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EDITORIAL

With the advancing of the year our thoughts turn automatically to the approaching festive season. We then start philosophising, first casting our eyes back on the scene approximately 2,000 years ago, when the great event of the birth of Jesus of Nazareth took place, His youth, His manhood, His ministry, His return to Spirit, and the prophecy of His second coming. When we read our bible concerning the Re-appearance of Christ we cannot help recognising the signs, which would herald in Christ's Second Coming, as the conditions now prevailing on earth - the so-called latter days. The reader may ask: "What has this to do with U.F.O.'s?"

Has it not occurred to you that, although the phenomena of U.F.O.'s is not new, the sightings of and experiences with U.F.O.'s have become world-wide in our days - as against the isolated cases recorded over the last, say 2,000 year. And pondering on this we may ask: is there a relationship between the two - the Second Coming and the U.F.O.'s?

Concerning the Re-appearance of Christ, one wonders how and in which form this will come about. Some people seem to think that Christ will return to this earth in a physical body - others that this will manifest itself in the consciousness of

man himself and again others that Christ will return in the etheric form.

In the light of the evolutionary process of mankind and its eventual transition into another dimension, is it not possible that the U.F.O.'s are of an ethereal nature?

Since it is our aim and goal as the investigators of the phenomena of U.F.O.'s to find out the truth of these phenomena, we must be prepared to look on this as on all subjects for investigation, from every possible angle. It is with this in mind that we present to our readers a few extracts from the thought provoking booklet entitled: "Flying Saucers, Physical and Spiritual Aspects", written by Dr. Georg Unger, in the light of Dr. Rudolf Steiner's "Spiritual Science" or "Anthroposophy":-

What is Spiritual Science or Anthroposophy?

"Rudolf Steiner said that if we would find a true modern rendering of what the Greek understood by the word "Anthropos", we might say "one who looks up into the heights", in his words: "Anthroposophy is a knowledge produced by the Higher Self in man - a path of knowledge to guide the Spiritual in the human being to the Spiritual in the Universe."

Today, as in the past, man needs more than any scientific description of his physical body, more than what psychology has to say about "the soul". And certainly he needs more than belief in the spiritual traditions of the past, even something more than "faith". He needs a living certainty of his own eternal being - a knowledge of the spiritual. But he requires such knowledge in a form which he can grasp and accept, not merely because it responds to an inner longing, but because he can realise its truth through clear and active thinking.

Natural science has achieved its great accomplishments through external experiment and intellectual thought alone. It provides the soul with a powerful education in objectivity and selflessness. Wholesome as it was and is, however, this education need not stop at the great achievements in the physical world. Spiritual Science pursues its search, not by following ancient traditions, not by physically investigating "spiritualistic" or "Psychic" phenomena, but by continuing natural scientific method into new fields, by training the faculties that slumber in each one of us, so that we can achieve an experience of higher worlds.

In ancient times man was spiritually enlightened so that the material world was despised. Later, the material knowledge grew so much that it extinguished the spiritual for man. Now we live in an age where we must rise from the knowledge of the external world to a renewed mystery reality. Spiritual Science is not opposed to knowledge and mastery in the world of the senses, but seeks to compliment it. "Knowledge of the Spirit must be taken into the laboratory, the observatory and the clinic. Wherever research is carried on, knowledge of the Spirit must have place."

This Science of the Spirit is far removed from dreamy mysticism. As in Mathematics its method is based in the inner being of man himself. Man develops his faculties in full consciousness, and works towards powers of spiritual perception as clear as material conceptions and as exact as mathematical ones. In essence, Spiritual Science is as old as human strivings. It is new today only in the form in which it is given, and in that it is now open to the whole of humanity. In earlier times only "chosen" people received it, i.e. those taking part in the Mystery Schools. Today marks mankind's 'coming of age' as it were, and so it is man's task to acquire his knowledge in freedom, in the first place through his power of thinking."

ARE THE SAUCERS REAL?

"To put the question is easier than to answer it. For what is meant by real? Let us sort out the different meanings of the word.

Confronted with a mirrorimage, we try to touch the flower which appears in full sight on a dark background and becomes blurred when we come too near. We cannot touch it, and come to the conclusion it is not real. But of course it is a real phenomena ... as a mirror image Compare it with the after image which arises when you have stared in the setting sun. This can be seen only by you, it will follow the movements of your eyes, it is, therefore, a subjective perception, without an objective counterpart. But certainly it is a real phenomena pertaining to the so-called physiological colours.

