

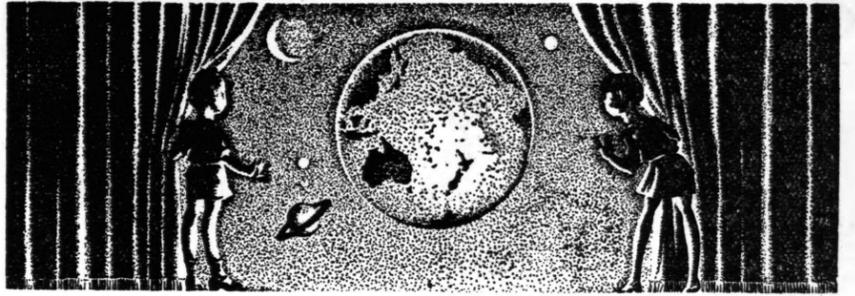
"SPACE PROBE"

NOW A TWO-WAY TRAFFIC

Edited by
HAROLD H. FULTON
Director.

C.S.I. (N.Z.) FOUNDED
12th OCTOBER, 1952

Quarterly Newspaper of Civilian Saucer Investigation (N.Z.)
P.O. BOX 72, ONEHUNGA, S.E.5, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND
Incorporating "FLYING SAUCERS" Fact—Not Fiction



Vol. 5 No. 3 and 4

JAN. - JUNE, 1958

Phone 597-041

Non-profit Research
Organization

LATEST ARRESTING OBSERVATIONS AND SERIOUS PROGRESS REPORTS ON EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL VISITATIONS -
EARTH SATELLITES - ASTRONAUTICS - AERONAUTICS AND ALL MATTERS COMPLIMENTARY TO THE COMING SPACE AGE

★ FULL REPORT TAKEN FROM "NICAP" JANUARY ISSUE "U.F.O. INVESTIGATOR" —

SPACE OBJECTS BUZZ U.S. BYWAYS & SKYWAYS WITH VIVID VENGEANCE Explain-away "Experts" Hard Pressed For Brush-off Answers

DIRECTOR KEYHOE REPORTS IN FULL ON THE U.S.A. NOVEMBER UFO CRISIS . . .

According to United States Air Force spokesmen, the November UFO sightings were a combination of errors, lies, incompetence, hysteria, and the inability of even highly trained aerial observers to recognize familiar objects. NICAP presents the following detailed account of the situation so that members and the press may decide whether or not the truth was deliberately hidden.

For two taut weeks in November, as verified UFO reports poured in from trained observers, the U.S. Air Force faced a growing crisis. Under a barrage of questions from the press, Air Force Headquarter's officials battled to offset the dramatic news stories and public demands for the facts. The battle was won, but only after—

- The Air Force had labelled a Coast Guard officer and Coast Guard radar experts as incompetent.
- The Air Force Public Information Officer at White Sands Proving Ground had warned all Air Force personnel of official punishment if they publicly revealed UFO sightings.
- A rocket engineer at White Sands, whose story first was called "satisfactory" by the Air Force, was isolated in a hospital because of "nervous tension" after which his story was publicly labelled a hoax by Air Force Headquarters.
- A Navy pilot, witness to a UFO sighting in California, had been told not to appear on a television network programme.
- The senior Public Information Officer at Los Angeles had practically reversed himself, after revealing serious Air Force concern and urging the Secretary of the Air Force to let the public know whether the UFOs were extra-terrestrial or earthmade.
- The Air Force had labelled most reports as "humbug," ridiculing hundreds of reputable and qualified observers, including even Air Force pilots, radarmen, guided missile trackers and other Air Force specialists.
- Air Force officials had blamed the November sightings on hysteria caused by the Sputnik satellites—even the reports by CAA tower operators, airline pilots, and members of the armed forces whose duties require cool-headed thinking and an absolute lack of hysteria. The pre-Sputnik sightings were blamed on other causes, listed later in this report.

The following report includes most of the factual evidence, though some sightings are omitted from lack of space. The key November cases will be familiar, but other important items and certain behind-the-scenes details may cast a new light on the entire November crisis.

During October there had been an increase in UFO reports, but few had been published. None of the military pilots' encounters had leaked to the press.

The first big November case to hit the papers occurred at Levelland, Texas, on Sunday, November 3, 1957.

However, before this action started there were three other sightings—possibly linked. At 8 p.m. on November 2, Odis Echols, owner of Station KCLV in Clovis, New Mexico, saw a strange glowing object speeding south-east. Not long afterward the Ground Observer Corps at Midland, Texas, logged reports of a large bluish object flying west at low altitude. At 11:20 p.m. CAA tower operators Calvin Harris and Sandy McKean—on duty in the Amarillo Airport tower—sighted a peculiar bluish object moving through the sky. Never before, said McKean, had they seen anything so spectacular.

Then the Levelland story began to break. Between 11:15 p.m. Saturday night and 1:30 a.m. Sunday, a huge oval-shaped object was reported as landing or closely approaching trucks and cars on Highway No. 116. In three cases, as established by Sheriff Weir Clem, close passage of the UFO had stopped car engines and dimmed or put out headlights.

At 1:30 a.m. Clem and Deputy Sheriff Pat McCulloch saw the glow from the object as it crossed above the highway brightly lighting the pavement. This light also was seen by Patrolmen Lee Hargrove and Floyd Gavin, following in separate cars.

In general, the reports agreed. The mysterious object was 125 to 200 feet long, oval shaped, flat on the bottom. In rising vertically, it glowed a neon-red; in its brief landings on the road, the light became bluish-green.

Each observer was interviewed separately by Sheriff Clem and fortunately these interviews were witnessed by NICAP Member James Lee, who had rushed to the scene to investigate for the Committee. In Lee's phone report to NICAP he stressed the witnesses' sincerity. Both he and the sheriff were convinced the reports were true.

(A few days afterward, Sheriff Clem and Mr. Lee were told that the engines of two grain combine machines at Pettit, near Levelland, were stopped at the same time as the Levelland incident, apparently by the same flying object.)

Undisclosed until later, a similar sighting was made at 3:00 a.m. Sunday by Army M.P.'s Cpl. Glenn H. Roy and Pfc. James Wilbanks at the north tip of White Sands Proving Ground.

Both M.P.'s told intelligence officers in an open session that what they saw looked like the landing and takeoff of a controlled object from outer space.

The UFO, they said, was about 75 to 100 yards in circumference.

"It came down very slowly to about 50 yards," said Cpl. Roy. "It stayed there three minutes, giving off a brilliant reddish-orange light. Then it came to the ground fairly fast. It looked like a completely controlled landing."

At the time there was no official attempt to explain away the report.

(Continued on Page Three)

"Courier," Ballarat, Vic., January 4, 1958.

Ex-Air Chief Saw 400 M.P.H. "Saucer"

MELBOURNE, Fri. (AUP).—Air Marshal Sir George Jones, Chief of the Air Staff from 1942 to 1952, today told how he had seen a strange object in the sky less than three months ago.

Sir George, who was in the Air Force for 35 years, said that he had seen a shadowy object like a transparent balloon, with a brilliant white light at the bottom, on the evening of October 16.

It travelled overhead silently at about the speed of a Sabre jet plane when flying at an altitude of about 500ft. His wife, Lady Jones, saw it first, and pointed it out to him at their Mentone home.

Sir George watched it for about four or five seconds before it disappeared.

Yesterday, when Sir George was addressing a group of Rover Scouts at Warburton, he was asked if he believed in flying saucers.

He said, "Yes, I have seen one, but I'm not going to stick my neck out by saying anything about it."

Sir George said today: "Nothing can shake me from my belief in what I saw. But I wish I had had four or five witnesses."

"I have reported it, but I have been loth to talk of it publicly lest people think I was either an incompetent witness or getting a little screwy in the head."

"It was like nothing else that I have ever seen or heard about—nothing that I could explain."

Sir George said he had done considerable night flying during his 5000 hours in the air, and he knew what normal aircraft and other night phenomena looked like.

He had seen a disintegrating meteor, and it was not that, nor was it reflected light.

The object came from the south and disappeared north. It appeared to be about 1000 to 1500 ft. above the earth and its most mysterious feature was its absolute silence, he said.

It looked like a meteorological balloon with a very bright light at the bottom, but "meteorological balloons don't float over at 400 m.p.h.," he added.

FORMER CHIEF OF CANADIAN SAUCER PROJECT SPEAKS

Wilbur Smith, 47-year-old electrical engineer who for one year operated a flying saucer observation centre for the Canadian Department of Transport, thinks it is probable that spacemen have colonised every available planet in the universe.

In an interview to Angela Burke, "Toronto Star" staff correspondent, he said: "I'm inclined to believe that earthlings are descendants of these people."

Smith is chief radio regulations engineer and also an M.A. Since termination of the flying saucer observation centre, he has been privately carrying on a one-man vigil on objects from outer space.

"I have interviewed people who witnessed landings of spacemen. I've checked on their credibility."

Questioned about their manner of dress, Smith answered: "They're like us to the extent they wear clothes. They don't wear shells like crustaceans."

He denied that space travellers resembled "little green men."

Smith asserts that no basically sound religion should be upset about the possibility of life on other planets. "I can't find anything in the Christian religion that says flying saucers shouldn't exist, or that there shouldn't be people elsewhere in the universe."

Smith is not a member of any church although he attends Anglican services periodically. "I believe that earthly existence is only a small part of our total existence," he says.

"When we die we merely go into another phase. We progress, we come back to live again and learn all that we didn't learn in our previous life. There must be levels of intelligence higher than our own. Maybe men from outer space have reached higher intellectual plateaus."

Mr. Smith doesn't pretend to have the answers to the questions of the universe. He is careful to state his opinions are purely personal ones.

To the suggestion that flying saucers might be Russian space ships, Smith replied that sightings had been made long before the U.S.S.R. was established.

"In 1947 a new flurry of sightings was reported and at that time neither the Soviet nor the U.S. had anything that went faster than sound."

"Since the launching of the Sputniks," he continued, "it's not considered bad form to see flying objects in the sky. As a matter of fact, it's stylish."

Mr. Smith, who is a member of the co-ordinating committee of the International Geophysical Year, believes spacemen do not live under dictatorships. In his opinion it's impossible that a civilised race so far technologically advanced would tolerate a totalitarian government.

Editorial . . .

TO BE OR NOT TO BE, THAT IS THE QUESTION!

FOREMOST in my thoughts is the knowledge that I owe an apology to all our associates for this late appearance of our, until now, regular quarterly publication. You will have already noted that the former magazine has become a newspaper and the title has been changed. Both changes have been made for very important reasons. Change in format has been forced on us due to a dearth of funds and a new title has been introduced which is considered more in keeping with the times and will be less offensive to those who still shy off those now most famous words "flying saucer," a term used now globally to describe all mysterious sky phenomena.

Because of this paper's late appearance and as an earnest endeavour to get back to regular printings, it has been decided to make this issue equivalent to the first two issues for 1958. The late appearance is sincerely regretted. Your editor's ill health; greater demands on his time in his regular occupation (Air Force), and the aforementioned financial embarrassment being in fact the main demons. The last mentioned of the demons being the most difficult to overcome. Perhaps we have a little over-reached our resources in the past in turning out our comprehensive and neatly printed magazine which has brought great credit and high commendations from overseas to your organization.

Our venture in making the last five issues of CSI magazine available to the public at large via regular booksellers throughout New Zealand has not been a practical success (financially). However, the main reason this course was taken (your editor's sole responsibility) was to make this extremely important information available to as wide a N.Z. public as possible. This I am certain has achieved some measure of success and I hope is responsible for the present greater respect for the "ufo" and the almost complete absence of comic, satire and greatly reduced ridicule of the whole subject in the Daily Press of today.

Before I pass on to more interesting things I would like to stress to all associates that financially your organization has reached the crossroads. **If we are to be or not to be** is now up to you. If you wish to be kept informed and up to date on these most momentous happenings and more than promising events hitherto unparalleled in history, this is what you can do to help: **Please renew your subscription if it is due.** Take out a subscription for a friend or that sceptical fellow who has "never heard of any reliable saucer sightings." Perhaps you might like to donate a subscription to your local library or social club, not forgetting your favourite editor of the local paper. Many members have written and volunteered to pay an increased sub. to help things along. However, if you can do one of the things suggested above, each and every associate, then our future will be well assured of continuity and success.

We need willing hands, too, badly. So if you have time, a car, are on the phone, are reliable and interested in our determined objective approach, please write and an interview will be arranged. Pardon my being so candid, associates, but our very existence is threatened.

In this first issue of "SPACE PROBE" many interesting and staggering "ufo" incidents are related: all of recent happening. Astonishing features, such as "unidentified flying objects" causing motor ignition failures, radio fading, headlight failures, and power station blackouts; witnesses suffering effects which had all the appearance of radiation burns, shock, etc. (following close proximity of objects) have all happened before. But never before on such grand scale.

The August-November increased observations remains consistent with past logged periodicities. This is the minor-major cycle which occurs near halfway between the major flurries. The major appearances in "ufos" have occurred every 26 months—bridging the period (three to four months' duration) when the Planet Mars is in opposition to the Earth. A return of most interesting and most likely spectacular observations are expected later this year when the Red Planet once again passes close to our globe.

Through Oct.-Dec. into January, 1958, some 50 observations of strange objects seen in New Zealand skies received press mention. Some further two dozen detailed observations reached CSI from private sources. Although some of these sightings could be identified with well-known and not so well-known natural phenomena, others bore all the hallmarks of the genuine

extraordinary "ufo." None of the above-mentioned sightings, however, equalled the extraordinary cases reported widely overseas, particularly the incidents in U.S.A., South Africa, Canada and European areas. I would particularly like to comment on fine work done by a Christchurch member, Miss Betty Chainey, who sent us typed copy of the many press mentions of "ufos" which appeared in the Christchurch press. Christchurch areas bore witness to a large share of the N.Z. sightings in the period mentioned above.

We speak about the effectiveness of the Russian Iron Curtain, but the Martian Curtain has them all mastered. If ever there was evidence of intelligent planetary reaction, our neighbours in space surely gave our astronomical giants food for thought in the unprecedented Martian happenings witnessed during the last most favourable opposition. Only time will prove whether these conjectures of mine are profoundly correct or very, very wrong.

That we on this world are constantly experiencing visitors from space, more than likely from quite a number of extra-terrestrial spheres, I have not the slightest doubt. I have not as yet seen a "ufo," nor have I seen the South Pole, but if all the evidence for the physical reality of both were laid on the table for inspection (this includes a colossus of secret classified "ufo" facts), the Flying Saucer from other worlds would win hands down. You may think this an illogical and incredible statement; well, good reader, just wait and see. It should not be too long now before the pressure and righteous demands of millions of world citizens will force the whole amazing issue into the open. If ever a "Curtain" was due for a thorough dusting it is the one that has for so long screened off (aided by ignorance and bigotry) the saucer truths from the world at large.

Please take particular note of the great deal of sincere, brilliant and perhaps desperate thought that Bryant and Helen Reeve have put into the article in this issue headed "ARE YOU WILLING TO HAVE THIS VITAL INFORMATION KEPT FROM YOU?" Bryant Reeve is an American engineer, a graduate of Yale and Mass. Institute of Technology. Mr. and Mrs. Reeve's book, "Flying Saucer Pilgrimage," is a revelation. Copies are available in our library. If you are not already a member of the library (N.Z. associates only), write CSI Librarian, 639 Remuera Rd., Auckland. Refer our Vol. 5 No. 1 for library details.

Another publication which is a "must read" is Len Stringfield's "Saucer Post 3-0 Blue" (in Library); read this book and you might well be astonished as to what happened to practising professional solicitors who tried to seek U.S. Government aid in their efforts to prefer charges of fraud and hoax against one George Adamski. The solicitors were repeatedly stalled and finally rebuked completely by the Government authorities and went away scratching their heads in wonderment—just as did the Scottish seafaring captain whose freshly painted bridge (white) of his ship turned red, following the appearance of a brilliant glowing "ufo" last November 29th off his homeland coast.

Truly we live in an amazing age. The age of the atom, satellites and soon man's first venture into outer space, so well reviewed by Mr. B. Cornthwaite in his excellent radio address herein reproduced. We thank Mr. Cornthwaite for his kind permission to reproduce his talk in our publication. As a long time keen student of man's dream of space flight, your editor has always believed it was inevitable and has recently received confirmation and acknowledgment of his membership to the British Interplanetary Society. See page 32, Vol. 5 No. 2 for Interplanetary Society particulars if interested.

Adieu Associates. May we rely on you for whatever assistance you can muster. Sincere thanks to those that sent in clippings of local sightings or rendered some other good service.

YOUR EDITOR.

THIS NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Registered at the G.P.O., Wellington, for transmission through the post as a magazine. To be now registered as a Newspaper with a new title.

Subscriptions: Full membership which entitles you to attractive membership certificate and four quarterly issues of this publication. (Overseas sent F.C. Mail.)

£1 N.Z. and all British Dominions. \$3.00 U.S.A. Other nations the equivalent of this sum.

Published by the proprietors, Civilian Saucer Investigation, New Zealand, 1 Nissan Place, Onehunga, S.E.5, Auckland, and printed by the "Business Printing Works Limited," 55 Albert Street, Auckland, C.1, New Zealand.

Address all inquiries to:—
CSI (N.Z.), P.O. BOX 72, ONEHUNGA, S.E.5,
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

Advertising space is available; please inquire re rates if interested.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL CORRESPONDENTS

PLEASE USE OUR CORRECT ADDRESS IN ALL MAILINGS: P.O. BOX 72, ONEHUNGA, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND. DO NOT ADDRESS TO "1 NISSAN PLACE" OR OUR NOW REDUNDANT BOX No. 1914, AUCKLAND.

GEORGE ADAMSKI NZ REPRESENTATIVES

NORTH ISLAND

HENK HINFELAAR, P.O. Box 7, Henderson, N.Z.

SOUTH ISLAND

FRED DICKESON, 33 Dee Street, Timaru, N.Z.

SOURCES OF "UFO" NEWS

In this issue as with others CSI (N.Z.) has drawn extensively (where accredited) on the very fine data gathered, sifted and splendidly reported on by overseas kindred researchers via their regular publications. This is done because the greater number of our associates are New Zealanders and therefore more interested in learning and keeping up to date with the details of events (usually more spectacular) occurring beyond our shores. Furthermore, the homeland press reports, in the main, very, very sketchily and somewhat begrudgingly on this, to all ufologists, very important subject.

I feel sure that our many readers will join with me to thank and congratulate our overseas co-workers for their most sterling work and excellent reporting. CSI receives gratis copies of some two dozen overseas publications from UFO researchers in exchange for our own. These are added to our research and reference files, however, whenever an extra copy is kindly sent us, this copy goes to the members' library.

We also keep very much up to date by subscribing to press cutting services in England, Australia and New Zealand. Sometimes during a real "ufo" flap this service serves excellent coverage. However, it can be mighty expensive when you pay 6d or 8d a clip for one particular sighting reported on by some 50 odd newspapers. You are then paying 25/- for one press "saucer" report. However, very few sightings are carried or reported nationally (U.P., P.A., etc.) by the press these days and this is where a press cutting service really proves its value.

There is one news source that all organizations value above all others. These are the reports direct from the witnesses; the speedy airmailed dispatches from associates giving details of some local sighting (press clips enclosed) or their first hand account of personal, on the spot investigation. Those members who have so proved their value are usually appointed area representatives or by their grand work gain closer ties to CSI Headquarters. Press reported incidents sent immediately by fastest mail gives your editor a chance to probe for further possibly important details whilst the experience is fresh in the minds of the witnesses. Proper sighting report forms are used and are sent to all known observers of strange flying objects for their kindly completion and return. We do not have sufficient in supply to send to our members to have on hand "in case of" a local incident. Press cuttings received from the aforementioned agencies are at most times three weeks old before headquarters receives them.

The last source of news is the (for this country) very remote official statement on the "ufo" topic. The military in our country have so far completely refrained from making any pronouncements or given even a hint to the public that they are interested. Most officials are more afraid of being quoted in "saucer" statements than would be allowed a jack rabbit with a hunt of starving hounds hard on his heels.

Candidly CSI now believes that the silly age of ridicule with this extraordinary mystery has now passed. We call upon all men and women of substance to treat these most momentous events with the great respect they truly merit. Visitors from other worlds are host in our skies, and have many, many times landed (if only briefly). One day they will land en masse; it is our duty to face up to the facts and do our utmost to be properly prepared for such a profoundly unprecedented occasion.

CIVILIAN SAUCER INVESTIGATION (N.Z.)

Present Executive

HAROLD H. FULTON, Director and Editor.
OLGA WEITZNER, Chief Librarian.
WILLIAM DOO, Assistant Secretary and Librarian.
RAYMOND THOMAS, Electronics Officer Magnetic Tape presentations.

IF YOU SIGHT AN "UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT"

Write P.O. Box 72, Onehunga, S.E.5.

Or phone immediately if possible to CSI Headquarters, 597-041.

Mrs. Weitzner, Phone 21-969, day or night.

Mr. William Doo, Phone 42-715, day time.

THE MOST ESSENTIAL DETAILS

Report accurately as possible; location of witnesses; date and hour of sightings; in which direction was object; its angle above horizon; give full description of object, light, etc.; describe actions of object, etc.; how long observed; weather conditions, wind direction, clouds, moon, etc.; number of witnesses, names or signatures if possible; witnesses background; was incident previously reported; if so, where to.

CIVILIAN SAUCER INVESTIGATION, a non-profit organization, makes a continued research and investigation of "Unidentified Flying Objects and Correlated Happenings." Membership is invited (£1 per annum). Regular monthly meetings and other relevant activities are in progress. Full Library facilities.

As Sunday wore on, papers all over the country began to set up the Levelland story for Monday morning editions. But this was only the start.

At 7:30 p.m. at Deming, New Mexico, a large, brightly-lit object swept in over the area. It was seen by Robert Toby, radio station owner and GOC observer, and CBS-TV cameraman Russell B. Day.

As the UFO manoeuvred through the clear sky, Day recorded its movements on 35 feet of film.

It was just after this at 8:00 p.m. MST when the second White Sands sighting came. As officially released by Lt. Miles Penney, C.O. of a camp 90 miles north of proving ground headquarters, a two-man patrol sighted a bright object hovering 50 feet from the ground. According to the men, SP3 Forest R. Oakes and another SP3 named Barlow, the strange object was 200 to 300 feet long. It took off, climbed at a 45-degree angle, and disappeared.

Before Sunday ended, two more reports by expert observers were on record. At 10:55 p.m. Tech. Sgt. Jack Waddell, USAF control tower operator at Dyess AFB, saw an oddly lighted object glowing neon-red near the San Angelo Highway.

At 11:53 p.m. the CAA tower at Amarillo, Texas, received a UFO report from a Navy pilot flying over the city. Giving the object's bearing, the pilot described its glow as alternately dim, then brilliant. He said the UFO was climbing and then descending at varying speeds.

About four hours later another "interference" report was phoned in at Chicago by police at suburban Elmwood Park.

At 12:30 a.m. Monday two Elmwood Park officers and a fireman had sighted a glowing orange-red object about 200 feet long hovering 250 feet above Elmwood Cemetery. When they radioed the police station dispatcher, Daniel de Giovanni stepped outside and also saw the stationary UFO.

