meanings of blood."

A few interesting facts do come to light in A Dream of Dracula. For instance, the original Dracula of Stoker's invention was not destroyed with a stake pounded through his heart. One person plunged a knife into his heart while another decapitated him. —

Victor Stanton

Kitchener-Waterloo Record, Feb. 10/73

INSIDE THE CULTS edited by Tracy Cabot (Holloway House Publishing, Co., 1970, 252 pages, \$1.50).

This book deals with various American cults from the Hare Krishna to the Church of Satan. The book is divided into five parts — "Church or Cult?" (Scientology, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Universal Life Church); "Sex Cults Everywhere" (Tantra yoga, Guy-cont. on page 13)

on Society, nude therapy); "Utopia For The Asking" (communes, Aqualandia, the Eternal Family); "East Moves West" (Hare Krishna, Nam Myoho, astrology, witchcraft, Church of Satan, tarot cards); and "Cults of Violence" (Manson family, homosexuality).

An insight is given into the cults and some are exposed for their money-making ways, namely the Mormons and the Church of Scientology.

The beginner will find the witchcraft chapters interesting whereas the widely-read has seen it all before. The book is entertaining and a valuable addition to anyone's library.

LETTERS

Dear Kurt:

You put out a really nice magazine by any standards...especially considering the (apparently) low budget. Keep up the good work.

Joel Amkraut
Palo Alto, Calif.

Dear Editor:

My college teacher of Russian History is an Eastern European named Richard Woytak. One day he told us about the time he was waiting for a train in southern Poland.....

Waiting for trains in Eastern Europe can be a lot of fun because the trains are all pulled by huffing and puffing steam locomotives. This morning there was nothing in sight except the town of Zomkowic Slasue in the distance over the woods and fields and a Silesian station-master.

"What was the town called under the Germans?" asked Mr. Woytak.

"Frankenstein," said the station-master, sweeping out the platform.

Mr. Woytak thought about this for a while and started walking over the fields towards the town. The train would not come for another two hours. The town wasn't much, just a square and a few side streets full of houses, shops, and Catholic churches. There were two girls in the square selling potatoes.

"Which way is the castle?" asked Mr. Woytak. The girls pointed to a low hill beyond the town.

The castle was a monstrous ruin. The morning was warm and drowsy, and the wind rustled the grass on the hillside. There was no one in sight except for some boys drinking vodka and some goats.

"Where is the main church?" he asked. The girls pointed down a side street.

The church was a squat stone building with a tall pointed spire. The sexton was sweeping off the front steps. Mr. Woytak stepped inside. It was a typical Polish church. There were high windows and sunbeams full of dusty air. All around the walls were entrances to family chapels of long ago.

Over the iron grillwork doors were the old Polish and German names. Mr. Woytak walked along, peering at the inscriptions until he came to

the last one. Over the door, ingraved in marble were the words.....
FAMILIA FRANKENSTEIN. Mr. Woytak hurried back to the sexton and asked to see the Frankenstein chapel.

"Why?" asked the sexton, leaning on his broom. He could not understand what on earth Mr. Woytak wanted to see, but after pocketing a few crisp bills he produced an immense iron key and unlocked the door of the chapel.

The door swung back with an indignant groan of hinges. The light was dim in the chapel, but Mr. Woytak could make out the inscription on the marble vaults. Each vault was topped by marble figures, men and women, in various positions of repose. The dates began with 1518, 1520. Mr. Woytak moved from vault to vault, and came at last to one with no figure atop it, only a skull and crossbones, and a plaque:

FRANKENSTEIN, DOCTORIS PHILOSOPHIAE, BARON Etc. 1727.

"I've found him!" shrieked Mr. Woytak, and rushed from the chapel to tell the world.

Everybody has heard of Dr. Frankenstein, from Mary Shelley to Forrest J. Ackerman, everyone, except the Poles. In any other country, Frankenstein's home town would be a tourist attraction. But not in Poland.