As the police in the squad car turned their spotlight up toward the object, the spotlight beam and their headlights dimmed. The hovering object began to move, heading west, then disappeared.

By Monday morning—November 4, 1957—teletype reports of the main sightings were being studied by Air Force Intelligence in the Pentagon, at ADC (Air Defence Command) in Colorado Springs, and at ATIC (Air Technical Intelligence Centre) in Dayton. A member of ADC's 4602d Air Intelligence Squadron had already been flown to Texas to check the Levelland case.

Though the big "flap" had only begun, the press and newscasters already were asking pointed questions. A press release had been prepared in July with the usual A.F. claim that flying saucers did not exist. But would this be taken seriously now?

The Navy pilot and the CAA men—these were aviation experts. The M.P.'s and the Texas police—these, too, were reliable observers. It wouldn't be easy to brush all of them off.

The press release was held up.

But that evening the pressure increased. Shortly after 10:00 p.m. the official teletypes brought a disturbing message from the Air Force Missile Development Centre near Alamogordo, New Mexico.

James Stokes, a research engineer at the Centre, had just reported a dramatic UFO encounter. A huge, elliptically shaped object, Stokes said, had appeared between the Centre and White Sands. As it passed near Highway 24 it had cut out his radio and then stopped his engine and those of ten other cars.

Stokes estimated the UFO's length at 500 feet. At its closest point, he said, he could feel a wave of heat. The object had no visible portholes nor any exhaust trail.

This report, coming from a Missile Centre engineer, was bad enough. But to make it worse, the story had been broadcast by KALG in Alamogordo and the report was now on the press wires.

Though the Air Force didn't know it then, a new radio interference incident had occurred at the very moment Stokes' story went on the air.

At 10:00 p.m. a dazzling red ball of fire trailing a weird greenish-yellow vapour had flashed over Kodiak, Alaska. It was sighted by three persons, including Kodiak patrolman John Boucher.

Boucher was in his police car when suddenly the area around him "lighted up as if someone had turned on field lights." The light came from a flaming red ball whizzing out of the east.

"It skimmed about 50 feet over a school," Boucher reported to Navy H.Q. in Kodiak. "I attempted to radio police headquarters, but there was interference. It was a steady 'did-did-dit' that went on for about two minutes."

"Jan Bueckers, the guard at the gaol, noticed the interference, too."

By now reports from reputable observers were coming in from widely separated points. For example:

- A mass sighting of UFOs in Barahona Province, Dominican Republic; seen by hundreds, several discs had hovered for two minutes, then sped off into the east.

- A report of a rocket-shaped UFO by Professor Jacques Hebert, Department of Physics, Ottawa University, Canada.

- At Spooner, Wisconsin, a sighting of a bright, oval-shaped object streaking across the sky. Witnesses: Newspaper Editor William Stewart, an Episcopal minister, and three other citizens.

On Tuesday morning, November 5, three Air Force statements were released.

From the Air Defence Command: "One published saucer report will set off a rash of sightings."

From Air Force H.Q.: "We are making a serious investigation of the Levelland case . . . (but) . . . we don't investigate all of the reports."

From Air Technical Intelligence Centre: "We investigate all the reports; we never know when one may turn up something new."

At the same time, the press release summary made up in July and stated by one wire service to have been held for an emergency, was ordered made public that afternoon, November 5.

But before it could reach the papers, the Air Force was swamped with more sightings—the most important from highly qualified observers.

One of the most impressive sightings came from the Coast Guard, which considered it so important that a special press conference was held at its New Orleans office.

At 5:10 a.m. Tuesday morning in the Gulf of Mexico radarmen on the Coast Guard cutter Sebago had picked up a strange flying object. According to Cdr. C. H. Waring, C.O. of the Sebago, the blips were very strong, indicating that the object was solid.

At 5:21 a.m., after the UFO had been tracked manoeuvring in concentric circles about the Sebago, the object glowing brightly was seen for three seconds by four men on deck: Lt. Donald Schaefer, Ensign Wayne Schotley, Quartermaster Kenneth Smith and Seaman-radioman Thomas Kirk.

The object was moving horizontally at very high speed. The men could see no visible means of propulsion nor any vapour trail.

During its manoeuvres around the Sebago the unknown object at times reached a speed of almost 1000 m.p.h. Once, briefly, it appeared to be stationary seven miles north of the vessel.

The last radar contact showed it to be 175 miles north, heading toward Louisiana. It had covered this distance in 17 minutes as proved by the Sebago's official log.

Front page stories of this official report overshadowed a number of other verified cases revealed on Tuesday, November 5:

- At Selma, Alabama, three Air Force pilots disclosed that they had seen a UFO, like the one in the Sebago case, flash through the sky on Monday.

- Three Atlanta firemen reported seeing a huge round object with a shiny glow early Tuesday morning.

- From Johannesburg, South Africa, came a bulletin on a South African Air Force chase of two UFOs which had appeared over the city on Friday, November 1.

(Details later sent to NICAP revealed three additional sightings, November 2 to 4. On November 1 two disc-shaped objects were seen by hundreds of Johannesburg residents, one manoeuvring at high speed, while the other hovered over the city. A Sabre jet pilot, ordered to attempt an interception, climbed to 45,000 feet but was still below the UFOs. In another case a UFO was caught in a searchlight beam from Dunnottar Air Force Base.)

"We can only assume," said a South African A.F. Intelligence officer, "that the objects were some form of physical phenomena for which we have no explanation."

By Tuesday noon several American scientists had put out explanations for the key sightings based on their interpretation of the news accounts.

Explaining the Levelland and Alamogordo cases, Dr. Donald Menzel, Harvard Observatory, said the objects were nothing but mirages. He said it was not surprising that a "nervous foot" could stall a car in such cases, but did not mention the radio fading and reported effects on headlights.

In addition, an October statement by Dr. Menzel was repeated in which he said that besides weather phenomena, causes for UFO reports included floating cobwebs and owls which glowed as a result of fungus and rotted wood in their nests.

At Miami W. W. Talbott, former Weather Bureau observer, said ball lightning caused the Texas and New Mexico reports. This was denied by J. C. Ballard, meteorologist-in-charge, U.S. Weather Bureau, Atlanta.

Mr. Ballard said ball lightning has never been reported more than a few feet or a few yards from observers. Also he said the balls are the size of a man's fist and they don't move in concentric circles.

At Buffalo, Dr. W. R. Dornberger, missile expert with Bell Aircraft, said the Texas and New Mexico witnesses had seen "whirling air turning at seven machs." (At seven machs—seven times the speed of sound—the air would be whirling at approximately 6000 m.p.h.—Ed.)

This whirling action, said Dr. Dornberger, would set up magnetic and luminous fields capable of blotting out any electric power within the area of the field.

(To NICAP's knowledge, no other authority has ever mentioned the possibility of air whirling at this speed. No violent winds or turbulence were reported in the Texas and Alamogordo cases.)

At about the same time, an Air Force spokesman in Washington said the Texas-Alamogordo reports probably were caused by St. Elmo's fire. (The Encyclopedia Britannica states that St. Elmo's fire is a brush-like discharge of atmospheric electricity which is seen around church steeples and the masts of ships. It also has been seen around tips of aircraft propellers and wings, but NICAP can find no record of St. Elmo's fire appearing independently and in a mass 125 to 250 long.—Ed.)

But in spite of the A.F. and scientists answers, still more UFO reports clattered in on A.F. teletypes. Several which came from armed forces pilots were classified "for official use only" and did not reach the press. But some uniformed men made their sightings and opinions public—enough to prove that these were not "crackpot stories."

Three of the Tuesday reports drew wide attention:

(1) The Long Beach Case, November 5, 1957.

At 3:50 p.m. six "saucer shaped objects" were reported operating at high speed over Long Beach Airport. The sighting—an official A.F. report—was given to the press by Major Louis F. Baker, commanding officer of the Air Force weather observation post at Long Beach. Two other A.F. weather experts and ten military personnel waiting at the airport also saw the objects. The group of six discs was spotted at an altitude of 7000 feet, near the base of a cloud bank.

"They were circular and shiny like spun aluminum," said Major Baker. "They changed course instantaneously without the loss of speed which planes have in a dog-fight."

He said the objects were larger than twin-engine C-47 aircraft—military name for the DC-3.

(2) The Navy sightings at Los Alamitos, November 5, 1957.

From 6:05 p.m. to 7:25 p.m. personnel at Los Alamitos Naval Air Station in California reported almost continuous UFO sightings. One report came from Lt. Richard Spencer, a Navy pilot.

Spencer said the object was not a star nor a plane and that its light seemed to pulsate. The object also was seen by the Navy tower operator, Louis D. Mitchell.

Lieut. Spencer was later told not to appear on the television programme "You Asked For It," as previously planned. He was quoted as saying he believed the official directive applied to all members of the armed forces.

(3) The AEC Plant sighting at Augusta, November 5, 1957.

At about mid-evening Tuesday a strange "ball-like" object glowing red was seen hovering over the Atomic Energy Commission's Savannah River Plant near Augusta.

An alert was ordered immediately at the 35th Air Defence Division, Dobbins AFB, Marietta. It was reported that this followed the radar pickup of a UFO by an A.F. aircraft control and warning unit at Aiken, South Carolina. But the Aiken unit refused to say whether jets had been scrambled for an interception. Dobbins AFB said its radar had found "nothing that after investigation proved to be out of the ordinary."

One of the several civilian witnesses was the executive editor of the Augusta CHRONICLE, Louis Harris, who saw the object from the newspaper building. It appeared as a constant red light, he said, either a small light relatively close or a huge object at a distance.

No explanation was offered in the Augusta case. In California the Naval Air Station sightings were called a temperature inversion mirage by Dr. Dinsmore Alter, Director of Griffith Observatory. But this was quickly labelled as impossible by Air Pollution Control meteorologists who said there had been no inversion strong enough to refract light. Later Dr. Alter was quoted as saying the witnesses might have seen the star Arcturus.

On Tuesday night, November 5, 1957, newspaper editors and newscasters were divided—some fully accepting the new Air Force claim that flying saucers did not exist, others running the new UFO reports in full, with no tongue-in-cheek treatment.

The latter group included reports from:

- Houston, Texas, where several businessmen and other citizens described "an egg-shaped glowing object" and one observer reported car and radio interference.

- Beaumont, Texas, where a sighting was made by Police Capt. Clyde C. Rush, five other policemen and reporter Paul Smith.

- Chicago, Illinois, where two sheriff's deputies and a police sergeant saw an oval shaped UFO.

A few hours after these cases a report of contact with occupants of a flying saucer was made. The story came from Kearney, Nebraska, where a 48-year-old grain buyer named Reinholdt Schmidt said he had seen an elliptically shaped spaceship land near the Platte River. The occupants, Schmidt said, were two men and two women who talked in "high German." He said he was invited inside while the crew repaired their machine but that they refused to say where they came from. The press was strongly skeptical, particularly after they found that he had a prison record. Shortly after this the county attorney filed a mental illness complaint. When Schmidt was confined to an institution there were suggestions that he had been locked up to keep him from talking. However, he was soon released.

Although the press in general rejected Reinholdt Schmidt's story, a majority of the press and broadcasters maintained a serious attitude toward reports by pilots and other trained observers. A few, like the Columbus DISPATCH, were critical of the Air Force investigation.

Many Wednesday morning papers (Nov. 6) carried the latest A.F. release attributing UFO reports to balloons, aircraft, stars, meteors, comets and other celestial bodies, reflections, searchlights, birds, kites, blimps, clouds, sundogs, spurious radar indications, firework displays, flares, fireballs, ice crystals, bolides and hoaxes.

Only 1.9% of the reports from January to June, 1957, were "unknowns," the Air Force concluded.

On this same morning—still November 6—a statement from ATIC at Dayton said that 3% of the reports were "unknown."

The Air Force also announced a radar alert by the Air Defence Command and said that trained personnel were investigating the UFO reports. However, it added, nothing unusual was expected since all but 2% of the sightings have had natural explanations.

Without comment, the Chicago DAILY NEWS published a report by Capt. Irving Kravitz of Trans World Airlines. A few hours before, said Capt. Kravitz, he had seen a strange object moving swiftly through Nebraska skies.

"It was a brightly lighted object and was going faster than any jet," the TWA captain declared. (A detailed report on this incident was examined by the CAA and the Air Force.—Ed.)

From St. Petersburg, Florida, came another early morning UFO report by numerous citizens, including Paul Hayes, news director for WSUN-TV, and Eddie Ervin, sports writer for the St. Petersburg INDEPENDENT. Both Hayes and Ervin had previously been strongly skeptical.

At Buffalo a conviction that the UFOs are extraterrestrial was publicly stated by Edward L. Kramer, assistant chief engineer, Plant Engineering Department, Bell Aircraft Corporation. Mr. Kramer also disclosed that he and other observers had seen a bright orange object moving at a high altitude over Buffalo on October 10.

"These objects are definitely from outer space," said Mr. Kramer. "They are nothing created on this earth. They do not fit in with our knowledge of mechanics or electronics. This is apparent in their illuminating powers and their ability to move off with great rapidity."

The reality of the objects reported in the South-west also was emphasized by Dr. Lincoln LaPaz, Director of the Institute of Meteoritics, University of New Mexico. Though he said flatly they were not interplanetary, Dr. LaPaz contradicted Air Force statements when he said:

"Whatever they are, you can bet they belong to us or to the Russians."

The fear that the objects might be Russian was voiced by several papers, including the Cincinnati TIMES, despite massive evidence refuting this explanation.

On Wednesday, November 6, the A.F. H.Q. claims were partly offset by Col. Dean Hess, chief A.F. public information officer at Los Angeles. A former minister and a Korean ace, Col. Hess publicly revealed serious Air Force concern about the flying saucer sightings and urged the Secretary of the Air Force to tell the facts.

In an interview published by the Los Angeles MIRROR NEWS and briefed in press stories, Colonel Hess said the Pentagon was "greatly concerned." He said he had phoned the Air Force Secretary's office and asked for a thorough investigation "so the public may know the real nature of these objects."

Said Colonel Hess, "I'm not going to be satisfied with one of these routine inquiries. I am sure the American people would be receptive to information as to whether these objects are of terrestrial or celestial origin."

Adding to the implication that information had been withheld, an Associated Press story from Dallas disclosed that the Air Force had held up a UFO picture for over a year. The photograph showed a jagged trail believed to be the glow of radiation vapour from the object.

This was followed by a new Dr. Menzel statement in which he explained the Coast Guard report: The officers and men in the Sebago had been misled by bubbles of hot air.

Then from Winnipeg, Canada, came the report of a UFO chase by six Royal Canadian Air Force interceptors. The fighters, as seen by ground witnesses, had not tried to close in but had warily circled behind the strange round object. No explanation was given by the R.C.A.F.

Between 5:00 and 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday thousands saw a glowing, apparently metallic object moving over Western New York. The first official report came to the Buffalo Filter Centre from a GOC post in Dansville. The three observers on duty, said Filter Centre Sgt. George Hatch, were fully experienced in identifying aerial objects.

"They said the object appeared to be made of highly polished metal, or else was glowing very brightly," said Sgt. Hatch. He flashed word to the Air Control and Warning Base in Lockport, New York. Officers there refused to confirm or deny a report that A.F. radar had tracked the object.

Later Wednesday evening an unknown lighted object was reported by hundreds in southern Michigan, including Police Chief Donald Miller at Decatur, deputy sheriffs in Eaton County, and Waldron Stewart, editor of the Adrian TELEGRAM.

Editor Stewart and a Lenawee County deputy tried to catch up with the object as it accelerated from a hovering position. But even speeds of over 100 m.p.h. were in vain, said Stewart. The UFO climbed steeply, circled to the south-east, and then disappeared.

Not long after this—out in California—an Air Force sighting at Edwards AFB leaked to the press. At about 7:30 p.m. MST six Air Force MP's in three widely separated areas reported seeing an orange ball shaped object

(Continued on Page 13)

I.G.Y. Team Snaps U.F.O. . .

**Brazilian Navy Declares IGY Photo
Authentic**



Under the headline, "Flying Saucer Sighted and Photographed from aboard the Almirante Saldanha," O Jornal, a Rio de Janeiro newspaper, published the above photo, along with two others which were taken aboard a Brazilian ship at noon on January 16, 1958.

The Almirante Saldanha, participating in International Geophysical Year projects, in the vicinity of Trindade Island, was preparing to leave the area when Mr. Almiro Barauna, a member of the expedition, who was photographing manoeuvres, spotted the object and photographed it.

Some of the observers (on the island as well as on the ship) were frightened by the object.

Jose dos Santos Saldanha, Captain of Sea and War, obtained the film from Barauna, and at the suggestion of some of the officers, had it developed on the ship shortly after the sighting was made, in the presence of several people.

Saldanha reported the episode to Naval Headquarters at Rio de Janeiro, and a careful investigation by Navy

officials was begun. This investigation disclosed that the object photographed by Barauna was the same object observed by the ship's personnel and residents of Trindade Island.

On the 15th, one day before the sighting, what was described as a similar object was spotted on the Almirante Saldanha's radar. Thinking it unusual, the radar operators calibrated the radar, found it to be functioning properly. According to Navy men, Trindade residents and Navy Commander Carlos Bacellar, the sighting on the 16th was the fourth appearance of a UAO over that region.

Despite O Jornal's statement that Navy authorities refused to release any statement about the photos, the Navy General Staff was reportedly "worried"—and the picture was later carried world-wide by INS, which stated the pictures were pronounced authentic by Brazilian Navy authorities. (Our thanks to Dr. Fontes for his complete and factual report.)

—A.P.R.O. Bulletin:

"The New Zealand Herald," April, 1958.

SCIENCE OF SPACE

Valuable Knowledge Gained From Sputniks

LABORATORIES IN SPACE

By kind courtesy of the Author, R. A. McINTOSH, F.R.A.S.

With the death plunge of the second Russian artificial satellite last week, the visible evidence of the greatest technical advance associated with the International Geophysical Year disappeared from the sky. Some of the discoveries made by means of these floating laboratories in space have been almost immediately obvious; others will not become evident until the records of six months of visual and radio tracking and the coded messages they emitted have been examined and discussed.

One of the first lessons learned was the unreliability of radio tracking of such objects. Directional aerials got their strongest signals not when the satellite was nearest but when it was passing across the line of the aerial. Interferometers were equally confused because they sometimes picked up signals when the satellite was on the opposite side of the world.

It quickly became evident that what the radio experts were studying was not the track of the satellite itself but the vagaries of the ionosphere through which its signals travelled to their sets. Another radio method which should have worked but did so only with indifferent success related to the measurement of the Doppler effect, in which the electrical waves were shortened as the object approached and lengthened as it receded, thus providing the time of its nearest approach.

This previously reliable method was made less effective because the satellites were travelling within the electrified air of the ionosphere, where the wavelengths were changed and the signals bent.

Similarly, the strength of radio signals received on any type of instrument were reduced by the rotation of the satellite, by absorption in the ionosphere, by changes in polarisation resulting from rotation and from the action of ionisation in the earth's magnetic field.

Orbit Quickly Found

When a technique fails, however, it is perhaps an even more valuable observation than if it had succeeded, for it provides knowledge not formerly hinted at. In spite of such handicaps, however, the Mullard Laboratory at Cambridge University did excellent work in quickly producing an orbit for the first sputnik, while the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, the official tracking centre in the United States, also did so by leaning heavily on three visual observations made in Canberra, Sydney and Alaska. Neither orbit, however, was of the degree of accuracy needed for the study of some of the satellites' lessons.

(ADVT.) Booklet—**THE ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN FLAG** (a fantasy) by Eva May Wilcox. Colour plate, 16 pp. 8½ x 6½ in., stiff blue wrapper. (Author, followed by title vertically on spine.) (A Trial Balloon Publication.) The author (79 Macleay St.), Sydney, Australia, 1956. 5/6 posted; 75 cents U.S. and Canada (post free).

COLOUR PLATE is of an imaginary French prison cell after Braddock's defeat on July 9th, 1755, at Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh). The Flag is depicted as a "spirit" interposed on the cell background; having come into being by a union of the red stripes on the floor cast by the setting sun through the several bars of a small lone window; and the same window at night framing a field and star-studded blue.

It is significant that the United States is now giving some attention to the rebuilding of the morale and improving the methods of the voluntary Moonwatch teams who had formerly been told that they would be useful only when the radio signals ceased.

One interesting radio effect has been found. From the fact that signals have been detected on the opposite side of the globe, it appears that the ionosphere may not only act as a reflector of radio waves but may also become a waveguide, or intangible conduit, carrying such waves around the globe within its own bounds.

A great deal of knowledge was gained merely by watching the behaviour of the satellites—quite apart from the signals they transmitted.

Size of Earth's Bulge

The equatorial bulge of the earth which makes the Equator some 13 miles more remote from the centre of the globe than the poles, was expected to affect the orbit of the satellite, the extra matter contained there alternately pulling the satellite forward then holding it back as it made from 30 to 32 crossings each day. The predicted effect of this disturbance, based on our previous knowledge of the size of the bulge, was a daily shift of the orbit to the west amounting to three degrees eleven

"APRG Reporter," 5108 Findley St., Seattle, Wash.
November, 1957.

REQUEST STEP-UP IN U.S. PROBE OF UFO SIGHTINGS

6/11/57—Long Beach, Calif.—The former head of the Air Force's Blue Book investigation of unidentified flying objects says the government should step up its probe of UFO sightings. The intensified investigation was urged by Edward J. Ruppelt, Long Beach, former Captain in the Air Technical Command at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and head of the Blue Book Project from 1951 to 1953. Ruppelt, now an aircraft research engineer specializing in weapons systems, said that in 1953 his staff presented evidence of sightings to seven top scientists who were gathered by the Air Force to consider UFO reports. "The scientists decided the evidence did not justify the conclusion that the flying objects were visitors from outer space," Ruppelt said, "but they did urge a greatly increased expenditure for an intensified investigation." According to Ruppelt, the recommendation ran headon into governmental economy drives and the probe was never made. "The Air Force, therefore, adopted the position that UFOs did not exist," Ruppelt said. He urged the Air Force to go back and take up the 1953 recommendation for increased investigation. (Credit: Mr. Carol Honey, Staff Correspondent.)

8/11/57—Near Midland, Texas—A lone woman motorist reported to police that she crashed through a mysterious, brilliantly-lighted object shortly after 2 a.m. on a deserted highway 30 miles south-east of Midland in Glasscock County. "Two 'beings' ran from it just as I reached the object and it collapsed," reported Mrs. Edith Joyce Wilson of San Angelo, almost hysterical as she reached Midland. "A few seconds later 'something' with a brilliant red light pulled in behind me and chased me four or five miles. Glasscock Sheriff Buster Cox investigated immediately with Deputy Otto Dozier. "We searched the entire area from 2:30 until about 4:30 but we couldn't find a trace of anything," he reported. Mrs. Wilson insisted she had seen and hit something but admitted it might have been someone playing a prank—in the light of widespread reports of mysterious objects. "It was such a nice night. I was driving along enjoying the radio and I must have been five miles this side of Garden City," she said. "I had my lights dim and suddenly I saw something in front of me that looked like

minutes, confirming earlier estimates of the size of the bulge.

Although the atmospheric resistance had been expected to be almost negligible at an altitude of 200 miles, it was surprisingly found to have a considerable effect. It is this air drag which causes the decrease in a satellite's height and a consequent speeding up of its period of revolution, with the ultimate destruction of the body. As a result of the launching of the two sputniks it has been discovered that the air at an altitude of 150 miles is probably five times more dense than had been believed.

It was also discovered that the atmosphere, like the earth itself, has an equatorial bulge the extent of which has not yet been accurately measured.

There is also an electrical drag arising from the fact that the satellite becomes charged, somewhat like the motorcar which builds up static electricity, and then drags along with it a cloud of ionised particles of the opposite sign. Further study of this effect now becomes important.

Although the radio signals emitted by the satellites proved misleading as a means of tracking, the coded information they sent back to us provided valuable information, much of which is still in the process of decoding and study. In the first sputnik, which was largely experimental, the only information gained was probably about the temperature and pressure inside the sphere. The second, however, was more fully instrumented.

Measurements of the intensity of cosmic rays taken while the satellite sped almost from pole to pole and over a cross-section of the atmosphere varying by a thousand miles in altitude will be particularly important. This may yield information on the source of these mysterious rays and of the energy distribution within them.

Biological Studies

Other ingenious apparatus measured the sun's spectrum in the ultra-violet, a region ordinarily hidden from us by the screening effects of the atmosphere, and the x-ray radiation continually being emitted from the sun.

There is no doubt that future satellites, designed for different roles, will be instrumented to provide knowledge on other aspects of space and the atmosphere on which answers are urgently required.

The important study of biological effects provided by the dog Laika would have been of no value if the observations could not be transmitted back to earth. The experiment was very important in judging whether man will ever be able to make space flights.

The chief results are already obvious. The rapid acceleration after take-off and the equally rapid translation to a state of weightlessness created no bad effect on the dog's organism. The time was too short to reveal the effects of cosmic rays, formerly believed deadly to life, but at least they are not immediately fatal. A full study of their effect will be possible only when animals can be catapulted back to earth, landed safely, and kept under subsequent observation for a number of years.

Radio observation of the final stages of the satellites also provided valuable information of their dissolution in the denser portion of the atmosphere. Instead of ending in a brief blaze of fire like a meteor the deaths of the two satellites were long drawn out.

Last Days of Flight

Toward the end of the life of sputnik 1 Dr. J. D. Kraus, of Ohio State University, discovered that the satellite, like meteors, created sufficient ionisation to reflect and augment signals from a distant and powerful broadcasting station. By this means he watched the passages of the satellite during the last days of December, when break-up was imminent.

On January 4, however, he recorded three objects instead of one, and on succeeding days these became more separated as if the fragments were lagging behind, so that, on January 6, they were separated by 27 minutes in time or 8000 miles in space.

The observations made by Dr. Kraus convinced him that the satellite broke into pieces about January 2 or 3, when its period was 80 minutes. By January 6 eight fragments could be tracked. The next day one had disappeared and by January 8 three more were gone. By January 9 only one piece remained, and this disappeared the following day, 98 days after the satellite's launching and a week after the start of its break-up.

Such observations, made when the satellite was not favourably placed for visual observation, were of great value. In the case of the second sputnik, for which his results have not yet been published, they will be supplemented by several visual observations, including possibly one from New Zealand.

. . . well, I don't know what it looked like. It was glowing red like red lights were shining on it. Just as I reached it, it collapsed in front of me and I felt my car hit something. Two 'beings' ran from it, one on each side of the road. At first I thought I might have hit someone as it went under my car, but I guess I didn't. I don't think I would have stopped anyway. Immediately, I saw something pull onto the road behind me, with a brilliant red light shining through my rear window. I've been travelling 25 years and I've even been held up at the point of a gun. But I never had anything scare me half as much as this did." She said the object wasn't as big as a house, "but it probably looked twice as big as it really was, I was so scared."

5/11/57—Long Beach, Calif.—A trio of weather observers spotted six "saucer-shaped flying objects" at an altitude of about 7,000 feet at the base of a cloud bank at mid-afternoon. First to sight the objects was Major Louis F. Baker, the commanding officer of the spotting unit. Airmen Joseph Abramavage and William Nieland, weather observers, also said they saw the objects. Abramavage, who made the report, said the objects were "circular in shape and shiny like spun aluminum, changing course instantaneously without loss of speed like planes in a mock dog-fight. "They were larger than a C-46 aircraft (twin-engined transport plane) and were in sight for about a minute and a half." Abramavage reported. The sighting took place at 3:50 p.m. The observers said they rejected a theory that the objects were sheet-ice in the cumulo-nimbus clouds because of their regular, circular shapes. (Credit: Mr. Carol Honey, Staff Correspondent.)

11/10/57—Southern Japan—The following news item was released over the Far Eastern Network: "Two fighter aircraft chased an unidentified flying object over southern Japan during daylight hours. Although the aircraft were in the 800 m.p.h. class, the object rapidly pulled away from the pursuing fighters. Pilots stated that the object appeared to be approximately 250 feet in diameter and was golden in colour." (Credit: Delmaine H. Oveson, Staff Correspondent.)

THE NEW MEXICO STORY

By CAROL LORENZEN, Director of Aerial Phenomena Research Organization.

Editor's Note.—The following first hand account of the New Mexico and Texas "UFO" flap is quoted directly from the November 1957 edition of "A.P.R.O. BULLETIN," edited by Mrs. Lorenzen. References to "UAO" means "Unconventional Aerial Object" CSI (N.Z.) is currently awaiting receipt of a copy of the tape recorded interview with James W. Stokes by Mrs. Lorenzen and Terry Clarke, News Director of Station KLAG, Alamogordo, New Mexico, mentioned in this report. Our sincere thanks, Mrs. Lorenzen; we hope to play the tape to as wide a New Zealand audience as possible.

THE LEVELLAND CASE:

We have received 150 different clippings pertaining to the incident which took place at Levelland, Texas, on the night of 2nd November, and also on Sunday morning during the early morning hours.

Probably one of the early sighters was Pedro Saucedo, 30, a farm worker and part-time barber who told officials that he was driving out to a farm near Pettit (west of Levelland) Saturday night with a friend, Joe Salaz, when he first saw the thing. He said they saw a flash of light in a field to the right, and didn't think much of it at first. When it got near, the truck lights went out and the motor died.

Saucedo jumped out of the truck and threw himself on the ground, and called to his friend, who stayed in the car. The thing passed directly over the truck with a "great sound and a rush of wind." Saucedo said he felt a lot of heat as it went over. He then got up and watched it go out of sight toward Levelland. He said it was torpedo shaped or like a "rocket" but much larger.

Ronald Martin, 18, a Levelland truck driver, said his truck engine died and the lights went out "when a big ball of fire dropped on the highway" east of Levelland early Sunday morning. Martin said the object changed to a bluish green colour when it settled onto the highway, then changed to a "fireball" when it took off, rising straight into the air.

Newell Wright, a Texas Tech student from Levelland, reported a similar occurrence east of Levelland, also. Police Patrolman A. J. Fowler said Saucedo and 14 others called in reports, and many seemed very upset, and in some cases, terrified.

All seemed to agree that this something was about 200 feet long, shaped like an elongated egg, or ellipsoid, and lit up like it was on fire. The glow, however, according to the description, seemed to resemble neon light. All observers agreed that the object seemed to be at about 200 feet altitude, and when it approached the observers, their car engines stopped, and headlights went out.

Sheriff Weir Clem and Highway Patrolman Lee Hargrove and Floyd Cain reported seeing similar flashes in the sky about the same time in the same area. All were riding in separate cars.

Another who saw what seems to be the same object, was James D. Long, a truck driver from Waco, Texas. He was driving along a road about four miles west of Levelland when he approached a large, egg-shaped glowing mass parked in the road ahead. His motor quit, his truck lights went out and he fainted from fright. After the thing left, he was able to start his car with no difficulty, as was the case with others who encountered the weird object that night.

At exactly 8:55 p.m. November 4th, the telephone rang in the Director's home and the caller identified himself as Mr. James W. Stokes, a personal acquaintance of the Lorenzens. What he said started a series of events which kept the whole town of Alamogordo, the news agencies and A.P.R.O. headquarters in an uproar for several days.

The wire services have carried the stories along with others dealing with similar objects, but it is felt by local members that the following account is the most complete and accurate to date.

Stokes, 46, a retired Navy man, and currently working in high altitude research in the capacity of electrical engineer at Holloman Air Force Base, was driving south on U.S. Highway 54 on his way to El Paso. The trip was without incident until he reached a point some 10 miles south of Orogrande, a small desert coffee stop.

The first indication of anything unusual was the fading out of Stokes' car radio. He automatically reached out to turn up the volume, but the radio was dead. Then the engine began to falter, and finally died. Stokes had seen traffic up ahead, but hadn't realized they, too, were stopped, until he spotted people getting out of their cars and pointing toward the sky in the north-east. Stokes turned and saw a large, mother-of-pearl-coloured, egg-shaped object approaching from the direction of the Sacramento Mountains. It was proceeding roughly toward the south-west, but suddenly made a sharp turn, and made a pass toward the highway, passing from north-west to south-east above the highway, then another sharp turn back across the highway, ascending swiftly in the north-west and finally vanishing, not over the horizon, but into space.

When the object passed over, Stokes said he felt something like "pressure" and a wave of heat. He was standing outside of his car when this happened. After the thing was gone, he got back into his car, after talking with other motorists, and restarted his car, a late model Mercury, which started without difficulty and operated perfectly. He then proceeded to El Paso.

Sky conditions on November 4th were ideal for such a sighting, and play quite a part in the evaluation of this particular sighting. There were low-hanging, scattered clouds at about 1500 feet altitude. The object was seen below the clouds, and among them, and the clouds appeared to dissipate as the object came into contact with them. Stokes says he feels the object got no lower than 1500 feet, and that during its observed flight, it was doing about 1500 miles per hour, judging by the time it took the object to cross the basin from the Sacramento Mountains to the San Andreas.

Other observers, a man named Duncan, and one Allan D. Baker have not been located. Baker took pictures, and local newsmen as well as A.P.R.O. members feel that Baker and some of the others in the line of cars were employees at White Sands Proving Ground. A White Sands road giving access to Highway 54 from the Proving Ground intersects not too far from the point where the sighting took place. It is believed that these people made the report to their superiors first, and were cautioned not to come forth to corroborate the story. The pictures are probably in a file at Wright Air Development Centre at Dayton, Ohio, by this time.

At 9:30, after relating his experience to Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen, Stokes and the Lorenzens went to Station KALG, where A.P.R.O. member Terry Clarke works as News Director and Commercial Manager. Mrs. Lorenzen had called Clarke relative to the report, and Clarke suggested that in the light of a White Sands report which had just come in, plus the Levelland, Texas, report, Stokes' story would be very newsworthy. A recorded interview was made and a story on the sighting was written up for the press wires and despatched that night.

Members might be interested to know that Mrs. Lorenzen did a taped interview at KALG Monday afternoon at the request of KALG officials, commenting on the Levelland sighting.

OBJECT SEEN OVER A-BOMB BUNKERS

And then the pieces began to fall into place. The White Sands report came in. A huge, oval object, nearly as bright as the sun, was spotted by two different Army Range patrols, on Sunday, November 3rd, 17 hours apart. There had been no opportunity for the men involved to contact each other. One report had been made, and no one got concerned about it until a second report came in from another patrol. In both cases the object was seen hovering over the cement and earth bunkers used by scientists and technicians for cover while watching the first atomic blast in 1945. The actual explosion site, now levelled and filled in, is several miles from the scene of the sighting.

The first patrol sighted the object at about 3 a.m. Sunday morning, the second sighting was at 8 p.m. the same day. Men of both patrols estimated the object to be oblong or egg-shaped, nearly as bright as the sun, and at least 200 feet long. In the first instance, the object was seen hanging about 50 feet above the old A-bomb bunker, then it took off at a 45-degree angle and went up into the sky and started blinking off and on before it disappeared.

The second two-man jeep patrol observed the object at first in the sky, then it descended until it was about 50 yards above the A-bomb bunkers, when it went out. Lt. Miles F. Penney, C.O. of the Stallion Site Camp, accompanied some of the patrol to the area in an effort to find some physical evidence of the object's visit, but could find no burned or charred areas near the bunkers. None of the patrol had motor trouble with their jeeps

BIBLE SUPPORTS THEORY OF SPACEMEN

By HOWARD JOHN ZITKO, Co-ordinator

Extract from World University Roundtable
July - August, 1957

An increasing number of people are becoming interested in space craft phenomena, unidentified flying objects, and interplanetary communication. These subjects are not unknown to the esoteric scientist, who has given serious thought to them for many ages.

While there are some who still raise their eyebrows at the mention of "flying saucers," it would appear that a large majority are willing to believe in their existence if they have not been actually convinced.

Your co-ordinator General, in the interest of impersonal and rational research, has viewed the evidence of credible witnesses concerning the phenomena of space craft. He has seen documentary films setting forth the unimpeachable testimony of airline pilots, airport control, tower engineers, electronic technicians, scientists, and the government radar observers. Recently he attended the fourth annual Spacecraft Convention which was held on May 11th and 12th at Giant Rock Airport in Southern California.

An estimated crowd of 7,000 enthusiasts assembled for this annual event and heard personal eye witness accounts of contacts with space people by such outstanding personalities as Daniel W. Fry, Howard Menger, Orfeo M. Angelucci, and Truman Bethurum. George Van Tassel, manager and operator of the Giant Rock Airport, was the host for the occasion. All of these men and many others with a rich background of scientific learning in most instances, gave to the expectant audience a digest of their experiences as recorded in their printed works.

To any audience of this size it is understood that there are varying degrees of belief. There are those who accept verbatim anything and everything that is said. There are others who accept only what appears to be logical and reasonable to them.

As for your co-ordinator, it would be difficult for him, with his present background of esoteric knowledge, to believe in everything that purports to come from extra-terrestrial sources. This would in no way deny, however, the general validity of the overall implications. This much can be said for the many writers on the subject of space phenomena, they are consistent in their observation and analysis. The question then arises, can they all be wrong?

The purpose of the World University, through its school of the Frontier Studies, is to conduct research in the scientific manner for the purpose of ascertaining the realities of life. This new knowledge may upset previously held concepts concerning the nature of God and the Universe. The true scholar must be prepared to relinquish error no matter how true he once thought it was. Your co-ordinator, having spent more than twenty years in spiritual research, believes that the Bible fully supports the view that there have been on earth extra-terrestrial visitors, such as Jehovah, Lucifer, Gabriel, Michael, and the Christ, who have come from other planetary spheres to aid the evolution of mankind.

The space people, through their present interpreters, have advanced a doctrine not unlike that which has been taught for many thousands of years in the world's great esoteric literature. This does not mean that every communication has been inspired by the Spirit of Truth. But it does mean that there is something going on in our planetary atmosphere that is reviving the race memory of two previous lost civilisations—Atlantis and Lemuria. And what is more, this something is sounding a warning of the close of our present age. It is the purpose of the school of the Frontier Studies to take cognizance of this phenomena and to stimulate rational research regarding its truth.

Your co-ordinator does not pretend to have intimate contact with earth people who have been off our planet. However, in 1940, he published a book by Phyllos, the Tibetan, entitled "An Earth Dweller's Return," in which was described many scientific inventions previously developed on Venus. One of the greatest of these inventions was the spindle-type spacecraft familiar to Atlantean civilization. It is probable that your co-ordinator had explored the possibilities of space travel long before there was this present interest in the subject. For a study of Atlantis and the effect of Venusian inspiration upon the life of the people of that time, ask for "The Wisdom of Azarish" published by the School of the Frontier Studies.

Several months ago, your co-ordinator met a very remarkable man in Pasadena, California, why by profession was an electronic engineer, but who was now retired, devoting all of his time to producing some start-

as did motorists in Texas and the Stokes' incident. Officers at White Sands Proving Ground disclaimed any connection between the objects and the work at the Base.

On Tuesday morning, November 5th, at 6 a.m., KALG Radio was deluged with calls from press wire services, radio and TV stations, and newspapers throughout the United States and Canada. Stokes was called in to talk to General L. I. Davis and Deputy Commander Colonel Judy at Holloman. After the briefing, an official release was sent out, and a copy reposes in A.P.R.O. files with the Stokes' report.

For the sake of space, we will omit the details, which were given above, and include only the comments made by Holloman officials in their first release for the press wires after the interviews. They said they had no reason to doubt Stokes' story, and that he is a capable observer. It was also announced that Stokes was scheduled for a physical examination, due to the fact that he had a rather pronounced sunburn after the incident. While he was sitting in the Lorenzen living room Monday evening, he continually scratched or rubbed his neck and face, complaining of itching sensations. However, the discoloration and irritation were completely gone Tuesday morning. On Tuesday evening, Stokes was invited to the Lorenzens where local members met to talk over current events. He looked quite normal.

Tag-end stories began to come in Tuesday from reliable sources regarding other sightings in the area.

TEST PILOT SEES UAO

A test pilot left Big Spring, Texas, at 1:56 Sunday afternoon, on his way across country to the west coast. His check points were Wichita Falls, Texas, Oklahoma City, Amarillo, Texas, and Roswell, New Mexico. At 4:16 he landed at Holloman AFB to see an old friend from Korean war days, now a major in the AF at Holloman. While checking in at Base Operations at Holloman, he was overheard discussing the UAO he had seen en route. He was travelling at 500 m.p.h., in an east-west direction, when a large, oblong, glowing object passed over his aircraft, "going like a bat out of hell." He didn't know whether the trail the thing left was from the light, or actually a vapour trail. The exact geographical location of the sighting, the pilot's name or the name of his friend at Holloman were not obtained.

ling books on spiritual subjects. In his book, "The Voice of Venus," he states that he had been taken to Venus some thirty-two times and given to understand the essence of Venusian science and philosophy.

In another work entitled "The Truth About Mars," he described in great detail Martian civilization, including such matters as transportation, architecture, merchandising, home life, and the Martian concepts of philosophy. He explains the so-called "canals," why the Martian cities had to be built underground, and the nature of the spacecraft which the Martians are using to contact the earth.

This school does not ask you to believe in anything that is not true, right or good. You can, if you wish, explore the planetary system with Dr. Ernest Norman, the author of these two books. They can be purchased by writing the W.U.R. "Voice of Venus" is \$3.25; "Truth About Mars" is \$1.50. Please add 12c. in postage.

And still another (of many recent conversions), noted modern astronomer concurs with the "Many Intelligently Peopled Worlds Hypothesis."

LIFE ON A BILLION PLANETS

"Time," March 3, 1958.

Do planets other than the earth sustain thinking creatures? Philosophers, theologians, scientists, fiction writers and ordinary people have speculated on the question for centuries. Now a widely honoured scientist, having pondered long on the subject, makes his answer: yes. Says Russian-born Otto Struve, 60, head of the astronomy department of the University of California at Berkeley: The Milky Way galaxy, the great swarm of stars to which the sun belongs, almost certainly contains millions of planets inhabited by intelligent life.

Stars are formed by condensation out of clouds of gas and dust. There are many different kinds in the galaxy. Most of them are spinning rapidly, but about 10% of them rotate slowly like the sun, which turns only once in about 28 days. Dr. Struve believes that when such stars were formed, a small amount of material was left outside the main body. It gathered into planets whose rapid orbital circling took away from the star most of its energy of rotation. So any star that rotates slowly, says Dr. Struve, is likely to have a brood of planets. Since the whole galaxy contains about 100 billion stars, Dr. Struve calculates that it has 10 billion slow-spinning stars with planets revolving around them. The sun has eight planets (not counting Pluto), but if the average star with planets has only five, there must be 50 billion planets in the galaxy.

No Proof

Astronomer Struve believes that about one-fiftieth of these planets have had conditions on their surfaces that were favourable for the appearance of life. Assuming that life appears whenever conditions are right, Struve calculates that one billion (one-fiftieth) of the galaxy's 50 billion planets have life of some sort on them now. Not all life is thinking life, but Struve figures that between 1,000,000 and 10 million of the galaxy's billion inhabited planets have creatures on them that are just as intelligent as present day earthlings.

Struve admits freely that he cannot prove his conjectures. No existing telescope or other instrument can see planets revolving around any star but the sun, and there is little possibility that such planets, if they exist, can ever be observed accurately enough to determine whether they are inhabited.

No Bridge

Struve is asked why the inhabitants of distant planets, some of whom must be higher in the evolutionary scale than humans are, have never visited the earth or communicated with it. He replies that there may be a limit to the degree of intelligence that life can attain. This limit may make it impossible for the wisest inhabitants of the galaxy to bridge the enormous distances between planetary systems.

The top limit of intelligence may show itself, says Astronomer Struve, in another and more spectacular way. Every few hundred years, throughout the galaxy, a supernova (exploding star) blows up with a mighty detonation. Astronomers generally credit these events to natural causes. But, says Struve, "it is perfectly conceivable that some intelligent race meddled once too often with nuclear laws and blew themselves to bits." When astronomers on the earth are able to observe such explosions with sufficient accuracy, they may be able to determine which ones were natural and which were caused by beings that grew too intelligent for their own good.

Mystery Object Photographed - Later Identified as Planet Venus

COPY OF INITIAL REPORT SUBMITTED TO CSI
ON 24th NOVEMBER, 1957

REPORT ON UFO seen by Mr. James MacDonald of Waverly Street, Waipawa, Sunday, 17th November, 1957, at 9.15 p.m. (as told to Mr. N. G., CSI, Hawkes Bay South, Representative).

My home is in Waverly Street, Waipawa. I was home on Sunday, 17th November, when a Mr. Harold Booker came to the door and told me to come outside to see a peculiar object in the sky. The time was 9.15 p.m.

When I got outside the sky was cloudless with all stars being visible. The moon had not risen or had set but in any case was not to be seen. I noticed the object at an angle of roughly 45 degrees above the horizon in the N.W. sky (later corrected to S.W.—CSI), that is to say, out over the Ruahine Ranges. I cannot say exactly how far away it was, but it seemed fairly close to me.

To me it looked like an oblong object radiating bright lights in all directions, changing from white to red and back again into the object. The light seemed to spread and come back again. This process continued to alternate while I was watching the object. The size seemed to me to be about the size of a cricket ball. I went inside and got my telescope—a promenade 25 magnification. I set this up on a stand. Through the telescope the object appeared to be more oval in appearance; the light change from white to red could be seen more distinctly through the scope than by the naked eye. I have not used the telescope before at night and it took me a while to focus it. When I brought the focus back, the object seemed more clear, and it then took on a more round appearance.



Whether the scope was then focussed accurately I am not sure. The light changes ceased when I brought the focus back.

The object then took on the appearance of a dull whitish coloured ball surrounded by a bright ring of white light. I cannot say whether the ring was attached or detached from the object. But the ring was of a very much brighter colour than the ball. I then brought out my camera—a Digna 2.8 lens—and set it up on the roof of a shed at the rear of my house. I took two photos, the first one at about 9.20/9.25 p.m. with a five-minute exposure. This is the photo with the wireless aerial showing on the right, and the tail of the object pointing downwards.