Rick Cross
Monterey, Calif.
(reprinted from MAYBE)

OUR PUBLICATIONS CORNER



Galaxy Press Bestsellers for 1972:

1. Flying Saucers From Beyond Our Dimension by Kurt Glemser
2. Flying Saucers And The Inner Earth by Kurt Glemser
3. The Men In Black Report by Kurt Glemser
4. UFOs And The Dark Forces by Dennis Stamey
5. UFOs: A Venture Into Nowhere by Dennis Stamey
6. UFOs: The Unknown Factor by Erich Aggen, Jr.
7. UFOs - Realm of the Fantastic by Dennis Stamey
8. Men In Black: Startling New Evidence by Kurt Glemser
9. How to Contact Space People by Ted Owens (Saucerian Press)
10. Flying Saucer Intelligences Speak by Ted Owens
11. Ufology And The UFO by John Prytz
12. My Friend From Beyond Earth by Frank Stranges
13. UFOs And The Bible by M.K. Jessup (Saucerian Press)
14. UFO Report - 1969 by Kurt Glemser
15. The Saucer Phenomenon by Kurt Glemser

New For 1973:

ALIEN CONTACT by Kurt Glemser. This booklet deals with contact made by aliens via TV, radio, telephone, etc. A startling and informative publi-

cation. \$1.00

THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF MODERN WITCHCRAFT. Eleven authors contributed to make this one of the best written books available on witchcraft as it is being practised in modern times. British and American witchcraft is dealt with. Some of the personalities covered include the Bucklands, Sybil Leek, Alex Sanders, Anton LaVey, etc. The book is profusely illustrated and includes scenes from the controversial US film "Witchcraft '70". \$1.25

TOPLESS/BOTTOMLESS. This booklet takes you right from the early topless swimsuit to the monokini and the topless/bottomless dancers. An illustrated, revealing photo essay of topless dancers (Carol Doda, Yvonne d'Angers, etc.), strippers, massage parlors, nude beaches, the annual artists and models ball, etc. \$1.25

IT'S UNCANNY By John Macklin. This world famous British writer brings you a collection of true occult stories on disappearances, precognition, curses, etc. \$1.00.

RAQUEL WEICH. This album of fabulous photos is a collector's item already. Some of the photos were taken before she became famous. Second printing. \$1.25

UFO Catalog. Our new 1973-74 catalog contains the largest selection of UFO books in the world, over 125 titles in stock, some of which we have never offered before. Imported books at low prices, out-of-print books, etc. 16 pages. 25¢

DAILY MIRROR, Saturday, February 3, 1973

SUNDAY SCHOOL CHIEF IN MIND CULT

By JAMES WILSON

THE HORRIFYING secret of a village Sunday School was revealed yesterday.

Children were terrified by hellfire sermons and Devil talk from a man they called "The Frightener."

The man, who set up the Sunday School in Fritton, Norfolk, is now the leader of a mysterious cult in nearby Great Yarmouth.

Last night three members of the cult were still in hospital after being found in a frenzy.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL was started two years ago by the fifty-seven-year-old man

and his wife. Fifteen local children attended, but were soon scared away.

One villager said: "At least one child was deeply frightened after being told he would die and meet the Devil."

A mother who sent her son and daughter to the school said: "They seemed frightened about something and I learned that the man had been talking about the Devil."

THE CULT, in which members chant

phrases incessantly, is known as "Glossolalia."

Two men and a woman were found in a Great Yarmouth house on Wednesday night in an advanced state of trance after constantly chanting "Baby Jesus."

They were Valerie Brett, 32, a nurse, her brother Clifford, 23, an ex-Salvation Army officer, and David Bircham, 26.

With them was the man a village knew as "The Frightener."

LOST SHIP MYSTERY

A JOINT team of scientists and men from the Army and R.A.F. have found the wreck of a ship which vanished without trace 52 years ago.

The team, studying wild-life on the tiny, uninhabited island of Egmont in the Indian Ocean, made the discovery while diving in 150ft. of water.

Still visible was the ship's bell with its name Elmaren. The 6,000-ton Swedish cargo ship had hit a submerged reef and tore a hole in its side.

Yesterday Lloyd's Register of

Sunday Express Reporter

Shipping said the vessel had been on its way from Australia to South America when it vanished.

But the point where it sank was miles off its course.

A Lloyd's spokesman said: "What happened has never been established. It was just put down as one of those great sea mysteries."

A Ministry of Defence spokesman said when they had reported the sighting of the wreck to the Hydrographics Office they had replied that there were no known wrecks in that area.

A defence spokesman said: "It could be that some of the

crew did get away in the lifeboats and are still alive to this day. We are passing everything back to Sweden in the hope of solving this mystery."

Yesterday as they arrived back at Brize Norton, Oxfordshire, team leader Squadron Leader John "Dicky" Bird, said: "There are several very mysterious aspects of this wreck."

"For instance, it appeared to have aluminium girders of a type only developed in the last 15 years.

"We found most of the cargo and the engine blocks of the ship but there was not a sign of any remains of the crew. And there were no lifeboats."

Sunday Express, London
January 20, 1973



Chased, baited and filmed, Nessie eludes scientists

Kitchener-Waterloo Record Dec. 5/72



SPACE VISITOR

An unidentified flying object — "like a huge, luminous wheel" — has been spotted by Bourne-mouth coastguards.