About three minutes after the first exposure had been completed I set the camera again with a full exposure—this is 7 minutes—and then obtained the second photograph. This is the one with the tail of the object pointing upwards. While I was taking the exposures I was watching the object with the naked eye, but did not notice any change in shape or movement. It is clear, however, from the two exposures that the object had moved lower in the sky by the time the second exposure was taken.

The dull shadow at the bottom of the two photos is, as far as I can judge, the roof of the shed on which I had set the camera. I had set the camera on the roof of the shed without any stand. This shadow has a slight tilt in the second exposure. I must have tilted the camera

slightly between the two exposures, but this could not have been much, because the wireless aerial and the trees on the right hand side remain fairly constant in the two exposures.

Mr. Booker and I watched the object for approximately another half hour—we went inside about 10.10 p.m. During this time the object definitely got smaller in size and duller as it moved gradually lower in the sky. During this period the colour remained consistently white. There was no evidence of any tail or other irregularity about the object.

When we went inside the object was still there, but fairly faint. I came outside again about 10.30 p.m., but there was no sign of the object.

I am a panel beater aged 29; Mr. Booker is a picture projectionist, aged about 38. The two negatives are being submitted with this report.

CSI Note.—Further inquiries were made immediately, resulting in additional details being obtained and through the use of a magnetic compass on location-correction to direction of object was given. Both witnesses also completed CSI special "Sighting Report Forms."

Special Note.—Because the object finally disappeared behind the Ruahine Ranges, the setting time would be much sooner than for an unobstructed (as at sea) horizon.

C.S.I. REPLIES TO REPRESENTATIVE . . .

2nd January, 1958.

Mr. N. G. —
Box — W — (Reps. name is confidential on request.)
Dear Mr. N. G.,

Many thanks for the negative, prints and all data forwarded re the 17th November observation by Messrs. MacDonald and Booker. I have given all the observational details and photos much close study and have been in personal consultation with Mr. R. A. McIntosh, F.R.A.S., considered Auckland's doyen of amateur astronomers.

I feel almost certain that we have now positively identified the object photographed as the Planet Venus, which has been very bright indeed during the last three months. Reference to star maps and almanacs—to establish the celestial position of Venus on the date and hour of the Waipawa sighting—positions the planet right where the bright object is located in Mr. J. MacDonald's photographs.

We have identified the more prominent stars in close proximity to the object photographed; these are some of the brighter and less bright stars of the constellation Sagittaris. The setting time for Venus at Waipawa's longitude and latitude was within two minutes of 10.57 p.m. on the 17th November—provided a clear unobstructed horizon prevailed. (Two minutes are allowed for known refraction effects.)

The only feature of the photos and sighting still not positively understood or determined is the unusual bulbous effect recorded on the film. According to the witnesses this effect was not visible to the naked eye. A most probable explanation of the photos is that during the first five-minute exposure Venus was somewhat dulled in brightness in the last portion of the exposure—presumably by a wisp of cloud not seen or its effects noticed by the observers. This dulling effect continued in the second exposure (light dimmed) but again in the latter portion of the 7-minute exposure the obstruction moved clear of the planet and so a brighter and larger image was obtained.

Even if this was the answer, the cloud must have been very small, because the nearby stars are not apparently likewise reduced or effected in brilliance. The apparent path or movement of the object is in the same downward declination of the star pattern images and the same length or elongation of tracks due to the time exposures.

Venus set (amplitude) at latitude 40°S. (Waipawa) on the W.S.W. horizon approx. 34 degrees south of west point. Therefore the apparent path of the planet (nearly parallels the ecliptic—apparent path of the Sun through the heavens) was in a south-westerly direction—being more noticeable as it closed with the horizon. Near the horizon bright stars and planets are often seen to suddenly dim and brighten perceptively—for no visible reason. This is due to invisible haze or patchy, thin cloud.

At the time of Waipawa sighting, Venus was extremely close to one of the bright stars of the Sagittaris group (seen as a slight pointing finger—effect on the narrow end of the bulb of photo No. 1. Had Mr. MacDonald successfully focused his telescope on the 17th November Venus would have appeared as almost an exact half moon-like phase. At this date (2/1/58), Venus is a lovely sight to the telescopist. She presents a slim crescent, which is also visible through a good pair of binoculars.

At present (2/1/58) she is less than 40 million miles distant. The planet will soon pass between the earth and the sun and will then be only some 26 million miles distant. However, as we will then be looking at the dark side of the planet and she being in the direct rays of the sun, Venus is invisible to us.

Further Action:

I will now send the negative to our photographic consultant in Nelson, together with a carbon copy of this

letter, plus your typed report on the incident. Mr. Ellis Dudgeon will examine and print a picture for close study. When we receive his esteemed comments, I will pass these on to you. I am asking Mr. Dudgeon to keep your connection with CSI confidential.

Sorry to have to disappoint the witnesses in this instance. CSI conveys sincere thanks to all concerned in this report and study. I feel almost certain that we have properly identified the object in question. Reference to other photos taken recently when Sputnik I passed close to Venus revealed that Venus at this time presents an image (in size comparison) as large as shown in the Waipawa snaps.

Your sincerely,

(Signed) HAROLD H. FULTON,
Director CSI.

(News Item)

NEW FLYING SAUCER MAGAZINE

The second issue has just come to hand of a new magazine dealing with flying saucers: EAST AND WEST, edited by the British enthusiast Peter Campbell. Issue No. 2 runs to 36 pages and is beautifully printed in photo-lithography. The contents cover a wide range of topics, including Flying Saucers, ESP, life on other worlds, spiritualism, etc. The UFO section in this issue is by Harold Mattam; No. 3 will feature an account by Harold Hill (an amateur astronomer).

EAST AND WEST has already built up a large circulation; so large, in fact, that the editor is considering making the magazine his full-time job! A year's subscription (12 issues) costs 20/-, or 1/8 per issue. New Zealand flying saucer enthusiasts can now get the magazine by writing to the N.Z. agent, 18 Hazelmere Road, Mt. Albert, Auckland, S.W.1.

Photographic Consultant reports to CSI . . .

AN ANALYSIS OF PHOTOGRAPHS SUBMITTED

Having examined the negatives and photographs submitted to me by Mr. Harold Fulton, Director CSI, and having studied the written evidence submitted by Mr. James MacDonald, and having perused the summing up submitted to Mr. N. G. by Mr. Fulton, I have reached the conclusion without doubt that the object photographed was the Planet Venus.

But there are peculiarities in the photographs which I cannot account for. Camera was in slightly different position in second exposure—but this has no bearing on the evidence. Also No. 2 enlargement shows greater magnification than in No. 1 enlargement, but this will not effect my analysis.

The photographs are over-exposed—hence the thick, woolly appearance of Venus' track. Mr. MacDonald used the correct method to obtain star-track photographs. However, in a case like this it is the aperture of the lens (how much it is stopped down) which governs the correctness of the exposure. A smaller aperture would have given a more accurate record of the track—i.e., its thickness—particularly during its flare-ups. But this would so under-expose the rest of the negative that few if any other star tracks would show. Also the radio pole and bushes may not have recorded—and so a horizon relationship would have been lost. So under the circumstances Mr. MacDonald could not have done better.

The peculiarities noted are, namely:—

- In No. 1 photo the light given out diminished by 75% or more during at least 4 minutes of the latter part of the exposure. There is not the slightest trace of such diminution in brilliancy of star tracks in the immediate vicinity of Venus. I would expect such diminution if by cloud, haze or smoke wisps to have completely obliterated the fainter stars.
- In No. 2 photo this diminution in star track brilliancy in near vicinity of Venus and radio pole is graduated and quite noticeable and is what one would expect as stars entered the top layers of ground haze, or fog, but towards the end of this period of dimming, Venus choose to flare up again to at least three times the brilliancy recorded in the first part of the exposure.

The fluctuation in light output and change in colours observed by Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Booker took place before photographs were taken—no noticeable change occurring during the exposures. Theoretically it is possible for a large light fluctuation to occur and so effect the photographs (as submitted) but not necessarily be visible to the naked eye. This would particularly apply in the case of light reflected from Venus. The surface

clouds or gases of Venus reflect in addition to all visible colours of the spectrum, ultra violet and infra-red radiations received from the sun.

Panchromatic photographic films are much more sensitive to these radiations than is the naked eye. Even very thin layers of smoke have a powerful retarding effect on ultra violet radiations and also visibly retard bluish-white light.

So if Venus was setting behind alternate wisps of smoke and clear sky, this fluctuation in light-output received by the camera would be noticeable in the photographs—showing a track of varying width. If smoke layers were clearcut and heavy, visible fluctuations and colour changes would also be eye witnessed.

Some time during 1956 (I cannot recall the date) Venus was observed from Tahaunanui, Nelson, and behaved in a similar manner. Brilliancy, colour changes and fluctuations were so startling as to give the appearance of an unknown object giving out signals. Had we not known it was Venus, we would have been sure it was a "UFO."

After making the enclosed enlarged photos extra exposure was given to the Venus track to show the true width of the track, and comparing notes with Mr. Julian Fletcher, amateur astronomer and CSI Nelson representative, we have now come to the conclusion that at no time during the exposure was Venus dimmed, but rather did a halo form at the beginning of first exposure and towards the end of the second exposure.

I can only conclude that these halos were caused by the light from Venus fluorescing as it passed through minute clouds of a certain type of snow crystals. (I am referring to blue-white and ultra violet light). But this is the mystery—most stars also radiate ultra violet light, why were not the stars in the near vicinity of Venus similarly so effected?

(Signed) ELLIS DUDGEON, F.R.S.A., A.R.P.S.,

Emerson Medallist.

Nelson 19/1/58. Member and Photographic Consultant to CSI (N.Z.).

Footnote.—The above processing of inquiry and investigation of a sighting is presented here as an object lesson to all of our associates. Good observers must have a reasonable knowledge of astronomy, atmospheric, etc. However, the witnesses did the right thing in submitting the report on the incident and CSI conveys sincere thanks to all concerned. It could just have well been the real thing for "ufo" observations were prolific during November globally.—Ed.

MAN ALOFT

Past, Present and Future

By B. CORNTHWAITE, A.R.Ae.S.

Editor's Note.—This most knowledgeable review of man's aerial endeavours was the subject of a radio address by the author on the 22nd October, 1957, over the New Zealand National Broadcasting Service network under the title "AIRWAYS AND AIRCRAFT." Mr. Cornthwaite was born in England November 23rd, 1911, and commenced his career as an apprentice with Handley-Page in 1927, which was completed four years later. He then joined the design offices of several leading British aircraft firms, during which time he learned to fly with the Royal Air Force Reserve. During World War II he was engaged in research work under the Air Ministry. Later he became Inspector of Accidents with the same ministry until the end of hostilities. He then took up an appointment as Accident Investigator for British European Airways and British South American Airways until 1950. Mr. Cornthwaite came to New Zealand in early 1950 as Inspector of Accidents and later served with the New Zealand Civil Aviation Administration on defect investigation. He is currently technical representative of a company in New Zealand representing a group of British aircraft manufacturers.

I think few would quarrel with the statement that far and away the most important item of news in October was the launching of the Russian satellite. This small metal sphere—simply by virtue of its having attained a natural orbit around the earth—has assumed an importance far beyond any information which may have been contained in those now famous "beeps." To see where this satellite fits into the overall picture of human endeavour, it is necessary to view this achievement against a background of the balance between prophecy and history.

The underlying reasons for man's apparently insatiable appetite for travel can be safely left to the anthropologist and as to whether it is for ultimate good or not to the philosophers. We are left then with the fact that as long as anything has been known about man he has always had this tremendous urge for travel. His behaviour in achieving all the various kinds of travel of which he is now capable has followed a pretty constant pattern. There's the dreamer who sees the possibility so long before his contemporaries as to be subject to disbelief, ridicule and even persecution. The best brains of the day proclaim such dreams as absolutely beyond the bounds of human achievement—later these fantastic dreams become commonplace and then even superseded by things which were beyond the imaginings of our first dreamer.

That famous writer of science fiction, Jules Verne, summed up this situation very neatly once in a letter to his father in which he said: "Everything a man is capable of imagining other men are capable of realising." So it has been with flight. Man's long cherished dream of flight went through all the normal phases. The fact that the possibility of flight had been in his mind for centuries is apparent from fable and literature. Actuality came in comparatively recent times. First the hot air balloon—then the gas balloon, then the dirigible—the first contrivance in which man had been able to do more than just drift with the wind. With the dirigible came the usual spate of self-congratulatory journalism in which man proudly proclaimed that he was now master of the air. Not all men were convinced that in the dirigible there was the ultimate in air travel. These reactionaries saw the possibility of flight in a heavier-than-air craft. After some years of overlapping, the greater speed potential of the heavier-than-air craft offered man the mobility he was seeking, and the airship fell into disuse.

Despite the limitations and imperfections of air travel as we know it today, the more adventurous have been concerning themselves for some time with the possibilities of travel in space. For years now there have been groups of enthusiasts banded together into Interplanetary Societies, Astronautical Associations and similar bodies who have been working on the calculations necessary to bring this dream to realisation.

Again we have seen the familiar pattern of the visionaries working, thoroughly convinced, against a background of disbelief and even scorn. Less than two years ago no less a personage than the Astronomer Royal, Dr. Richard Woolley, expressed his ideas on space travel in terms which left no room to doubt when he described it as "utter bilge." Those were surprisingly strong words for a man in such a position and history, showing as it does, so much evidence in favour of the visionary makes us doubt the wisdom of such dogmatism.

The space flight enthusiasts long ago realised the absolute necessity of achieving extremely high speeds and it was equally obvious that this would demand the use of power units of hitherto unprecedented performance. This line of reasoning led almost inevitably to the rocket. First because of the tremendous power which can be generated in a rocket motor, and secondly because the rocket carries with it all the ingredients for combustion; in other words, it will go on functioning even where there is no oxygen available. Rockets have been known and used in various forms since the thirteenth century, so there was a ready fund of both theory and practice on which to work in planning the type of rocket motor which would be necessary.

Scientists had long ago made all the calculations on the speed, power, and control necessary to launch an object into space. Its behaviour once set on its orbit had been calculated. All this has been talked of so long that anyone recently getting interested in the business could be forgiven for regarding this information, obtainable in many standard works, as fact. Actually, of course, until the successful launching and orbiting of the Russian satellite it was at best "accepted theory." Now in one operation the Russian scientists have proved all those theories and calculations. Years of speculation and calculation have now received the stamp of practical proof. This will undoubtedly give man confidence to take the next step. But what is the next step? Surely this will depend very much on the ultimate object. If it is the object of any one group of mortals to control all others on earth, then the establishing of a large manned satellite with a lethal device such as solar reflection would be a logical step. If on the other hand earthmen, tired of the shackles which bind them to their native planet, wish to set off around the solar system in search of greener fields, then a manned satellite would be the place to assemble and launch a vehicle for such an exploration. Starting from a satellite would mean that it would be unnecessary to provide the colossal power needed to blast oneself out of the combined influences of the earth's gravitational field and atmosphere.

For the sake of this discussion let's forget all argument as to whether the conquering of space will be for man's good or his ultimate destruction; the challenge is there, that is sufficient. History has repeated to the point of monotony the lesson that man cannot ignore a challenge. So let's face it, whether we like it or not, whether we agree with it or not, man will continue like a moth to the flame until he achieves either space travel or his own extinction. What then are his chances of success? Again, that entirely depends on which expert you care to believe. Logic tells us that proof of past behaviour is no proof of the future, but at the same time man has proved his capability, ultimately to achieve sufficient mastery over his environment to enable him to make his dreams come true. That fact in itself, while being no proof, is at least a very good indication on the positive side. If man can achieve space travel, then why not the inhabitants of other planets? Which brings us to the absorbing study of those manifestations which in present-day jargon have been labelled UFO's or Unidentified Flying Objects. Many books have been written on this subject and the searcher after truth will find himself with sober accounts of official investigations on the one hand and descriptions of meetings with spacemen and flights in spacecraft on the other. What is one to believe? This is a matter purely for the individual. Regardless of what we might imagine or dream about, our normal tendency is to believe only those things which viewed in the light of our present knowledge appear to be pos-

sible. At the present state of our knowledge space flight is impossible. It's hardly surprising therefore that, when we hear theories that these UFO's are spaceships bringing visitors from another planet, our reactions vary from incredulity to ridicule. But are we justified in this attitude? Unaided we can see for ourselves many thousands of stars any night the clouds permit. Is it logical to assume that this planet is the only one peopled by beings capable of intelligent thought? If that is accepted, what reason have we for imagining that our civilisation is farther advanced than any other? If then we can get our minds in a sufficiently receptive state to accept as possible something which we cannot achieve ourselves, we are better able to assess the UFO business. One report on the investigations made by the American Air Force traces the various stages of the official reaction. Originally the trend of the investigation into each sighting took the form of establishing which particular trick of light or set of circumstances fooled the individual into thinking he had seen what he thought he saw. Then it was felt that a radar sighting would be a definite step forward. These were readily available and seemed to indicate that what people thought they saw had in fact sufficient substance to reflect the radar waves. The next step was to get simultaneous radar and visual sightings. This proved to be no difficulty: in fact, so much evidence built up that it was officially conceded that people had actually seen things which really existed. The final stage was when the investigation set out to determine whether the things behaved in an entirely haphazard way or if they showed any evidence of intelligent control. The final reports seem to be in favour of intelligent control. Of the hundreds of reports on UFO sightings, many show a type of behaviour we cannot begin to accept when viewed through the blinkers of our present knowledge. This is their ability to hover apparently motionless and then to accelerate at a rate which our bodies could not tolerate to speeds we can still only dream about. Before we write this off as impossible it's a sobering thought to reflect that eminent scientists once stated that humans would never travel at more than thirty miles an hour. Side by side with the spaceflight enthusiasts who pin their faith on rockets is another band equally certain that rockets will never be the whole answer. Thus we see an immediate parallel with the early days of flight when it was the lighter-than-air brigade who got themselves well established while the heavier-than-air boys were still at the dreaming stage. In this case the second stage dreamers are those who are convinced that the secret of space flight lies in mastering the relationship between electro-magnetism and gravity. The students of electro-gravitics say: "Why use brute force to overcome gravity when you can achieve your ends so much more easily by reversing the flow of gravity?" This would enable even bodies like ours to experience accelerations such as flying saucers apparently show without suffering any discomfort. Now to return to the Russian satellite. Where does it fit in to all this? If one is to continue to use the analogy of normal flight, I would say that the satellite has taken the first step into space similar to that which was taken into the air when the first uncontrolled balloon was launched. Man proved his theory that his medium can support flight. He is now free to take the next step in rocket propelled satellite firing secure in the knowledge that his calculations have been proved. At the same time just as the balloons had the heavier-than-air dreamers working in the background, so the rocket engineers have the electro-gravitics dreamers.

It's interesting to note that the time interval between the first flight of an uncontrolled hot air balloon and the first successful flight of a dirigible was sixty-nine years.

With the present increased rate of scientific progress there's no suggestion that manned satellites are as far as sixty-nine years away, but even so there are many problems still to be solved.

Where we go from here is anybody's guess: but using history as an example, we can be sure of two things. We are unlikely to stay put or go backwards. In other words, progress is bound to continue. Maybe you will agree with my feelings that we have just seen what is probably the most significant single event for good or ill in our lifetime; and it certainly seems possible that the influence of this baby moon will be felt in many spheres in no way connected with the International Geophysical Year. The knowledge that we are now virtually on the threshold of space may have a profound influence on international discussions, and the immense possibilities of the use of intercontinental rockets may have a sobering effect on man's warlike intentions.

Visitors from Space

RUSSIAN SPUTNIK REKINDLES STUDY OF FLYING SAUCERS

By DR. B. BENINCASA

Editor's Note.—Dr. B. Benincasa has been an associate member of CSI (N.Z.) for five years and has contributed many fine articles to this publication. He is a leading researcher in the "UFO" field and is now awaiting publication of his first book on the subject.

"Sputnik 1" continues its mad, 18,000-mile-an-hour spin around our planet. Meanwhile, what has happened to the once-mysterious, disk-shaped aircraft?

Believe it or not, they're still with us, creating even crazier luminous patterns in the skies, and sometimes causing more excitement among spectators than the USSR's 23-inch-diameter, 184-pound artificial satellite.

Ever since the launching of the first human-built "lunet," Oct. 4, 1957, British and American astronautical wizards have been so bewildered by Russia's unexpected and extraordinary scientific feat, that they have ponderingly reopened a whole mess of dust-covered "saucer" folders with the purpose of seriously re-examining their once-ridiculed contents.

Three Questions

The disturbed investigators have already begun to ask themselves three sober questions: Have the numerous flying saucers seen all over the world by thousands of persons been of Russian manufacture? If so, must they be regarded as he "experimental ancestors" of "Sputnik 1"?

If this be true, how have Russian scientists, statesmen and newspapermen been able to keep the saucer contrivances a close secret since 1947 (the official opening of the "saucer" era), the year in which Pilot Kenneth Arnold sighted nine gigantic luminous discoid objects superphonically flying above Washington's Mount Rainier?

Frankly, I cannot accept the belief that the large number of "UFO's" which have been flying over American territory since 1947 have been of Russian origin.

Yes, I refuse to believe that the thousand of flying contraptions, without any visible wings, tails or motor plants, reportedly detected in American skies during the past twelve years are the products of captured German rocket-makers working in the Soviet Union.

Three Considerations

I base my opinion upon three important considerations—namely:

(1) About three years ago, Bell Aircraft's Dr. Walter Dornberger, who during World War II directed all of Adolph Hitler's rocket operations at Peenemunde, denied in my presence the very existence of disk-shaped aerial craft—although a short time later he displayed, again in my presence, a keen interest in "how Venusians were able to bridge the terrifically great distance that separates their planet from ours" and how, once they got here, "they were able to live in our atmosphere."

(2) In spite of the fact that we acquired the "cream" of the Germanic scientific crop, at the conclusion of the Second War—among others, Dr. Dornberger, Dr. Walter Riedel, Dr. Wernher von Braun, Prof. Hermann Oberth (he came to us later than the others), and Prof. Rudolph Hermann—we still do not own the genuine flying saucer, and neither do the Russians, because it is an extra-terrestrial, airborne body. Such is the contention of Dr. Riedel and Prof. Oberth, who certainly know what they are talking about, for they did vitally important work in the development of Germany's V-2 rocket—the "push 'em up" predecessor of the multi-stage rockets which successfully pushed the Soviet moon into the upper air regions.

(3) In April, May and June of 1948, Cmdr. Robert B. McLaughlin, a U.S. Navy scientist in charge of a guided missiles research unit in New Mexico, and a group of Navy technicians saw a number of flying disks over

the White Sands Proving Grounds. One big saucer in particular was officially clocked instrumentally by a ground crew at 18,500 m.p.h.

Now I ask: If the big rotund flying body had been a Russian craft, why should it have taken the Reds more than eight years successfully to construct and rocket into space a tiny artificial moon?

On the other hand, if the big metallic disk had been an American job, why is it that we still don't know how to get a little satellite into the upper air layers?

Convinced

A reasonable answer to the question, "To whom did the big disk belong?" was furnished by McLaughlin himself after he had observed the weird, rotund vehicle. "I am convinced," he said, "that it was a flying saucer and, further, that these disks are spaceships from another planet, operated by animate, intelligent beings."

His conviction is shared by Rear Admiral Delmer S. Fahrney, U.S.N., the recognized father of guided missiles; Dr. J. J. Kalizkowski, a noted cosmic-ray scientist working on a special Navy project; A. M. Chop, the one-time Air Force press official in charge of flying saucer information in Washington; William Lear, president of Lear, Inc., aircraft and electronics equipment; Prof. J. C. Cooke, a member of the staff of the Ministry of Supply's Aircraft establishment at Farnborough, Hampshire, England; Prof. R. A. Robinson, head of the Chemistry Dept. at the University of Malaya, Malaya Peninsula; and Dr. Joao do Freitas Guinaraes, professor of Roman Law at the Santos Catholic University, Santos Brazil.

It would be unwise to declare complacently that all unidentified flying objects entering our atmosphere must have a Martian, Venusian or Lunarian origin; that all visiting aircraft are friendly; and that it is safe for us to sit back in our easy chairs and boast that no other human race, on this or any other planet, is superior to the American variety.

It is high time that we took a truly good look at our astronautical progress, contrasted it with that of the menacing Eurasian as well as with that of the mysterious outerspacian—and then began to think in terms of genuinely improving our outerspace-bound vehicles of tomorrow.

An Investigation of the Angel Hair Mystery

By R. J. HORROCKS
CHAPTER II OF III CHAPTERS

Next in the long line of angel hair cases comes the amazing sighting at Columbus (Ohio) on the 22nd of October, 1954. "It was one of those glorious warm fall days and the whole sky was a clear blue." The pupils of Jerome Elementary School, Columbus, were outside in the playground when suddenly their attention became directed towards a strange object in the sky. It circled high above the school, dazzlingly bright and shaped like a cigar. According to the Principal of the school, Mr. Rodney Warrick, the strange machine appeared to have windows. And its luminosity was so brilliant that he had to shield his eyes.

Suddenly, the object, moving soundlessly, accelerated to a tremendous speed. As it shot westward it left a three-mile trail of angel hair which settled quietly and gracefully over trees, bushes and telephone lines. One witness described the scene as "the most beautiful, soft, white-looking tufts of cotton slowly floating to the ground." This magnificent display continued for the next 45 minutes. In the words of a teacher, Mrs. Dittmar: "The substance had long fibres very much as if someone had taken strands of (gossamer) and pushed some in bunches toward the middle or end, leaving a trail of fibres attached to it. It was very fine and soft to touch. It did not stick to our hands, but when we held two ends and pulled, it stretched without tearing. Where it stretched it had a shiny appearance. The part we held between our fingers very quickly seemed to go into nothing.

"However, we could roll it between our fingers into a very, very tiny ball. In a short while our hands had a green stain on them. I soon washed my hands in warm water and the stain rinsed off quickly. Mr. Warrick said he was leaving his on his hands to see what happened. He later said his hands became clammy and finally the colour disappeared of its own accord."

The evidence of the children was in perfect accord with that of Mr. Warrick and Mrs. Dittmer.

Descriptions of the sighting may be found in the following periodicals: FLYING SAUCERS 15, THE SAUCERIAN 6, PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER for 3/11/54 (INS dateline was 2/11/54, AP story a day earlier). Further accounts appear in THE FLYING SAUCER CONSPIRACY (Keyhoe) on p.181, and THE UFO ANNUAL (Jessup) p.166. The latter is probably the most detailed report of all.

ANGEL HAIR OVER NEW ZEALAND

Shortly after the Columbus sighting, this strange 'hair from Heaven' made its appearance in Nelson skies. At 10:10 a.m. on the 4th of November, Mr. Ellis Dudgeon (a CSI member) was sitting on his doorstep admiring a beautiful cloud formation when, to his amazement, he spotted a rectangular translucent object high in the sky moving eastwards at a slower pace than cloud of similar altitude. Bright as frosted glass with sunlight shining on it, the mystery object had definite clear-cut edges. Mr. Dudgeon reckoned it to be 30-40 feet at greatest width, and moving east with a speed of near 40 m.p.h. As the witness watched, a great deal of "cobweb or thistle-down-like substance" came floating through the air. Yet, reflected Mr. Dudgeon, it was still too early in the season for thistle-down. Ten seconds later the object disappeared from view as it approached the sun. (See FLYING SAUCERS 7.)

Only two weeks later (on November 21st) strange sights came to the skies over Christchurch. At 3:40 p.m. that day a reporter of THE STAR-SUN saw a cigar-shaped object, looking almost chromium-plated—so intense was the light it reflected—hanging motionless in the sky more than 10,000 feet up and approx. 4 miles west of Coutts Island. Thus motionless it hung for nearly three minutes, eventually shooting off westwards toward the Southern Alps. "As it moved it emitted what appeared to be two puffs of pinkish vapour," halted momentarily over a cloud bank, then circled and finally headed north into a cloud-bank.

Another observer witnessed these events, but saw the object as dark and cylindrically shaped. (FLYING SAUCERS 7.)

December brought a new flurry of strange sights in the Christchurch skies. Large masses of a substance resembling cobweb could be seen drifting through the air (reported the STAR-SUN for December 17th). This weird aerial display continued for three days.

On the 16th, greatly increased quantities were sighted over St. Albans. Mr. R. J. McLaren, a local resident, tried to collect samples but the 'hair' vanished as soon as it was touched. At times, he said, it looked more like snow flakes than cobwebs. (FLYING SAUCERS 8.)

MILKMEN OR SAUCER SCIENTISTS?

Next, the scene of our investigation switches to New York State. In the village of Horseheads the night of February 20th, 1955, was still and cold. Suddenly great swarms of a mystifying cobweb substance started falling from the sky to cover the Shull Electronic Corporation and surroundings like a giant cocoon. The phenomenon was not noticed till next morning when Mr. Charles L. Shull (president of the Corporation) arrived for work. Incredulously he examined the strange substance, then contacted the local newspaper, the Elmira STAR-GAZETTE. A photographer (Dick Wich) was despatched to the plant, and shortly after a photograph of Mr. Shull examining the web appeared in newspapers nationwide.

Accompanied by intensive publicity, the mystery substance was sent on to analysts for investigation. Dr. Francis A. Richmond and Professor Emeritus at Elmira College found the web to consist of short, weak fibres looking and feeling like cotton-wool. The Chemistry Professor (Dr. Charles B. Rutenber) tested the substance; it was slightly radioactive, though not dangerously so. He decided that the web had been in an explosion and was heavily damaged. It might have been carried great distances in the air till the cobweb had knit itself together and fallen over a small area, pulled down by its own weight.

But while the analysts worked, the mystery material was rapidly disintegrating and disappeared from the grounds of the plant.

Next, a new theory was advanced by Mr. Lawrence Peer, the manager of a local dairy. Mr. Peer (supported by a chemical engineer at the Westinghouse Electronic Tube Division Plant at Horseheads) suggested that powdered milk, not cotton fibres, formed the substance. It was possible, he said, that powdered milk had passed through a vent pipe at the milk plant and been converted into stringy fibres by the 300 degree temperature of the machine. He admitted, however, that a tremendous quantity of milk would be needed to cover the half-mile area with threads.

Meanwhile Dr. Rutenber was investigating the strange grey colouring of the substance. "I believe," he reported at one stage, "from the substance's moisture content, that it was airborne for some time and picked up its colouring probably hundreds of miles away." The greenness was the result of industrial dirt, dirt containing materials not found in local industry. The surface of the fibre was shiny, had no apparent odour, and was not readily inflammable. Now the substance was described as "a felt-like deposit made up of fibres that could almost have come from an artillery shell."

By this time the theorists were in a proper muddle. Directly opposing the milk theory were chemical technicians who worked at the milk plant concerned. Having conducted tests of their own, they decided that the hair consisted of cotton and wool fibres with pieces of fine copper wire mixed in. (This tallied with an idea put forward by Westinghouse spokesmen, who suggested that a metallic content would be more likely to pick up radioactivity from the air than an organic one.)

In the midst of this confusion, "all the investigators expressed complete satisfaction with their own findings" and tests were discontinued.

Soon the cobweb had all gone and to this day the mystery of Horseheads, N.Y., remains unsolved. (FATE, 1955; account by Cliff R. Towner entitled "Cobwebs From The Sky." Many American newspapers carried the story including the New York JOURNAL AMERICAN and the Miami HERALD for February 22-23. Jessup's UFO ANNUAL contains a report and photos on pages 91 and 192.)

Most angel hair sightings have been made by observers on the ground. However, there's an exception, and a rather unusual exception. N.Z. Air Force Freighter No. 5911 earned this strange distinction by flying over the Kaitia area on the night of February 22nd, 1955. Sometime that night the crew heard a succession of dull thuds as a strange sticky substance hit the windscreen and front fuselage of the aircraft. The mystery substance, not disintegrating on being touched, could be wiped off like grease. Adding to the mystery, the plane's aircraft compass suddenly went wrong. Further investigation disclosed the fact that the weird substance was not the remains of birds or insects.

Mystery unsolved. (FLYING SAUCERS 8.)

OHIO MYSTERY OBJECTS

Early in October the strange threads made another appearance, this time over Urichsville, Ohio.

According to Mrs. Albert Fanty, of Parker Street, Urichsville, the day's strange happenings began early in the morning when her mother spotted seven disc-shaped aircraft bunched at a high altitude. At 1 p.m. Mrs. Fanty and her 8-year-old son, Kenneth, arrived on the scene. As Mrs. Fanty, her mother and Kenneth searched the sky, several flying saucers reappeared, only to vanish several seconds later.

The objects seemed to have a silver coating and shone brightly. They followed each other in an irregular line and travelled at high speed—as if they'd been shot from something.

Almost immediately after the saucers disappeared from sight, the air became filled with "fine, silken-like silver cobwebs which floated everywhere." (Reported in Jessup's UFO ANNUAL, p.309.)

One day later, an Australian newspaper featured the following report: "A mysterious substance, like fairy floss, claimed to have been dropped from a flying saucer near Port Augusta, has been handed over to the Australian Flying Saucer Research Society in Adelaide. All attempts to analyse the substance had been negative, the Society President, Mr. Fred Stone, said today.

"Mr. P. D. Thomas, secretary of the society, said analyses had been made in Adelaide and Sydney. The Adelaide result was that it had not connection with any substance on earth. It showed a positive reaction against the Planet Venus (sic.)."

"The Sydney analysis indicated that it was not of earthly origin."

'PLAIN OLD SPIDER WEBS'

Next case was several weeks later in the U.S. This time a former Air Force observer and 120 students of Whitsett School saw angel hair fall from a cloudless sky as ten unidentified flying objects sped past.

According to the control tower at Greensboro-High Point Airport there was much jet plane activity over Whitsett at the time. Yet most of the planes were 20,000 feet up or higher.

Several weeks later a Greensboro zoologist, Dr. A. D. Shaftesbury, solved the mystery by identifying the angel hair as 'plain old spider webs.' Having run a series of tests on the substance (which, incidentally, had not yet disappeared), Dr. Shaftesbury felt certain that the hair was none other than gossamer, web spun by spiders in the autumn. (UFO ANNUAL.)

This seemed to discourage angel hair manufacturers for there were no further cases till July 26th, 1956. Then millions of "web-like white threads" fell earthwards to drift through Melbourne's seaside suburbs, hang from lines and wires, stick to cars and clothes, catch in trees—and vanish mysteriously in a few hours.

Six scientists from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Organization studied the threads. They tested samples with ethyl acetate, acetone, lactophenol blue dye, peered at them through a microscope. Decided one scientist: "(The substance) is not wood-fibre, and it doesn't look like a synthetic fibre." Apparently the threads were really spider webs, though why the threads should melt away into thin air remained a mystery.

DEADLY SHREDS FROM SPACE!

One of the most amazing cases of strange substances falling from the sky took place in Chemung County (southern New York State) on the night of August 27th, 1956.

It was shortly after midnight when a light rain began to fall.

Next morning Mr. Charles Reese left his farmhouse to attend to the daily chores. Rounding one of several chicken coops on the two-acre ranch, he came across a staggering sight: the ground was covered in thousands of bright, shiny, metallic shreds. Straight away an offensive odour came to his nostrils.

These shreds were on one side silver coloured and on the other 'lavender-tinted.' Each segment was one-half to one inch long, in thickness only one two-thousandth of an inch. They looked for all the world like Christmas tree 'icicles' (i.e., tinsel). Also scattered around were several pieces of a substance resembling cardboard, evidently the remains of a container or containers where once were packed the metallic shreds. Moreover, Mr. Reese discovered a dent in the roof of a nearby chicken coop caused, it seemed by a heavy object falling from the sky.

Enter the police. They tested the substance with a geiger counter and discovered faint radioactivity. They decided that that the shredded metallic substance had been tightly packed in a long, thin container.

Then four of Mr. Reese's chickens died for no apparent reason—for no apparent reason except that they had eaten some of the shreds.

About 10 p.m. that night a strange light was reported flying south-west of Chemung. About twenty-four hours later, a couple observed a "slowly-moving light, like a big dirigible," once again in the south-western sky.

The enigma continued. By week's end, six chickens at the Reese farm had died. Cornell University scientists, investigating, would not release their findings, though they sent special medication for the remainder of the Reese flock.

Then five weeks later, on October 3rd, the mystery substance fell again—only three miles from the Reese farm. Airport officials disclosed that no aircraft had been over the area at the time. The filter centre at Harrisburg said that the material was probably chaff, but did not comment on how it was dropped or why.

This seemed to be the end of the investigation. No definite statement was released as to the exact nature of the substance or why the chickens died.

The Chemung cases remain a mystery. (Cliff R. Towner describes these weird happenings in FATE.)

NEW ZEALAND REVISITED

Early in 1957 came another rush or reports from New Zealand. On Sunday, April 28th, a resident of Christchurch, Mr. D. O. McGriffin, witnessed a heavy fall of angel hair. He described the hair as being 'completely different' to spider web. "If the chemist says it is spider web," he added, "we must have some giant spiders on this earth!" (Christchurch STAR-SUN, April 29th. Also Letters To The Editor, FLYING SAUCERS 18.)

Canterbury reported only two weeks later. A lady who wishes to remain anonymous saw angel hair falling over the city at 12:20 p.m. on Sunday, May 5th. It continued to fall till 2 p.m. "when a wind came up and the clear blue sky clouded over." The hair fell, seemingly, from a very great height as it did in the Christchurch sighting. Strangely the angel hair did not disintegrate on being touched in these cases.

ANGEL HAIR ANALYSED

One sighting has not yet been mentioned, though it is possibly the most conclusive N.Z. case of all. On April 19th (Good Friday) Auckland was visited by the mystery substance.

At approximately 11 a.m. Mrs. W. H. Taylor, a resident of Aurora Avenue (Mt. Roskill) stepped outside to glance at the smoke plume from the chimney of her wash-house. As she looked up Mrs. Taylor sighted two high flying objects which shortly disappeared in the sun's glare. She was about to identify these objects as seagulls when she caught sight of several other round, white objects manoeuvring high above and seemingly performing some rather startling aerobatics. Her husband came out to watch with her, and soon a number of families in the neighbourhood were observing the aerial antics of the little spheres.

These objects appeared, in the sun's rays, to be pure white and clearly outlined. The observers later described them as resembling "balls of white cotton pressed hard together," "cottony ping-pong balls," "tennis balls," or "white powder puffs." Occasionally the objects disappeared and reappeared on crossing the sun's disc. As they moved the UFO's left jet-like, silvery trails which vanished swiftly.

For some thirty minutes these strange phenomena had been under observation when another equally unusual sight attracted the attention of those watching. The sky immediately overhead had become filled with

(Continued on Page 10)

Sane Student of Saucers

By LEE ALLEN

Forenote.—Remember our write up on Len Stringfield in Vol. 4, No. 4, re "Orbit" demise and Len's coming book? Here is how his hometown press reviewed his excellent work. "Saucer Post 3-0 Blue." This publication is a must. Send \$2.50 plus 25c. postage to 7017 Bretton Ave., Cincinnati 27, Ohio, U.S.A. (That's 19/- well spent indeed.)

Cincinnati Times-Star, November 16, 1957.

The flurry of public interest in strange objects, eerie lights, flying saucers and little green men offers no surprise to Leonard H. Stringfield, a calm, advertising executive who has studied and been puzzled by such matters for 12 of his not quite 37 years.

"We are being visited by an intelligence possibly greater than our own from some other planet, perhaps from another solar system," Stringfield says.

When he first voiced this theory several years ago, the typical reaction was one of amused skepticism; but that was before a sensation-sated world, dulling itself with tranquilizers, was able to take in stride such a phenomenon as Laika, the hitch-hiking Soviet dog who became the most famous traveller since Marco Polo and whose journey dramatized more than anything else the shift of Buck Rogers from the Sunday supplements to page one.

Stringfield is no alarmist. He thinks that many of the reports of visitors from outer space are based on error. He thinks that many of the observers who make such reports are either psychotic or are perpetrating a hoax. But he also thinks that some of the reports can be explained only by interplanetary visits.

When, in the years immediately following World War II, tales of flying saucers swept the world, causing near-hysteria in some areas, there were four possible explanations:

1. Some unannounced U.S. weapon.
2. Some unannounced Soviet weapon.
3. Meteorological phenomena.
4. Space visitors.

Stringfield rules out the first three propositions, and that, to his satisfaction at least, makes true the fourth.

Born in Cincinnati December 17, 1920, Leonard graduated from Withrow High School in the class of 1939, then, after attending UC at night, entered the Air Force. He became an intelligence officer and spent 31 months overseas: in Australia, New Guinea, the Philippines and Japan.

He was one of the first Americans to enter Japan, and at Atsugi, an airfield outside of Tokyo, he published the first newspaper produced by U.S. occupation forces. He reached Japan even before the surrender, and it was on that flight that his interest in unidentified flying objects began.

While flying from Ie Shima, near Okinawa, to Iwo Jima on August 28, 1945, the C-46 in which he and eight other members of the Fifth Air Force were riding, dipped, sputtered oil and lost altitude. Stringfield looked out one of the portholes and saw three blobs of brilliant white light, each about the size of a dime, travelling through drifts of cloud at about the speed of the plane. As the objects zoomed away, the plane pulled up and landed safely at Iwo. The incident was forgotten in the general excitement that accompanied the end of the war, but Stringfield has always believed that the plane's erratic course was due to a mysterious force generated by the UFOs.

After the war he came back to this part of the country, operated for a year an inn outside Vevay, Ind., entered the advertising business with the S. C. Baer Co. (now Baer, Kemble & Spicer, Inc.), then joined the Wilson Advertising Agency as a copywriter. For the past eight years he has been advertising manager of DuBois Co., Inc., manufacturers of chemical cleaning compounds.

One night at a party Leonard intercepted a flying object named Dell Romero, lovely girl of French extraction from Lake Charles, La. Although she had an executive position here, she was about to go to New York to become a model. Leonard changed her mind and they were married here on June 13, 1947. The Stringfield home at 7017 Britton Ave., Madison Place, now includes two daughters, Colette, 9, and Denise, 7.

In the early years of his marriage Leonard pattered around his greenhouse, carefully tending his philodendron, anthurium and fern, and dabbled in oil painting, astronomy and paleontology. But with flying saucers being sighted more and more frequently, he began to study the subject intently.

He began to write to persons who had sighted UFOs and tried to analyze their reports. In the past four years alone he has received over 35,000 letters that are now packed in crates in his basement.

In the course of writing to one of his early correspondents, Bill Culmer, of Robinson, Ill., he determined to form a research organization and publish a factual bulletin. On March 10, 1954, he thus formed Civilian Research, Interplanetary Flying Objects (CRIFO), and began planning a monthly publication.

Shortly afterward Frank Edwards, then network newscaster who had championed saucers since 1950, advised his audience of Stringfield's activities, and Leonard found himself snowed under by an avalanche of 6,000 letters of inquiry. His wife, two little girls, and a friend, Herb Clark, all pitched in to process the mail, and he felt with immediate keenness the fact that his life had changed overnight.

One summer afternoon in 1953 Stringfield was visited by a polite, dapper man who asked a series of extremely pointed questions, an indication that the Air Force had become interested in his activities. Later Stringfield received a letter from Maj. Gen. John A. Samford, then in charge of intelligence, that stated, in part, "The Air Force greatly appreciates the interest you and your organization have taken in the Unidentified Flying Object programme. A continuation of this assistance is indeed welcome."

In September, 1955, the Air Defence Command informed Stringfield that his home telephone had been cleared to report UFOs, through coded channels, directly to the Filter Centre in Columbus, O.

But the Air Force in its pronouncements has taken a dim view of saucers and even prepared a form letter sent to the growing army of observers who claimed sightings in which it was stated "there is a total lack of evidence that they (flying saucers) are interplanetary vehicles."

This is an attitude that has satisfied some persons, but Stringfield says, "The Air Force is sitting on a Pandora's box of information."

Physicists, astronomers and other scientists are badly split on the subject of saucers. Some view all reports as nonsense and give short shrift to those who make the sightings. Others believe in them as devoutly as does Stringfield. But most merely keep an open mind on the

subject, or at least do not disbelieve. And it is noteworthy that the number of those who dismiss the reports seems to be declining.

What's ahead for saucer chasers? Stringfield has ceased publication of ORBIT, the magazine that announced the findings of CRIFO, but he has recently published just about everything he has learned to date in a book that bears the cryptic title "inside SAUCER POST . . . 3-0 BLUE." The "3-0 Blue" part of the title refers to the code name assigned to him when his house became a UFO reporting post for the Air Defence Command.

The book is not an exploitation of secret military data, but a factual account of sightings that have come to CRIFO's attention.

The most fantastic local sighting covered is the weird story of R. H., a local citizen of substance who wishes to preserve his anonymity. Here is Stringfield's account of R. H.'s experience:

"About 4 a.m. on a March night in 1955, while driving through Branch Hill on his way to Loveland, R. H. saw in the beams of his headlight what appeared to be three men kneeling at the right side of the road. His first impression was that 'somebody was hurt or some crazy guys were having fun.' Curious, he stopped his car and got out for a better look. To his surprise he discovered that the figures were non-human and about three feet tall. They were not green, R. H. stressed but rather a 'greyish colour' including the garments. These, tight-fitting, stretched over a 'lopsided chest' which bulged at the shoulder to the armpit. Over this bulbousness hung a slender arm noticeably longer than its opposite member. Save for only a fleeting impression of 'something baggy,' the legs and feet were obscured by weeds and brush. 'Their heads were ugly,' said R. H., reminding him of a frog's face mostly because of the mouth which spanned, in a thin line, across a smooth grey face. While R. H. thought the eyes 'without brows' seemed normal and the nose was indistinct, the pate of the head had a painted-on-like-hair effect like a plastic doll. He added, 'It was corrugated or like rolls of fat running horizontally over a bald head.'

A.P.R.O. Bulletin," 1712 Van Court, Alamogordo, New Mexico. March, 1958

Scots Frightend by Low Flying "UFO"

On the 8th of November, 1957, a green and silver glowing object swept in from the North Sea and followed a group of "tattie-hawkers" who were riding on the back of a lorry. The fourteen individuals watched the object as it kept pace behind and above them until they entered the village of Newcraighall. The party then began screaming to get attention from residents there, and the object suddenly shot off southwards.