The Sun, London, England
February 13, 1973

Dog senses death—and wins a V.C.

BONN: The hurricane that swept through Northern Europe last November was at its height when widow Anna Buck left her farmhouse at Luebeck to feed her chickens.

But she had walked only a few steps when the family dog Caesar, a St. Bernard, rushed after her.

Taking her coat between his teeth Caesar pulled her back into the house.

She was only just inside the doorway when tiles and masonry ripped from the roof by 100 miles an hour wind crashed where she would have been standing.

Anna said later: "If Caesar had not pulled me back I would have been killed."

Now Caesar has been awarded West Germany's highest valour award for dogs—a gold medal from the Animal Rescue Society.

Sunday Express, London
February 11, 1973

LOCH NESS, Scotland (AP)

An intrepid investigator with the words "Bristol University" inscribed on her sweatshirt trained an anxious telescopic eye over the misty waters. At the ready stood a camera with a 36-inch lens and a battery of wind and depth instruments.

"There was a sighting last night, you know . . . in the moonlight off Urquhart Castle," she said with professional calm, raking the horizon like a U-boat commander in one of those old movies. "Second one this month, but of course we're thinking in terms of a breeding herd."

A breeding herd of what, she didn't say, and it seemed monstrous to ask. The sun went down, the wind came up and the purple fell out of the glen into 24-mile-long Loch Ness before she capped her telescope and disappeared into one of the little house trailers on the shore.

Being a scientific investigator with the Loch Ness Investigation Bureau Ltd., it seems, requires patience, as well as total indifference to pay, the Scottish weather, and a high threshold of ridicule. Also required is an icy nerve for dissecting salmon and eels to see who's been dining on what way down there.

Only once in every 350 man-hours of watching, bureau statistics indicate, is it given for mortal man to witness the massive fury of water, the frightful hiss of steam and the gigantic bow wave that signify the Loch Ness monster is having another identity crisis.

A Royal Air Force photo intelligence team said there was something "almost certainly animate" after studying some photos made in mirror-calm conditions a few seasons ago.

Poor Nessie, as real scientific investigators never call her, has had a time of it. In the last 10 years she has been sighted by 3,000 lookers, spied on by underwater cameras, pursued by submarines, monitored by radar, sonar and echo devices, startled by underwater noise generators and baited with an aphrodisiac that was guaranteed to inflame the passions of a brontosaurus but got nary a rise from her. She has been pestered by voyeurs in diving bells and scuba gear, been the subject of three controversial books, a couple hundred feet of fuzzy movie film and innumerable scientific expeditions, including last year's two-week monster

rally sponsored by The Daily Mail, all without yielding up her true identity.

This passion for anonymity has caused her to be variously identified as a giant eel, a long-necked seal, a monster snail, a water kelpie, a giant squid, a maxi-mollusk, a sea elephant, a killer whale, a huge otter, a blind salmon, a dead tree trunk and, ignominiously, a belch of peat from the gaseous bottom of Britain's deepest lake.

In her day, which may go back 150 million years, she has been called a diplodacus, a plesiosaur, a gastropod, a pinnipe and an elasmosaur, all unflattering scientific terms.

At any rate, she has been around long enough to win the traditional British sympathy for the underdog. Since 1934, it has been illegal to kill or catch the monster.

Except for the number of humps, all recent sightings conform to a composite creation with the small pronged head and long neck of a giraffe, the skin of an elephant, a rounded back like a dinosaur, four to six flippers and a wiggle like a reptile.

The bureau itself leans toward "a breeding herd cut off from the sea 5,000 to 7,000 years ago." Dan Taylor, an American submariner who prowled the murky bottom, estimated the herd "between 20 and 50."

How a geriatric left-over from a passing glacier manages to survive without popping up more often for air al-

ways has been a source of scientific inquiry. Rev. Aloysius Carruth, a monk in the Benedictine Abbey at Fort Augustus on the westernmost shore, advances the theory of underwater caverns sloping upwards beneath the surrounding glens to form air pockets.

Father Aloysius, who has written a book on the subject, never has seen the monster, but his brother, the prior, has.

"I was out in a boat with two friends in bright sunshine," Edmund Carruth, the prior, recalls that summer day in 1940.

"She surfaced not 200 yards away, played around for a while and had a good gawk at us before she swam away. I thought I detected a smile on her face as she dove out of sight."

GALAXY PRESS,
489 Krug St.,
Kitchener, Ont.,
CANADA N2B 1L2

PRINTED MATTER