The object was described as a flattened sphere, silver on top, glowing green on the bottom, giving off a humming sound, and when it sped off, it banked like an airplane and left two white vapour or smoke trails behind it.

Police officers investigated, said all the witnesses were sober, and that their statements, taken separately, tallied perfectly. The officers were impressed by the genuine fright and sincerity of the observers. Two Newcraighall residents verified the sighting which they had made also.

Also from Scotland come three other reports, the first last September, when two unidentified and apparently unexplainable balls of fire were seen over the hills near Braemar on the 20th.

Again in November, on the 25th, Aberdeen and points north were treated to a view of a bluish object sporting a tail which was seen by many in widely separated areas, the descriptions of which tallied.

On the 1st of December hundreds of people in the Aberdeen area observed a ball-shaped object giving off sparks from the rear as it swooped in from the sea and disappeared inland. The object did not fly at a high rate of speed, ruling out the possibility that it might have been a star, planet or meteor. Also, it definitely had shape. All who observed the object, including police, agreed that it was something "very extraordinary."

"Sydney Morning Herald," 1957.

Mystery Object Sighted From Mt. Stromlo

CANBERRA, November 8.—A mystery object sighted from Mt. Stromlo Observatory early today is baffling astronomers.

Dr. A. Przybylski and two colleagues saw it at 3.02 a.m., after they had watched the passage of Sputnik II. They described it as a "pinkish object, brighter than Venus, moving westward low on the southern horizon."

It was visible to the naked eye, and was watched for eight minutes.

Dr. Przybylski said the object was completely unlike anything he had hitherto seen.

It moved far too slowly to be a meteorite, and was neither Sputnik I nor Sputnik II, both of which had passed.

He had unconfirmed reports that the object had been sighted elsewhere in Australia. He was eager to hear from anyone who had seen it.

Dr. Przybylski said Dr. H. Gollnow, another astronomer, and an assistant, Mr. G. Oom, had watched the course of the object with him.

Mr. Westerlund, a scientist from Sweden's Uppsala University, had seen the mystery object in its last moments and thought it was an aircraft.

Dr. Przybylski said a check was made with aviation authorities and this showed there were no aircraft in the sky after 2 a.m.

The assistant director of the observatory (Dr. A. S. Hogg) said tonight that it was the first time the observatory had sighted what might be called an unidentified flying object.

"What it was remains an open question."

It was impossible to speculate on the nature of the object on the basis of one sighting.

Dr. Hogg said some very rough computations based on the sightings placed the object at not more than 1,600 miles above the earth.

"According to R. H., the middle biped, and the one closest to him was the first seen, with his arms upraised. 'They were raised a foot or so above the head,' he said, 'and holding a dark chain or stick, which emitted blue-white sparks jumping from one hand to the other.' As R. H. approached, he said this biped then lowered its arms with the chain 'as if to tie it around its ankles.' R. H. said he wanted to get closer, but by the time he had reached the front fender of his car the 'little men' made a slight 'unnatural' move toward him, 'as if motioning me not to come any closer.' For about three minutes R. H. said he stood still, just watching—too amazed to be afraid."

Stringfield assumes that CRIFO will be valuable until such time as the mystery of UFOs is once and for all pierced. So he is continuing the work, keeping an open mind, and laboriously replying to all who advise him of sightings.

He is a member of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP), a national organization that includes admirals and generals on its staff, and he has recently been elected president of the UFO Society, a local organization that he hopes eventually will have a research director, technical co-ordinator and public relations co-ordinator, in addition to statisticians, evaluators, librarians and editors.

Early in his investigations Stringfield abandoned the idea that UFOs were a weapon of the U.S. or the U.S.S.R. or a meteorological phenomenon.

Many of the objects sighted were metallic and had windows, and a meteorological phenomenon would not account for them.

Saucer reports have come in from all over the world, and it is obvious that if the U.S. were testing a weapon, it would not do so in the air above hostile countries. Neither would the Soviet Union in all probability, because if there were one dud, the whole scheme would be exposed.

Perhaps the most interesting statement yet made about saucers by anyone in authority was that of Adm. Delmar Fahrney, who attracted front-page attention all over the country on January 16, 1957, when he said:

"There are objects coming into atmosphere at very high speeds. No agency in this country or in Russia is able to duplicate at this time the speeds and accelerations which radar and visual observers indicate these flying objects are able to achieve. There are signs that an intelligence directs these objects, because of the way they fly; the way they change position in formations would indicate that their motion is navigated and controlled."

"Sunday Graphic," November 10, 1957.

A Strange Object Is Seen - and Heard - Over Europe

By Sunday Graphic Science Reporter

Two riddles from outer space set the world puzzling yesterday:—

1. What is the Strange Object sighted over Western Europe?
2. Where is Laika, the space dog that was launched in Russia's Sputnik Number Two? Out in space, coming down—or down?

Riddle One. The Strange Object was seen by observatories in two foreign capitals.

It was seen through ordinary telescopes.

It was heard by radio monitors.

To observers in Oslo the strange object looked larger than a star.

It was travelling south at great speed.

And it appeared hours before Russia's second earth satellite was due over the Norwegian capital.

Watchers at The Hague Observatory also reported seeing an "unidentified object."

Near The Hague a Dutch shipping official and one of his captains swept the skies with a telescope.

SHINING BALL

They say they saw "a ball shining like nickel."

It was at a great height.

Back at The Hague, radio monitors said they had picked up signals different from those of the two known satellites.

Up in Norway signals much longer than those of the satellites were heard.

NORWEGIAN LANDING REPORT

Norwegian Air Force officers and policemen searched a snow-covered hill near Stavanger after a woodcutter reported that a flying saucer had landed.

The woodcutter said he saw a very tall man with a tanned face and wearing a helmet step from the machine. After a few minutes the man got back in and the craft took off "with a noise like a flock of birds."

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP PRO FORMA

(Sub.: £1 per annum)

Address to Civilian Saucer Investigation (N.Z.), P.O. Box 72, Onehunga, S.E.5, Auckland, N.Z. Dear Sirs,

The undersigned wishes to joint your organization and receive your quarterly publication, "Space Probe," and Membership Certificate (which is my authority to investigate local ufo incidents on your behalf) and participate in other activities of the Group (i.e., monthly meetings in Auckland City).

Please find enclosed the sum of £..... being my subscription to membership of C.S.I. (N.Z.).

Signature

Address

Are You Willing To Have This Vital Information Kept From You?

It applies to all Governmental agencies alike everywhere on this globe.

What is the purpose of our Government secrecy on the subject of UFO's? Millions of Americans know information is withheld from them. They also are aware that the Brazilian Air Force has conducted open public discussions of the subject. Americans are intelligent and we are capable of evaluating information—if it is not withheld from us. The time has come to open the files. This information is too important for America and for the world to be bottled up as a secret. May we have action, please, from you—our elected representatives in a democratic nation?

The following is an excerpt from Part II of "FLYING SAUCER PILGRIMAGE," a book by Bryant and Helen Reeve, which is just now hitting the book stores, published by Amherst Press, Amherst, Wisconsin.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND FLYING SAUCERS

This leads us to a discussion of national governments and their attitudes toward the flying saucer phenomena. Of all the questions asked us, one of the most common has been, "Why don't the great national governments of the world openly acknowledge flying saucers and tell the people what they know about them? Certainly this is a reasonable, natural and legitimate question, and it deserves a great measure of intelligent consideration.

May we say at the start that some governments and some nations are far more open in regard to flying saucers than others. Canada, England, and some countries "south of the border" are among those more openly interested in the subject. As stated before, the Brazilian Air Force held a convention on flying saucers in 1954. Outside of the dictatorships, the greatest official secrecy seems to us to exist in the United States of America, which oddly enough is supposed to be the most democratic nation on earth.

What is back of official secrecy in national government? We diligently made a "collection of reasons" during our pilgrimage gathered from many sources, including talks with saucerers, professional men, educators, military men, government officials, diplomats and just ordinary people. Incidentally, whenever we found a well-informed individual or group, all of them without exception were convinced that the governments know far more than they are giving out—far more, in fact, than most individuals know about the subject. This seemed possible to us because a government ordinarily has more sources of information than any individual. Part of our "collection of reasons" is as follows:

COLLECTION OF REASONS WHY GOVERNMENTS ARE SECRETIVE ABOUT FLYING SAUCERS

1. They—the governments—are afraid.
2. Flying saucers and their implications are a threat to the unrestrained "sovereignty" of any government on earth.
3. The saucers represent a super-power in our skies, a ceiling on earth—man's "free will," and his sadistic and destructive tendencies. Other worlds and other beings of vastly greater intelligence are now watching our every move. What government dares to tell this to its people?
4. If a government, by suppressing the truth, can make its "enemies" think that saucers are their own secret missiles, it might be able to gain a point of military advantage.
5. If a government by suppressing the truth can gain time to duplicate flying saucers before its enemies can, it could rule the world. It might even be able to carry war into our solar system and conquer and enslave some of the inhabitants of outer space.
6. The governments are afraid to tell the people because the people, "the masses," are uneducated and ignorant and would probably panic. They recall the near panic in the U.S.A. which occurred when actor Orson Welles put on his famous radio broadcast of a fictitious invasion from Mars on the night of October 30, 1938.
7. The observed behaviour of saucers (and space-beings) indicates that they represent more than a physical aspect and a supra-physical aspect. To admit this "officially" is "simply impossible" at this time.
8. The people have to be conditioned for the truth about saucers because the truth is so transcendental. Therefore let the "little people"—the saucerers, the moving picture producers, the space-fiction writers, and space comic-artists, do the educating and the conditioning. When the time is ripe, then and then only release "official" information.
9. The governments have a shrewd policy: make the saucers as controversial as possible. Encourage, then deny. Blow hot, blow cold, but keep blowing. Stir up argument and controversy—the more the better. It is the best way of educating the people before official announcements can be made.
10. The governments do not know enough about saucers yet to make any kind of an official announcement. They are puzzled and doubtful. Therefore they should keep investigating secretly until enough certainty is developed upon which official announcements can be made.
11. It would be bad economic policy to let the people know about flying saucers because the space-beings have solved their economic problems but our world is controlled by "monied interests" who wish to hang on to the status quo here on earth because it is "profitable."
12. Security reasons—mysterious, unsubstantial, unexplained, but presumably enough said.
13. The governments are secretly hoping that the annoying flying saucers will go away and leave them to their own devices.

COMMENT ON COLLECTION OF REASONS

Many people seem to be looking for just one big simple reason to explain all the secrecy. Which of the reasons given is correct, they ask. We doubt if any one reason explains the entire situation. Different nations have different reasons which, to those in authority, naturally seem good and sufficient. We believe that all the reasons given contain at least part of the truth, some, of course, more than others. Some obviously apply to dictatorships and some to democracies. We have given you a basketful of reasons. Dip in, and help yourself!

You may ask: "How do I know that these reasons are 'official'?"

There we have it—that insistence which many people demand for "authority" outside of themselves. Their own mind, their own ability to think, to reason, to investigate, to know, is never enough! They always depend on others to tell them. Nothing can ever be true unless some outside authority—some government, some university, some professor, some church, some minister or priest says: "This is it!" All the while they do not see that we are dealing with a subject so new, so out-in-front, that even "eminent authorities" cannot give us the answers we would like. We ourselves discovered some time back that if you want the truth about flying saucers, you have to get busy and find it out for yourself!

One of our acquaintances stated that he was a U.S. citizen by birth and questioned why the U.S. did not take the world lead in the saucer phenomenon. He did not like the policy of secrecy and wondered why anything had to be hidden.

We were amazed that we had actually run into one U.S. citizen with the fortitude to say he did not like the present U.S. policy of secrecy on flying saucers, and had suggested that perhaps we should compile a list of reasons as to why the secret policy should be abandoned. A sort of "Saucer Bill of Rights" for the American citizen should be developed!

The following nine reasons were thus developed with his help as to why the U.S.A. at least should change its policy of saucer secrecy:

REASONS AGAINST GOVERNMENT SECRECY

1. The U.S. Government has as yet never even made an adequate public acknowledgment that the flying saucer phenomenon even exists. The entire matter has been left to defence officials whose hostility, evasive tactics and public double-talk have branded them as the wrong people to handle so cosmic and transcendental a phenomenon.

2. The whole approach of the U.S. Government to this phenomenon is inadequate, and its failure to recognize the interest of the American people in it and their constitutional right to know about it through adequate government action is to be deplored.

3. The little that has been done, instead of being shared with the American people as is their constitutional right, has been on a secretive basis—another indication of a frightening modern tendency toward growing "secrecy" in our American Government.

4. Secrecy in government is abhorrent in our democracy, a violation of the very principles upon which it was founded. Secrecy is creeping into our institutions through defence measures to a point where "classified and top-secret" information is now considered as "normal." The insidious effect of this growing secrecy upon our democracy goes on almost unchallenged.

5. It is high time that our government officials, including our military leaders and atom bomb scientists, be reminded that they are still "servants" of the people.

6. The saucer situation is a reminder to us of this growing tendency on the part of public officials, once they are elected by the people, to immediately "look down" upon the electorate as ignorant masses who cannot stand the truth about anything. They then set themselves up as self-constituted judges of what people should or should not be told.

7. The saucer situation is another indication that every year a greater wedge is being driven by these mistaken governmental policies of secrecy between the American people on the one hand and government officials and scientists on the other hand. We are rapidly getting into a frightfully dangerous situation where our population falls into two classes: a small group of know-it-alls who govern and decide everything, and a large "mass" of people who are kept in ignorance or semi-ignorance of what goes on behind the scenes. This is not a democracy, and it is not in keeping with the principles on which this nation was founded.

8. The very "psychology" of saucer secrecy is wrong. If there is anything that separates a people from a government it is "official secrets." It means the people are no longer a real part of the government.

9. It has been said that U.S. defence officials are afraid the American people will panic if the truth about saucers is released. They remember the Orson Welles affair. What a slur this is in the integrity, stamina and courage of a mighty people. What a false psychology! It is this very policy of secrecy which in itself breeds fear, forboding and distrust of government in the hearts of the people.

We also sat down and endeavoured to outline a more constructive governmental programme as follows:

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME FOR FLYING SAUCER PHENOMENA

1. Let the U.S.A. acknowledge the saucer phenomena to the American people and to the world. That alone would be a tremendous forward step and a welcome clearing of the atmosphere.
2. Completely reverse the stupid policy of hush-hush, double-talk and hot and cold. Get rid of the insidious secrecy and evasion. Give up the idea that public officials are God-appointed judges of what the people should or should not know. Get back to a true psychology—that of mutual confidence and trust between the government and the people. Get back to fundamentals—a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Get back to the idea that government officials are servants of the people—all the way through, even the gentlemen in the Defence Department and the scientists.
3. Take the handling of the U.S. Government saucer programme and its infinite cosmic implications out of the hands of the military. They have shown themselves incapable of anything but cheap and ridiculous "evasive action." It does not belong in their basket. It is far too big for them. Let them retain whatever participation they need for "defence," but get the whole programme out of the limitations of the Defence Department.
4. In the name of democracy, establish a new U.S. Government commission adequately constituted to represent and report to the American people on this terrific phenomenon. Make this commission adequate to take

the world leadership in this field. Make the personnel of this commission representative of all groups of people and sympathetic to the phenomenon. Then and then alone will we begin to get results.

5. Here are some of the things a new and adequate U.S. Flying Saucer Commission could do:

- a. Obtain all the files of the "secret" investigations and data that have thus far been hidden from the public. In an orderly and non-frightening manner, make a sensible release of this information to the public. Out with it, and never fear the consequences. The American people will welcome it.
- b. For the first time in history tell the public the truth about flying saucers—including the truth about any that crashed to earth, about Hanger 27, Muroc Air Base, and many others. Report the truth to the people.
- c. Publicly encourage people everywhere to report all possible saucer information to this new commission as a public clearing-house for accurate saucer information. From our own experience we know that world-wide information would flow to it like a magnet. Report findings to the people.
- d. Take the restrictions off private and commercial pilots and Air Force personnel, and bring forth their saucer-sightings and experiences to the public.
- e. Encourage universities and astronomical laboratories to develop new equipment to help unravel the mysteries of outer space. Stop the secrecy in these institutions. Also give their saucer photographs and data to the American people.
- f. Encourage all possible channels of communication and contact with space-people, not neglecting telepathy, E.S.P. (Extra Sensory Perception) and other methods. Get the radio "Hams" full blast—and see they turn up. Get back to audience participation—i.e., public participation in this great adventure. Report to the people.
- g. Give official encouragement to saucer clubs, saucer lectures, and other saucer activities.
- h. Speed up our efforts to get to the moon first. Give heed to some of the telepathic and E.S.P. messages for needed knowledge on all the factors involved. The conquest of outer space is very important for our future, and the nation that is progressive enough to prove out new sources of cosmic information is the nation that will get there first!

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE NOT AWAKENED

Would it not be an historic travesty if some day history had to record the incredible fact that "America—the land of the free and the home of the brave"—had muffed this great cosmic opportunity to lead the world into the knowledge of, and participation in, a community of planets and a magnificent interplanetary civilization! Wake up, American citizens. Wake up!

Released through Washington Saucer Intelligence, P.O. Box 815, Wash. 4, D.C.

ANGEL HAIR MYSTERY (Continued from Page 8)

"silky, candy-floss-like" threads descending slowly (and almost vertically) from the calm, clear sky. Some of the threads appeared to be "20 feet of more in length." They settled gracefully over rooftops, hedges, and telegraph wires.

Threads continued to fall until 2 p.m. Gradually the wind blew them away and soon everything appeared back to normal. However, a few specimen threads were still obtainable from Mr. Taylor's home early on Saturday morning.

When viewed under a microscope, the hair resembled strands of loosely-woven glass wool. They appeared dissimilar to ordinary cobweb.

Each hair seemed to be made up of a number of individual threads, and at the ends of the hair these threads could be seen to splay out like a fan. They were not sticky, and when held in the palm of the hand appeared to blow away or disintegrate. However, if kept in a jar they remained perfectly intact. (I still have an intact sample of the hair, nearly nine months after the fall.) Although tenuous, they possessed a certain structural strength since they could be stretched a little way before breaking.

In short, they possessed all the characteristics of the angel hair reported in other falls—except that they were slower to disintegrate.

Only a very small amount of the hair was available for analysis. This, however, was sent by CSI to Mr. L. S. Spackman, A.N.Z.I.C., Analyst and Consulting Chemist.

First the sample was tested for radioactivity. Results: negative. Microscope examination revealed that the hair consisted of "very long, thin filaments, roughly circular in cross section with traverse markings. The diameter of the filaments ranged from 2 to 6 microns, the great majority being about 4 microns in diameter. They were thus very fine." Chemical analysis showed that the fibres consisted of organic carbonaceous matter with strong protein content.

The analyst's report concluded with these words: "The results therefore show, beyond doubt, that the sample consisted of fine spider web."

LATEST CASE

To date, only one further case has been reported . . . "The Singapore Free Press," Nov. 4, 1957.

COBWEBS FROM THE SKY

Cobweb-like strands up to 50 feet long are falling from the sky around the eastern New Mexico City of Portales, festooning telephone lines and becoming a nuisance in corn and cotton harvesting.

Explanations of the nature of the strands have ranged from the Russian satellite to giant cobwebs. They had apparently fallen from a great height.

Static Charge

An engineer at Sandia Base in Albuquerque said he had heard of similar phenomena in California valleys around Fresno and Bakersfield, which were attributed to dust.

Dust particles in the atmosphere rub together creating a static charge which causes the particles to cling together in the form of gossamer strands.—A.P.

NOTE ON FINAL CHAPTER

In the next and concluding chapter of my investigation, I shall sum up and analyse all the angel hair cases to date. What IS angel hair? Does the Aurora Avenue sighting prove conclusively that the mystery substance is none other than spider web? Or have we evidence of something much stranger, something much more unearthly? Those are the questions I shall attempt to settle in the next issue of FLYING SAUCERS.

"Imprint" Found

Boy Sees "Space Ship" In Dante Pasture

By CARSON BREWER

Nebraskan stirs more excitement with tale of visit to "space ship."

I'm just back from a cow pasture in Dante community where Everett Clark says he saw a space ship crewed by two men and two women at dawn today.

Everett is 12, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clark, Dante School Road. The chunky blond boy caused quite a bit of commotion this morning when he reported the space ship.

Photographer Bill Dye and I went out to the school to talk with Everett. Some of his fellow students were derisively unbelieving. But Principal Howard A. Field said Everett, a sixth grader, is a pretty reliable sort. He's a News-Sentinel carrier-salesman.

The Principal sent for Everett, who seemed pretty nervous, perhaps frightened. And this is the story he told:

He was at home alone early this morning. Both his parents were working at Standard Knitting Mills. He got up at 6:30 to let his dog, a terrier named Frisky, out of the house. He saw an object in the field, across the road and nearly 100 yards from the Clark home.

Everett, seeing the thing in dim light and still a bit sleepy, said he thought he was "day-dreaming."

He went back into the house. He went back out again at 6:50 to let Frisky back in. But Frisky and some other dogs were over in the field at the object. Two men and two women, were there, too.

Everett said one of the men grabbed at Frisky, but Frisky growled and backed away. Then, Everett said, the man grabbed at another of the dogs. This was a small brownish-black dog, and Everett says he doesn't know who owns him. The man got the dog by the back and the dog started to bite him. Then the man put him down, Everett says.

Everett said he heard the people talking "like some language on television." He explained that they talked like German soldiers in war movies he'd seen on television. He said he walked down to the road, and then the people saw him. The two men motioned to him, he said, but he didn't go.

Everett said the people were normally dressed. At least, he doesn't recall anything strikingly different about their dress. He said they went back into the "space ship" and it looked as though they were "walking through glass."

The "space ship" took off without sound, Everett says, and it climbed rather sharply, "like a helicopter."

He said the "space ship" was "long and round" and of no particular colour. "Translucent?" one of his teachers asked. Everett agreed it might be translucent.

He also said he had not heard news reports of the Nebraska man who said he was invited aboard a space ship by persons who spoke high German.

Mr. Field excused Everett to go with photographer Bill Dye and I to the cow pasture, about a half mile from the school.

We crawled through the fence and walked through the lush grass to a spot where Everett thought the "thing" had been.

"The people were standing about here," Everett was saying.

And about that time I saw something which nearly made me jump.

About 10 feet from where Everett was standing, I saw a peculiar imprint in the thick grass. Everett did not point it out. Both Bill Dye and I saw it first.

It was in the shape of a fat cigar or a slender egg. I stepped off the length of the thing as about 24 feet. It probably was about five feet wide at the thickest portion. It was a faint but very definite imprint, as though someone had put a big cigar-shaped frame down on the grass. The grass inside the oval was not disturbed.

I tried walking in a circle to see if I could make a similar path. It didn't work. Though a person probably could make a similar imprint by walking it about a dozen times.

I scattered bits of paper around the outline, so Bill could make a picture of it.

About that time, Everett's father came down. He, too, could see the imprint. Both he and Everett said that, as far as they knew, nobody (nobody from around Dante, that is) had been in the field before we went in.

Mr. Clark said Everett was not given to telling stories. He also said Everett was "hysterical" when the parents reached home this morning. Mrs. Maude Davis, Everett's grandmother, of 177 Chicamauga Avenue, said Everett was hysterical when he phoned her this morning.

I'm used to boys with vivid imaginations. But it is disconcerting to have their imaginations corroborated by curious imprints in a cow pasture.

Incidentally, Everett said the thing looked a good deal longer to him than the imprint.

I have to agree with Everett's father, who said: "I don't think he made it up, but I still don't believe it."

SPACE SHIP WELCOME

Police chief Herbert Hawkins, of Newberg, Oregon, has issued his men the following instructions if a spaceship lands in Newberg: Do not attempt a close-up investigation. Do not shoot. Set your camera range at infinity.

FLYING SAUCER OBSERVER

52 DAVENPORT AVENUE,
CREWE,
CHESHIRE,
ENGLAND.

Dear Secretary,

I am editor of an amateur printed magazine (see above) which is issued about three times a year. In this magazine I like to include news from other countries and because of this I wondered if you could find me a special correspondent in New Zealand who is not too busy to write once in every two months.

I would welcome any flying saucer news (including newspaper cuttings, etc.), plus his own report of any major sightings. I can offer him in exchange the latest sightings from Great Britain.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. SCOTT.

DUST STORM SWEEPS MARS

By ROBERT C. COWEN

Natural Science Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

When there's a dust storm on Mars it's apt to be a "whooper."

One such storm that's the talk of astronomical circles today virtually blotted out the face of the Red Planet for two months. What's more, it did this during the peak of what was thought to be the best chance we've had to view Mars in decades.

Martian experts from more than 12 countries met recently at Flagstaff, Ariz., to report on co-operative efforts to study Mars during its close approach to earth last year. But the main observation they reported was that dust storm.

According to Dr. Seymour Hess of the Florida State University, the storm was first seen last August 16 by Japanese observers. It appeared as a white cloud covering only a small part of the planet's surface.

Then, Dr. Hess said, the cloud grew to "monstrous" size and split into two parts. In a few days it had turned yellowish in colour and had spread over the whole face of the planet.

High Winds Appeared

During its white stage, the cloud was probably made of condensed water vapour like earthly clouds, he explained. But it apparently developed tremendous winds as it grew, picking up the yellowish dust that subsequently obscured the planet.

The three-day meeting at Flagstaff was convened partly to allow members of the International Mars Committee, which had organized the study of Mars, to give some of the first results of their observations last year. At that time Mars swung within 40,000,000 miles of earth.

During this 1956 "close approach" some 100,000 photographs were taken of the Red Planet from various parts of earth. There was also a mountain of reports prepared, which now must be painstakingly analyzed.

Temperatures Extreme

But in spite of frustrating dust storms, Dr. E. C. Slipher, IMC chairman, was able to outline some results from early study of these photographs and reports.

Mars, he said, appears to have weather somewhat similar to what we have on earth, although the temperature extremes are greater.

From time to time, he added, something unknown causes parts of the Martian surface suddenly to darken temporarily, as though the soil had been wet by some kind of rainfall.

However, no one knows how much water there is on Mars. Some water is known to be there, but whether or not there is enough to account for regular "rainfalls" is a matter of speculation.

On the question of whether or not there is life on Mars, the astronomers were divided.

Iron Oxide Coating

Dr. Audouin Dollfus of Meudon Observatory at Paris, France, said that, while Mars generally is covered with a fine layer of yellow dust, dark green patches which may be plant life spread over parts of the surface during spring and summer.

He explained that he has found a form of iron oxide that reflects light in the manner characteristic of that reflected from bare Martian surface. This may be the covering of the planet.

The characteristics of this reflected light from Mars change progressively with the advance of the warm seasons. This, he said, may indicate the overlaying of the iron oxide by plant material, such as lichens.

However, this widely held theory of lichens on Mars was challenged by Dr. Frank Salisbury of Colorado College.

Growth Too Slow

A botanist, Dr. Salisbury, referred the astronomers to the fact that lichens do not change colour with the seasons, while the Martian dark areas gradually change colour over a few months period. These dark areas start as a dark green and sometimes turn to reddish hue.

Also, he explained that earthly lichens grow too slowly to account for the spread of dark patches from the polar cap to the Martian equator during the spring and summer. A fungus, earthly lichens are generally found living in "partnership" with mosses.

Dr. Salisbury said he thought a more feasible explanation of the dark areas would be the appearance of something that can rise above the yellow dust on the planet's surface or that can shake off that dust after it has been dropped by dust storms.

Whatever the answer may be, it is still hidden behind the dusty veil that the Red Planet drew over its face last fall.

But, undaunted by this annoyance, the International Mars Committee voted at Flagstaff to tackle Mars again when it once more swings close to earth next year.

INTERNATIONAL SERIES OF MONOGRAPHS ON AERONAUTICAL SCIENCES AND CONTROLLED FLIGHT

An editorial panel, under the Joint Chairmanship of Dr. Theodore von Karman and Dr. Hugh Dryden, comprising many of the world's eminent scientists and technologists in the field of the aeronautical sciences, are to assist "Pergamon Press" in a publishing enterprise of vital importance to all who are concerned with the study and development of powered flight. Under this distinguished editorial guidance, "Pergamon Press," leading international scientific, technical and medical publishing house, is to produce an outstanding new series of monographs collectively entitled the INTERNATIONAL SERIES OF MONOGRAPHS ON AERONAUTICAL SCIENCES AND CONTROLLED FLIGHT.

Together with the works published by the "Pergamon Press" on behalf of the Advisory Group for Aeronautical Research and Development (AGARD), North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the monographs in this new series will meet much of the increasing demand for up-to-date and authoritative literature prepared by those who fully understand the needs of the student and the experienced worker.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES OF MONOGRAPHS ON AERONAUTICAL SCIENCES AND CONTROLLED FLIGHT will form a complete source of study and reference covering the whole field of powered flight. Each monograph will cover a specific aspect of the subject and will serve either as an authoritative review article for the well-prepared beginner or as a reliable source book for the experienced worker.

THE BUSINESS PRINTING WORKS LIMITED

SPECIALISTS IN . . .

- ★ MAGAZINES AND BROCHURES
- ★ BUSINESS FORMS
- ★ COLOUR PRINTING
- ★ COMMERCIAL PRINTING

55 ALBERT STREET, AUCKLAND—PHONE 43-722

U.S. Government Has Evidence Of Extra Terrestrials

Amazing letter reveals confirmatory evidence of
Adamski claims . . .

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW has seen a photostat copy of a letter sent by a branch of the U.S. Government to Mr. George Adamski. It will be recalled that Mr. Adamski claimed to have met a man from Venus on November 20, 1952, near Desert Centre, California, U.S.A. A full account of this contact appeared in the book "Flying Saucers Have Landed," by Desmond Leslie and George Adamski. Subsequently Mr. Adamski related further experiences with the space visitors in another book, "Inside the Space Ships."

The letter in question was an unsolicited one, despatched to him from Washington, D.C., on December 6, 1957. This letter is from a branch of the U.S. Government, but the individual who signed it asks that it be considered a personal letter "for the time being," and not construed as an official communication.

"Flying Saucer Review" may not publish the letter in full, nor name the actual department in the U.S. Government concerned, nor name the individual who signed the letter, but permission has been given to indicate that this magazine has seen the letter and that it was from a branch of the U.S. Government. Furthermore, permission has been given to quote from it as follows:

"It will no doubt please you to know that . . . has on file a great deal of confirmatory evidence bearing out

your own claims which, as both of us must realise, are controversial, and have been disputed generally."

"While certainly . . . cannot publicly confirm your experiences, it can, I believe with propriety, encourage your work and your communication of what you sincerely believe should be told to our American public."

LATE NEWS . . .

George Adamski has now authorised Press release of U.S. Government letter. It was from the Department of State, Washington, and signed by Mr. R. E. Straith, Cultural Exchange Committee. A full text of the letter will be published in the next issue. In a statement releasing this information Mr. Adamski said: "This has been brought about because recent developments and verifications have encouraged me to ask the people of America to demand the truth of the matter from their elected representatives in Washington. If the people respond, and I hope they will, it should not be long before the world receives official information from the United States regarding our interplanetary visitors."

SAUCERS BEHIND THE CURTAIN . . .

Moscow Radio, North American Service, 12 a.m., Saturday, January 18, reported—(1) Central Asia: a large bright object passed over a forest and vanished when it reached the horizon; (2) over a city: an object the size and brightness of the moon was sighted, and (3) over another city: a bright light, like an electric bulb, appeared from behind a cloud.

The objects in each case were described as "electrical phenomena."

MAJOR KEYHOE CUT OFF THE AIR . . .

Here is further evidence that the authorities are sitting on dynamite!

Telephone calls flooded the switchboard at the Columbia Broadcasting System H.Q. in New York after Major Donald E. Keyhoe, U.S. Marine Corps., Rt., director of NCAP (see Panorama, this issue) was cut off the air for 15 seconds during a programme about flying saucers on the night of January 23.

The action was taken, it was stated, because Major Keyhoe departed from his script. He had started to refer to secret hearings by a congressional committee.

Major Keyhoe later said: "For the past six months our group has been working with a Senate committee. I was going to say that if they held public hearings with the information we have given them it would have proved the reality of these things and would have caused a sensation."

"Flying Saucer Review" has since received a letter from Major Keyhoe dated January 28. We quote from it:

. . . The statement I began when cut off the air was as follows:

"In the last six months we (NICAP) have been working with a Senate Committee investigating official secrecy on Unidentified Flying Objects. If open hearings are held, I feel it will prove beyond doubt that the flying saucers are real machines under intelligent control."

This statement was discussed with a sponsor's representative and he agreed it would get wide attention; but later the producer told me that since he personally was not informed he had no choice under CBS rules but to cut me off; however, even though this action was not deliberate censorship by CBS, strong Air Force pressure previously had caused deletion of a vital statement from my script. This script contained a statement listing four Air Force documents never officially released but which had been confirmed by the former chief of the Air Force Project Blue Book, Capt. E. J. Ruppelt, and by another former Project officer. The documents were:

1. A September 23, 1947, secret conclusion by Air Technical Intelligence Centre (ATIC) that the flying saucers were real.

2. A 1948 top secret ATIC document concluding that the UFOs were interplanetary spaceships.

3. A secret Air Force Intelligence analysis of UFO manoeuvres, also concluding that the objects were interplanetary.

4. A secret report by a panel of top scientists convened at the Pentagon in January, 1953, which urged (a) that the Air Force quadruple its UFO project, and (b) that they give the American people all UFO information, including secret Air Force conclusions, unsolved sightings and photo analyses. (These recommendations were officially rejected.)

According to one of the programme staff, when my script was shown to the Air Force representative he warned that the Air Force would immediately deny the documents' existence if I were permitted to make the statement. This would also include denouncing the quoted source—their own former Project chief—even though his book containing these items had been cleared by Air Force Security and Review. This Air Force threat, which appears to be censorship by intimidation, caused my planned statement to be cut out. In addition, though the programme officials tried to present an impartial programme, the Air Force insistence on an unfair share of the time forced me to delete many factual items refuting most A.F. claims. Among these were: Listing of official orders which silence armed forces' personnel; citing of an A.F. letter to NICAP by Maj. Gen. Joe Kelly, Director Legislative Liaison USAF; refusing to release UFO reports; and admitting they are classified 'for official use only.'

In case you wish to join us and help to make all the facts public, we are enclosing information on NICAP. Regardless, we appreciate your interest and your protest against secrecy on this vital subject.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD E. KEYHOE,
Major U.S. Marine Corps. (Ret.),
Director of NICAP."

Portuguese Pilots Meet Saucers

"Objects Came from Mother Ship"—says Air Force pilots

The newspaper "Lourenco Marques Noticias" has reported a fantastic meeting that Portuguese Air Force pilots had with unidentified flying objects! This story originally appeared in the Lisbon "Diario Illustrado." It has only recently been released by the Portuguese military authorities.

On September 4 last year four jet planes commanded by Captain Lemos Ferreira left Ota base at night. When they were approaching Granada, Captain Ferreira saw a gleaming object, quite unconventional in both shape and size.

Then three more saucer-shaped objects left the parent ship! They flew past and above the jet fighters.

Suddenly the parent craft and the saucers dived towards the jets, causing the Portuguese pilots to panic and lose formation.

Captain Ferreira shouted over the radio to them and when they resumed formation the saucers had disappeared. However, prior to this sudden ending of the incident, the pilots had watched the saucers for 40 minutes!

This news item has been officially authorised for publication by the Portuguese Air Force.

Letters to the Editor . . .

Dear Mr. Fulton,

Please accept my apology for inexcusable procrastination in renewing my subscription to "Civilian Saucer Investigation (N.Z.)."

It certainly was not caused by lack of enthusiasm for CSI (N.Z.) believe me! I am more than grateful to Max Miller for introducing me to your wonderful organization and I would consider it a great loss to be without your publication. I have loaned it to many of my friends—in fact, I keep it in constant "circulation" and would not be at all surprised if some of them sent a cheque for subscription. In some cases, where I have loaned several different publications, the person has commented afterwards, "Say—that magazine from New Zealand is really good" (or some other equally complimentary remark).

I have been working pretty steady lately to help increase membership in the "National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena" (NICAP) in Washington, D.C. I believe their success is vital to all of us.

We had quite a "flurry" of sightings over the Los Angeles area during August of this year. No doubt you will read about it in some of our publications.

I am enclosing \$2.50; the publication is worth far more than that. Anyway, time you feel the need to increase the price, I will be glad to pay it—and will try to pay it on time next time!

Very sincerely,

MRS. IDABEL E. EPPERSON,
3790 So. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles 18, Calif, U.S.A.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR . . .

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Invercargill I.G.Y. Station, Awarua Radio, Private Bag,
INVERCARGILL.

17th March, 1958.

Dear Mr. Fulton,

Your letter of 22nd February and your previous letter of 4th November, 1957, with enclosures, are acknowledged.

With reference to your queries I regret to say that it is not our policy to supply material on our researches for publication in your Journal. We do, from time to time, however, publish our findings in such journals as "Nature," "Journal of Geophysical Research," and the "Journal of Atmospheric and Terrestrial Physics." The most recently published is a letter to "Nature" which appeared in the issue of December 28th last.

Yours faithfully,

R. S. UNWIN, Officer in Charge,
Invercargill I.G.Y. Station.

Footnote.—The above is reply to our letters inquiring as to further findings following the press report of last October reporting on this I.G.Y. Station's radar plotting of strange objects at 70 miles altitude. Refer Vol 5, No. 2, Page 17.

JET PROPULSION LABORATORY

California Institute of Technology, 4800 Oak Grove
Drive, Pasadena 3, California.

February 17, 1958.

Dear Mr. Fulton,

We are a group of about forty interested parties who have just formed a UFO club at Caltech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. The Laboratory, as you may know, was in charge of the payload portion of the United States' recently launched satellite, the Explorer.

Being a new club, we are interested in obtaining as much information as possible on any unidentified flying objects. Therefore, we would appreciate it if it would be possible to obtain a sample copy of your publication, "Flying Saucers—Fact—Not Fiction," together with subscription rates.

Sincerely,

BARBARA MATHEWSON, Sec./Treas.

Footnote.—Nice going, "J.P.L.," hope you get support of Dr. Pickering, your director, a New Zealander in your midst.—Ed.

Holte, 9/12/57.

D.I.S.C., 18 Morlenesvej, Holte, Denmark.

Dear Sir,

This is to inform you that on 23rd November this year a Danish UFO organization, called "Danish Interplanetary Society for Contact," was launched in Copenhagen. This society intends to gather and in close co-operation with the staff of defence of Denmark and the "International UFO Observer Corps" in London to investigate reports of sightings over Denmark, to publish a Danish UFO review, to get the matter seriously discussed in the radio and press and to arrange meetings for groups of interested persons in this country and through those means to contribute to the general understanding of the "flying saucers" and especially its ethical aspects.

This work necessitates reliable information and material from as many sources as possible, and we ask you for permission to translate and publish material from your magazine, quoting our source, of course. Moreover, we should like to exchange copies of our review with copies of yours, understanding that in that case we would get the better bargain.

We are trying to get as many contacts as possible and are hoping to get a favourable answer from you.

C. Wm. KIORBOE, Director.

"News of the World," 27th October, 1957.

'SAUCER' OVER ATOM BASE?

Air Ministry intelligence officers are investigating reports of a mystery object that flew over one of Britain's atom bomber stations.

A Meteor pilot, on a training flight one night last week, had to take violent action to avoid the object which was showing a number of lights and flying slowly at 28,000ft. When he turned to investigate the lights went out and the object vanished.

At the time he was almost immediately over Gaydon, Warwickshire, from which Valiant bombers operate.

"Wanganui Chronicle," 2nd December, 1957.

MYSTERIOUS FIERY FLYING OBJECTS BAFFLING BRITISH AIR MINISTRY

LONDON, Sunday.—Fiery flying mystery objects seen over Britain in the last two days have had the Air Ministry baffled.

Coast Guards in the Hebrides watched one for 18 minutes last night. It was egg-shaped, with large flames coming from it, they said.

The Air Ministry said there were no aircraft in the area at that time.

"Fireballs" were seen over Wales on Thursday and some observers thought they might be meteors.

A Coast Guard at Stornaway, in the Hebrides, said that at 6.15 p.m. on Friday night a bright light was seen 3000 feet up and about 19 miles south-west of Stornaway.

Through strong glasses the light showed as an egg-shaped object. The upper half was bright yellow and the lower half had a continuous dark red glow "like a fire."

The object descended slowly until it was lost from sight behind some hills.

Some weeks ago islanders reported seeing an object in the sky which was said to glow like the open door of a furnace.

A mystery fireball early on Friday was said to have streaked across southern England and exploded over the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea.

In Douglas, Isle of Man, one islander reported "a vivid flash and a terrific bang." Another said "a white-hot sheet of metal trailed sparks and flame."

Local police said they could find nothing to account for the phenomenon.

move south-west over the super-secret test centre. It was flying, the MPs estimated, at about 200 feet.

The story leaked out when Edwards AFB officers called county sheriff substations at Lancaster and Palm-dale and asked them to watch for the UFO.

Colonel Dean Hess said he had sent the report to the Air Defence Command.

"We don't question the integrity of the observers," he told the Los Angeles TIMES.

By this time many newspapers were running the official A.F. disclaimer alongside the latest UFO reports, apparently to let the public take its choice. One fully verified case handled this way was the sighting by two veteran Illinois State troopers on Wednesday night, November 6.

First sighted near Danville, Illinois, the "brilliant flying object" was chased for 15 miles by officers Calvin Showers and John Matulis. The UFO—first a brilliant white then changing to orange—was moving at "a terrific rate of speed," the troopers said.

The two officers said they were unable to notify their headquarters during the chase because their radio mysteriously went dead. Before and after the chase, however, it was in perfect condition.

Lieut. John Henry, Urbana police district chief, accepted the reports as genuine.

"These are two experienced, trusted policemen," he said, "and their reports are very reliable."

Though the Air Force made no comment on other Wednesday reports, Edwards AFB officers put out a statement during the night to explain what the specially trained Air Police and other witnesses had seen.

The star Arcturus, said Edwards AFB, seemed much brighter and bigger than usual and appeared to "blink" and change colours. Also, they stated, jet bombers were dropping photoflash bombs five miles south of the base. It was Arcturus and the flash bombs, said Edwards officials, which had tricked the Air Police and the public.

At the same time, general A.F. claims were strongly countered by Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt, former chief of the Air Force UFO Agency, Project Blue Book.

"There is sufficient evidence of flying saucers' existence to warrant further investigation," said Capt. Ruppelt. He also urged the A.F. to release more information. For the first time, Ruppelt confirmed long-withheld UFO reports of electrical force field effects.

"During my tenure with Project Blue Book," he said, "we had reports of radiation and induction fields in connection with UFOs." The recent reports, he added, should add a whole new dimension to the UFO investigation.

Captain Ruppelt also criticized Doctor Menzel's mirage claims:

"This is one thing we proved the UFO is not. We went to Dr. Joseph Kaplan, the UCLA meteorologist, and others, and we spent a lot of money to determine if mirages were the answer. The only positive answer we got was that they were NOT mirages."

In 1953, Ruppelt said, top American scientists recommended a big increase in funds for an intensified UFO investigation. But it ran into a governmental economy drive and the A.F. then adopted the position that the UFOs did not exist.

"The Air Force ought to give us some answers," he declared, "even if it requires money. They shouldn't play mum."

Later on Thursday, November 7, Spencer Whedon, chief of air intelligence at Dayton, said it costs the Air Force about \$10,000 for each major trackdown of a flying saucer report. This includes, he said, sending jets to investigate intruders. Several newscasters quickly asked why the A.F. was spending so much money if it is actually convinced that flying saucers do not exist.

During the day, Col. Dean Hess surprised many who had read his earlier statements. In a televised interview he repeated the latest Air Force claims—that there is no evidence the flying saucers even exist. To many who heard him, it seemed a strange reversal. (NICAP has received several letters from California members who saw the programme and suggested that Colonel Hess had been ordered to retract his earlier words.)

On this afternoon, Thursday, November 7, the Air Force found that another UFO report had been leaked to the press—at Alamogordo. Between 1:45 and 1:55 a.m. six Holloman AFB airmen on duty at the base had sighted an "unidentified flying light" which changed from white to orange to red. The object, the airmen said, also made a whistling sound as it passed overhead.

When the leak was discovered, an official warning not to talk about UFOs was issued in the Holloman AFMDC Daily Bulletin. A copy of the warning was given to Mrs. Coral Lorenzen, Director Aerial Phenomena Research Organization at Alamogordo, who formerly was employed at the base. With APRO's permission, the official section is printed here, verbatim:

"7. UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS: On November 7, six airmen claimed they sighted an unidentified flying object and did not report this to the proper base authorities. They did, however, give this information to the local press. Request that each member of the military and civilian, employed at this centre, refrain from any public statement on political, diplomatic, legislative or scientific matters or any controversial subjects, such as UFOs, without first contacting the Centre Information Services Officer. This request is in accordance with AFR 190-6. Disciplinary action may be taken against offenders. (Lt. Col. McCurdy, HDN, Ext. 491.)"

(Colonel McCurdy was the Senior PIO who earlier stated that Engineer Stokes' UFO report was satisfactory.)

Another report made public on November 7 came from Mr. Olden Moore, Geauga County, Ohio, who reported seeing a round, controlled object land temporarily in a field near Montville, Ohio. According to Moore, his car's electrical system was affected. Civil Defence officials checked the ground, found its radioactivity above normal. Later, Moore said he was questioned by high officials and sworn to secrecy. (NICAP expects further details on this case.)

By Friday, the 8th of November, fewer sightings from trained observers were being reported. Whether there was an actual decrease, or fewer witnesses were talking, has not yet been determined.

One unusual report on November 8 came from Australian Government astronomers at the Commonwealth Observatory, Mt. Stromlo, in Canberra.

Just after 3:00 a.m., four Mt. Stromlo astronomers sighted a luminous object moving westward, brighter than anything in the sky but the moon.

"It is the first time," said Dr. A. R. Hogg, the assistant director, "that the observatory has sighted what might be called an unidentified flying object. What it was remains an open question."

It moved too slowly to be a meteor, he said, and was neither Sputnik I or II. If sighted again, it would be an indication that something was circling the earth like the satellites, concluded Dr. Hogg.

Back in the United States a sighting report verified and taped by Dr. Adolph G. Dittmar described a round silvery object flying ahead of a jet bomber near Ausable Forks, New York. As the bomber started to gain, it was reported, the UFO speeded up to stay ahead. Dur-

ing a discussion with an A.F. major, the officer confirmed that many UFOs had been seen that morning over Plattsburgh AFB." (About 27 miles distant.)

The next day—Saturday, the 19th—there were three developments of unusual interest.

At 9:15 a.m. the crew of an Eastern Air Lines flight and two EAL ticket agents clearly saw a bright UFO above Lafayette Airport in Louisiana.

"It was a big shiny rounded object," said Capt. Truman Gile, Jr., a veteran with 16 years of flying. "We watched it about four minutes. Then it disappeared, as though someone had turned off the light."

The other witnesses included Co-pilot James Hall and Stewardess Jean Mayo. They agreed with Captain Gile that the UFO seemed to hover just beneath a cloud layer at 20,000 feet.

Captain Gile said he had never seen anything like it before and never wanted to again.

"I reported the sighting to the Air Defence Command in Baton Rouge," he said. "They were on the phone waiting when we landed there."

The second development on November 9 was a Pentagon statement in regard to firing on UFOs. The Air Force said its pilots have orders to shoot down unidentified flying objects if they become "hostile." The A.F. statement read:

"Any object detected and not identified could be called a UFO, not, of course, meaning a flying saucer as no such thing has ever been sighted by the Air Defence Command. When, and if, a UFO is not identified, it would be forced to land and, if it would not, or showed hostile acts or intent, it would be intercepted or destroyed."

(According to Captain Ruppelt, the term "UFO" was coined to apply specifically to flying saucers. In 1954 a Navy directive termed PRNC Instruction 3802.1 and referring to an Air Force letter, 220-5 of 29th April, 1952, also confirms that "UFO" sighting reports do not apply to any ordinary aircraft or missiles.)

The third item was an announcement from London that both Norway and the Netherlands had reported a mysterious object flashing overhead.

By Sunday, as the first week of the "flap" ended, there were still enough authentic reports to show that sightings had not suddenly ended.

• Astronomers at the National Observatory in France sighted a mysterious, yellow elliptical object—"neither a meteor nor a space rocket."

• At Eau Claire, Wisconsin, about 5:50 p.m. on Sunday, November 10, 1957, Police Lt. Harold Lovvik and several other Eau Claire officers observed a large, bright, aerial object from which cones of light shot out. It was also seen by members of the Menomonie police department.

Spokesmen at Truax AFB in Madison said the objects, seen in Wisconsin Sunday and previously, could have been "travelling meteorites."

• Shortly after 7:00 p.m. three policemen at Hammond, Indiana, saw and chased an "elongated object" reported by numerous citizens. Capt. Dennis Becky said a loud beeping sound caused interference on his police radio during the pursuit. He also stated that police had many complaints about the "bleeps" interfering with car radios and blacking out television sets.

As the second week started, sightings continued at a reduced rate and the interest of some reporters and newscasters shifted to the Pentagon. Lou Corbin, Station WFBR Baltimore, informed NICAP that he and Paul Parker, WIP Philadelphia, were co-operating in an attempt to learn the next Air Force move.

"I think there's a stronger statement coming," said Corbin. "Even though press coverage of sightings has dropped, that A.F. release hasn't stopped questions by the press."

When NICAP learned that Corbin had been unable to reach Stokes, a query was put to Maj. L. J. Tacker, through whom all A.F. H.Q. statements on UFOs were being funneled. Major Tacker stated that Stokes had been in the hospital "for nervous tension" and also that Stokes now believed he might have seen some kind of weather phenomenon.

On November 14 NICAP learned that the new Air Force release was due the next day. That evening a new, slightly different "interference" incident was reported at Tamora, Illinois. Electric power failed in a four-mile area at a time when a strange flying object was said to have been sighted by Mrs. John Riead, wife of a justice of the peace. District Power Manager H. D. Heath said workmen found an open circuit breaker, but could find no cause for the unusual interruption.

The following day, November 15, the Air Force issued its expected statement. It labelled all the November sightings as hoaxes, mistakes or as caused by natural phenomena. Five cases were singled out for specific answers:

(1) The Levelland incident was caused by ball lightning or St. Elmo's fire. The cause of the stalled cars—wet electrical circuits.

(2) In the Alamogordo case the originator of the report had pulled a hoax, said the Air Force.

(3) The Coast Guard report brought the A.F. explanation that radar operators had misread the scope; there were false returns; also the operators had tracked a jet and a propeller driven plane without recognizing them; the deck officers were also misled and had made erroneous reports.

(4) In the case of MPs' reports at White Sands, the A.F. said one object seen was the Planet Venus, the other was the moon.

(5) The Kearney case was considered wholly unreliable.

Though the Air Force made no attempt to give specific answers for many authentic reports, this was generally overlooked in news stories. The hoax angle inevitably appeared in many headlines and surprisingly few papers questioned Air Force claims that trained observers were in fact deluded.

Privately, some Coast Guard officers denounced the A.F. explanation of the Sebago case as completely untrue and a deliberate slur on the ability of the Coast Guard officers and radarmen. But for some reason Coast Guard H.Q. withheld comment. Nor did any officers at White Sands speak up to defend the MPs who were supposed to have mistaken the moon and Venus for spaceships descending at close range.

On the same day Maj. Gen. Joe W. Kelly, Director of Legislative Liaison, USAF, wrote NICAP that the Air Force never intended to turn over UFO sighting reports to the Committee, despite his previous letter to Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen of New Jersey that NICAP had received all UFO information in the hands of the Air Force. Paradoxically, in this very same letter General Kelly revealed that UFO reports are withheld via an "official use only" classification and at the same time he insisted that the USAF had never withheld UFO information.

Within 24 hours it was evident that the new A.F. press release had turned the tide. Many papers stopped running UFO reports. However, a small but important percentage seemed less impressed than by former A.F. disclaimers. There were indications that the next "flap" might be harder to explain.

Another result, noticed at NICAP, was a revived fear of ridicule by reputable observers. But UFO reports have not been blacked out completely. Some newspapers and newscasters again are mentioning local sightings. Even an occasional military report leaks out, despite official restrictions.

One of the latest occurred on the afternoon of November 25 when the crew of an A.F. bomber saw—and reported publicly—three UFOs over the Gulf of Mexico.

Because of official withholdings of most military sighting reports the preceding material is not a complete picture of what happened in November. But there is enough documented evidence for analysis and intelligent conclusions.

The opinions of NICAP Board members and Special Advisers will be released later. Meantime, we urge members to weigh the facts carefully so that they can evaluate future sightings and official statements.

The lull may end at any time and the next big increase in sightings may not only top the November flap but break down UFO censorship. A strong hint of it was seen in Canada on December 14 when the dramatic sighting of a huge disc upset the Chatham-Windsor area.

Seen by scores of police, an airliner crew, civil defence officials and hundreds of others, the UFO—described as a whirling, flaming, orange disc—was fully reported with a front page factual story in the Windsor DAILY STAR. (Though it was first spotted in the U.S., before it streaked across Lake Erie, officers at Selfridge AFB in Michigan denied any knowledge of the object.)

As it flashed over Kent County, the strange object was watched and trailed by dozens of police. Later Capt. J. A. Miller said it was an oval shaped disc, whirling and fiery orange, flying at an altitude of 2000 feet at terrific speed.

Police radios in the region crackled for more than half an hour as reports flowed in from officers who had sighted the UFO.

Over a wide area hundreds of motorists stopped on highways to watch the swiftly manoeuvring disc. In Chatham and Ridgetown the provincial police told the press that the UFO was real "beyond any doubt."

But most important of all was the lack of an official Canadian attempt to hide the facts from the public—or to ridicule the witnesses.

This was Canada. But it can happen here, too. The November flap was not in vain.

Footnote.—"NICAP," we salute you. We know no better tribute than to reproduce your report in full and again urge ufologists everywhere to join you. We share your financial troubles and truly appreciate the difficulties involved. Write NICAP now at 1536 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. Sub. \$7.50c. per annum.

"Sydney Morning Herald," 20th March, 1958.

SKY LIGHT THAT SWUNG LEFT WAS NOT SPUTNIK

Hundreds of people who turned out to watch Sputnik II last night thought they saw the Russian satellite make a U-turn—to the left.

The mystery light came from the north at 8:51 p.m., within a minute of Sputnik II's scheduled appearance, and swept to the south and south-east.

Turning in a wide left-hand turn, it went back towards the north.

But Sputnik II had made an orthodox appearance at 8:50 and was observed by six astronomers at the Belfield "moon watch" station and by another astronomer at Haberfield.

Scores of people who saw the mystery light make a U-turn jammed the "Herald" switchboard with calls.

Many of the callers asked why the "satellite" had changed course.

All gave the same description of "an object like Sputnik."

Two hours earlier the switchboard was jammed with reports of another mysterious light—one "with a tail"—which appeared at 6:45 p.m. travelling from east to west, made a U-turn, and went back towards the east.

Air traffic authorities at Mascot last night said they had no reports of aircraft which tallied with the reports of the mystery lights.

At Williamtown R.A.A.F. station, Wing-Commander Blackwell said Sabre jets were on night flying exercises from the station.

He said, "I'm fairly sure it couldn't have been one of our aircraft."

"No glow would be visible from the jet engine."

"The only light visible would be a navigation light, and if the aircraft was low enough for that to be visible from the ground, the sound of the aircraft would be heard distinctly."

Mr. Jack Greentree, civil aviation air traffic control officer and former airline pilot, said he and his wife saw a pink-orange light as bright as an average bright star pass over their Kensington home from north to south at 8:51 p.m.

"To our surprise the light suddenly made a wide left-hand turn in the south and came back over our house and disappeared into the north," he said.

"We both listened for an engine noise but heard nothing."

Also in the sky last night was Beta, the American satellite, but it was not visible because it was at least 2,040 miles high, according to Woomera scientists.

The American satellite's signals were heard by amateur radio operators.

"The New Zealand Herald, Dec. 14, 1957.

SPUTNIK CONTROLLED

A big grazier in New South Wales has on his station an apparatus, designed and made by his scientist son, for radio control of the pumps which drive water from the distant creek and boreholes to the homestead. Every time the orbit of the first Sputnik passed over Australia within radio-reception distance, off went the pumps. Coincidence? Or a clue to sinister potentialities of future satellites?

RECEIVED FROM MAX. B. MILLER,
LOS ANGELES

Two half-hour professionally produced Radio-TV programmes, "Clete Roberts Report" and "Ear On Chicago" (magnetic tape copies), of very recent U.S. presentation were sent by CSI to the Director of The N.Z. Broadcasting Service for their hoped-for usage. (This followed some previous correspondence.) Such "UFO" authorities and personalities as the U.S. Air Force, Edward J. Ruppelt, Gerald Heard, William Lear, Albert Chop, John Otto and Helen and Bryant Reeve featured on the taped features. The Supervisor of Talks, N.Z.B.S., Mr. J. H. Hall, in a letter dated 14th April thanked CSI for the opportunity to audition the tapes, and promised their early return, but stated, "We do not plan to use it over the air." (Well, we tried hard, Associates.—Ed.)

'Age Of The Flying Saucers' Passes Its Tenth Anniversary

'Parkside Journal,' Los Angeles, June 27, 1957.

(The following comments are opined by Max B. Miller, Director of Flying Saucers International, Los Angeles, which was founded in 1952 to investigate and disseminate findings with reference to unidentified aerial phenomena. Mr. Miller authored the recently published FLYING SAUCERS, FACT OR FICTION? (Trend Books, L. A.) He is an associate member of the American Rocket Society, a fellow of the International Lunar Society, and holds memberships in the British Interplanetary Society, The Meteoritical Society and the Association of Planetary Observers.)

On Monday, June 24, 1957, the greatest enigma in recorded history was just one decade old. It was on that date in 1947 when businessman-pilot Kenneth Arnold, of Boise, Idaho, spotted nine circular and shining objects rapidly traverse the Cascade Mountain Range of Western Washington. Later asked to describe the craft, Arnold said the objects resembled "saucers skipping over water," and thus adding the words "flying saucer" to dictionaries and our everyday vocabulary.

Over these years, intensive research has disclosed that reports of these phenomena date back to Sanskrit and pre-Christian times. And UFO's have been reported from every country of the Free World, as well as from beyond the Iron Curtain. It is ridiculous to conjecture that any earthly power would dare to exhibit such a top-secret weapon to alien eyes. Moreover, no country would continue to expend countless billions of dollars on conforming aircraft today if it had the UFO, and the recorded velocities of these objects have several times exceeded 20,000 miles per hour.

There is, therefore, no alternative other than to accept as extra-terrestrial the objects' point of origin.

It would be foolish to laugh off sightings of these phenomena. The Air Force is still vitally interested in UFO sightings—though somewhat unofficially—and has

issued lengthy (eight page) forms to observers. Many authoritative comments supporting the existence of the non-terrestrial objects have forthcome in recent years: For example, Rear Admiral Delmer C. Fahrney, USN (ret.), one-time head of the Navy's guided missile programme, related last January: "Reliable reports indicate that there are objects coming into our atmosphere at very high speeds." Admiral Fahrney believes the objects' "motion is directed." And he said "there is an urgent need to know the facts." (Under Air Force Regulation 200-2, reports of unidentified flying objects cannot be released to either the public or news media.) And Professor Hermann Oberth, considered the father of German rocketry, co-designer of the V-2 rocket and currently employed by our Government on ballistic missile projects, once declared: "It is my thesis that flying saucers come from other worlds outside our solar system."

Contrary to much opinion, UFO sightings are not necessarily decreasing. It is believed about four "unknowns"—Air Force parlance—are tracked on radar over this country each day. And as recently as last May 3, a UFO was observed and photographed at Edwards Air Force Base, California, by two photo-theodolite technicians. According to the Air Force analysis, the "Objects in the photographs . . . were found to be small white specks, alternately changing from elliptical to round in shape." Although the Air Force believes the "UFO" was "identified as a balloon," they have refused to release the photographs. (These data are primarily gleaned from a communication to the writer from the Office of the Secretary, Department of the Air Force, Washington, dated 11th June, 1957.)

FOOTNOTE:

CSI (N.Z.) is greatly indebted to Mr. Miller for his grand co-operative spirit and excellent tape recordings recently received. We highly recommend Max's book mentioned in the above article. Ask for Trend Book 145. Available in bookstalls throughout New Zealand.

Earthlings Are Not Alone In This Boundless Universe

By DR. B. BENINCASA

Is there but one self-rotating, spherical world of two-legged, intelligent human creatures—our own little world? Or, are there thousands, maybe hundreds of thousands, of similarly-composed, man-inhabited globes whizzing through the wide-open spaces of our seemingly boundless universe?

Nearly 2,000 years before the construction of Russian "Sputniks" and American Moon-scanning "Big Eyes," a learned and respected member of the Athenian chief court of judicature unafraidly spoke and wrote to the effect that our tiny, insignificant Earth was only one of several peopled orbs planted in the celestial regions of All Things. The Athenian justice's name was Dionysius of the Areopagus. A convert to Christianity—thanks to the preaching of St. Paul the Apostle—he was, in turn, consecrated Bishop of Athens, put to death because of his faith, and, finally, declared a Saint of the Church.

Another celebrated clergyman who followed in the planetological footsteps of St. Dionysius was Origen Adamantius, a Third Century Alexandria-born Father of the Church, erudite ecclesiastical writer, and staunch supporter of the many-earths theory.

It is not a generally known fact that four other early Fathers of the Church were likewise adherents of the plurality-of-worlds hypothesis. Remembered primarily as Ecclesia-policy formulators, they are: St. Basil of Cappadocia, St. Ambrose of Milan, St. John of Antioch, and St. Augustine of Tagaste.

Holy clerics of the Middle Ages who saw no heretical danger in espousing the multiplicity-of-worlds cause were Saint Isidore of Seville, Blessed Duns Scotus, and St. Thomas Aquinas.

The Middle and Late Renaissance witnessed the birth and rise of four pathfinding clergymen-pluralists—namely, Cardinals Nicolaus Cusanus and Tommaso de Vio Gaetani, Fra Giordano Bruno, and Fra Tommaso Campanella. These scientifically-inclined priests believed, as did Cardinal Bandini, Archbishop Ascanio Piccolomini, Monsignor Giovanni Ciampoli, and Foscarini the Carmelite, that we Earthlings "arrogate too much to ourselves when we take it for granted that only the care of us is the adequate reason and limit, beyond which Divine Wisdom and Power does or disposes nothing."

In nearly-like language wrote Bishop Francis Godwin in The Man in the Moon (1683), Bishop John Wilkins in A Discourse Concerning a New World and Another Planet (1640), and Dr. Emanuel Swedenborg in his theologico-astronomical works (1734).

More than two hundred years before Rocketeer Willy Ley courageously announced that "Martian men probably look just as we do," Biblicist-Scientist Swedenborg fearlessly exclaimed: "The inhabited worlds (Mars, Venus, Jupiter and other Earth-like globular bodies) are, indeed, innumerable and they have not been formed by blind chance, but, on the contrary, they have been created by means of the ordered plan and the systematic and perpetual provision of the Divine Omnipotence."

Taking a similar stand in the Nineteenth Century were Religionists P. A. Secchi, T. Dick, C. L. Hequembourg, J. B. de Concilio, J. Monsabre, F. W. Faber, and T. Chalmers.

Dr. Chalmers, who died in 1847, wrote a little book titled, A Series of Discourses on the Christian Revelation. In it he bids us look on our Earth as "only one of the many worlds rolling in the flood of (solar) light."

The Twentieth Century—the century of the supersonic aeroplane, giant telescope, atomic power-plant, multi-stage rocket, artificial moon, and "UFO" (presumably from outer space)—has produced many advocates of the doctrine of countless worlds.

The Eastern Hemisphere is proud to present among its multimundists Theologians O. E. Viking, G. Jacobi, K. Staab, M. Schmaus, and D. Grasso—the last of whom is a contributor to Rome's Jesuit publication, "Civiltà Cattolica."

ASHTAR OF VENUS?

In reply to correspondents and other interested parties, your editor wishes to state that CSI(N.Z.) has no connection with a group promulgating messages from the above alleged "spaceman." CSI receives so many alleged spaceman messages from so many different spheres via their earthly disciples that we find it most difficult to sort the wheat from the chaff. Keen students of George Adamski may be interested to know that Adamski completely writes off the claims and messages of "Ashtar." Who is right or wrong we don't know. Your organization is mainly interested in objective research.

AUSTRALIAN ACTIVE RESEARCH GROUPS

Neat and informative quarterly duplicated journals are published by—

"Australian Flying Saucer Research Society," 22 Northcote St., Kilburn, South Australia. "Australian Saucer Record"—Bible and George Adamski interpretations of ufo appearances strongly favoured.

"Queensland Flying Saucer Research Bureau," 30 Crawford Ave., Stafford, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. "Light" leans to objective and factual reporting.

"Victorian Flying Saucer Research Society," 100 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. A worthy bulletin shortly expected.

"Ufo Investigation Centre," G.P.O. 1120, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. CSI (N.Z.) quotes and endorses as true the following statement published in the 'Centre's' March '58 "Ufo Bulletin."

"SYDNEY UFOLOGISTS IN THEIR 6th YEAR OF ACTIVITY"

We would like to correct the impression that the Ufo Investigation Centre is a young group, because the UFO BULLETIN is only in its fourth issue. Although the Centre was organized in November, 1956, a number of our active members are former associates of the Australian Flying Saucer Bureau, founded by Mr. Edgar Jarrold, in 1952. Our President, Dr. W. P. Clifford, and Mrs. L. de L. Clifford, Mr. Gordon Dellar, Mr. A. P. Tomas, Mr. W. O. Moore, Dr. M. Lindtner, Mr. M. Duggan, Mr. Mueller-Sorau and others, were active in the Bureau.

The Australian Flying Saucer Bureau was the first ufo organization in Australia. Since 1952 the progress of ufo work in Sydney has been slow but sure. We realised from the start that only qualified people can meet the strong opposition of the public, the press and the Government. The wisdom of this policy of a scientific approach is obvious if we examine the results:

1. One conference with the Royal Australian Air Force on the invitation of the Minister of Air.
2. Two addresses on ufos before Liberal Party groups.
3. Two favourable reviews in the "PEOPLE" magazine in July, 1955, and January, 1957, containing numerous illustrations and photos.
4. Eight television programmes in one year (television is in its second year in Australia).
5. Over fifteen newspaper articles mentioning our activities.
6. 110 active members, 20% of whom are highly qualified.

PRESIDENT CHANGES TO JET

January 7, Washington, D.C. The White House announced plans to switch to jet airplane travel for President Eisenhower. We're wondering if it might have anything to do with those mysterious accidents to engine-type aircraft. On the 26th of December an AP report quoted Commander Guy Howard, one of the survivors of the crash of the "flying radar station" as saying, "I really don't know yet what happened. She just stopped flying at 1500 feet. All four engines stopped at one time." Another unusual fact about the article is that there were no theories forthcoming (then or since) as to the cause of the crash.

ORDER NOW:

Flying Saucer Pilgrimage

by Bryant and Helen Reeve

DUE TO ARRIVE SHORTLY — LIMITED STOCKS ONLY!

BOOKS IN STOCK

THE EXPANDING CASE OF THE UFO (Jessop)	21/-
THE UFO ANNUAL, 1956 (Jessop)	20/-
THE COMING OF THE SPACE SHIPS (Gibbons)	17/-
FLYING SAUCERS HAVE LANDED (Adamski & Leslie)	15/9
THE CASE FOR THE UFO (Jessop)	18/9
WORLDS IN COLLISION (Velikovsky)	18/-
EARTH IN UPEHAVAL (Velikovsky)	18/-
YOU DO TAKE IT WITH YOU (de Witt Miller)	31/6
STRANGEST OF ALL (Edwards)	31/6
FORGOTTEN MYSTERIES (de Witt Miller)	27/-
FLYING SAUCERS FROM ANOTHER WORLD (Guieu)	12/6
THE FLYING SAUCER CONSPIRACY (Keyhoe)	15/-
REPORT ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS (Ruppelt)	20/-
FLYING SAUCERS UNCENSORED (Wilkins)	16/8
INSIDE THE SPACESHIPS (Adamski)	21/-
PLANET VENUS (P. Moore)	15/9
MY FLIGHT TO VENUS (Howard)	10/9
STEPS TO THE STARS (Daniel Fry)	15/8
SAUCER DIARY (Norkin)	27/-
THE EXPLORATION OF MARS (Ley & von Braun)	36/-
THE BOOKS OF CHARLES FORT (Chas. Fort)	54/-
THE NEXPLICABLE SKY (Constance)	21/-

Stocks are limited, so write, phone or call:

THE FLYING SAUCER BOOKSHOP

MURRAY ORGANISATION LTD.

4th Floor, 73-5 City Chambers, Cnr. Queen & Victoria Streets

AUCKLAND, C.1.

Phone 43-729

P.O. Box 2237