Well then, not real are hallucinations, day-dreams, and products of exaggerated fantasy or pathological states.

Now, let us look into the literature of the strange phenomena of luminous discs, of moving fireballs and so on.

There are errors of judgment that happen when you observe a meteor and you take it for an aircraft, or when you project a nearby light on a distant background.

A simple example is an ordinary street lamp on a pier seen in the twilight and projected on the landscape on the opposite side of the river. What seemed a mighty blazing source of light at a great distance, reduces itself in a moment to its normal size when, a few steps nearer, one realizes that the light moving in the rhythm of our steps must be on this side of the river. There is no doubt that such phenomena are real. It is their interpretation which is erroneous.

Psychologically we look for reality ... or the impression of reality in the mutual confirmation through perception of different senses. That which I can see and touch must be real. In the case of saucers the radar set is substituted for the sense of touch.

Let us now consider one of Keyhoe's points. He relates in a most dramatic and convincing way the story of his prolonged fight with the Air Force Officials who 'cleared' many documents for him and thus gradually revealed that they possessed reports of simultaneous visual and radar observations of saucers. Writing of one of their reports he says: "Of all the official reports I have seen, this was the most astonishing. That it had been released to me seemed to mean only one thing. Clearly, Intelligence wanted the public to see this conclusive proof that the saucers were interplanetary machines. Step by step they had shown me convincing evidence adding up to this answer. It had been like a revolving stage, each scene revealing some dramatic phase."

To Keyhoe that is the irrefutable proof that the saucers are interplanetary. An analysis of this reasoning would be:-

- (a) Simultaneous visual and radar observations show that there are solid objects.
- (b) Solid objects, moving as they are reported in this and many other cases, show controlled flight.
- (c) There are good reasons to eliminate American and Soviet secret weapons, which would not be made known in this chaotic way.
- (d) If the bodies that fly in controlled navigation are not secret weapons there must be - partly unmanned - vehicles unknown on earth, that is, of extra-terrestrial origin.

This reasoning is fallacious from the beginning. Simultaneous observations by eye and radar teach one thing only, namely, that the phenomena in question are 'physical' and well defined in space. This is a good deal. For all hypotheses about mirages etc. are eliminated, as well as hallucinations and mass hysteria.

But there is by no means evidence for the conclusion that there must be solid bodies. At the place where we see a something there is a something of sufficient electrical conductivity for giving radar returns like a metallic body. That and nothing more is proved, if the observations are reliable, which they are. Thus we come to an important point. Not "the saucers" but the phenomena are real.

What are these phenomena? They are physical phenomena which show some characteristics of solid bodies, and they move as if controlled by rational beings. This leads us to the question: How shall we interpret them?

And in another chapter of this booklet we read:-

"We have seen that there is, in fact, considerable lack of judgment in contemporary thinking. It is thought that because the phenomena occur in space and time and because radar gives returns predominantly from metallic and solid objects, therefore the sources are space-ships, and if they are ships they cannot be earthly. This is sloppy thinking.

It will be clear that whatever they may be, many of the U.F.O.'s are real phenomena (referring to those which are not balloons, meteors, etc.) But they need not be solid objects."

MAN'S NEW FACULTIES

To realise the significance of new clairvoyant faculties now beginning to manifest in man it is necessary to understand something of what spiritual research shows concerning two great events - the Mystery of Golgotha, and the Second Coming of Christ.

In Spiritual Science the Mystery of Golgotha is seen as the central point in History, as the passing of a God through the human destiny by birth and death, and as a unique event which has given the earth its meaning.

We need to realise that in a certain locality and at a definite time, Jesus of Nazareth was blessed with Divine initiation, and imbued with the spirit of the Christ in such manner that this Almighty influence could stream forth and act as an impulse upon all future generations.

Before His incarnation, man's relation to the supersensible world was instinctive, and the old initiates only dimly recalled knowledge of the spiritual world. Much of the mystery teachings were a kind of preparation towards this central event. But in the course of time the instinctive relation to the spiritual world would not have been strong enough to alter the course of a development which led mankind into closer and closer contact with the material world. Christ came to earth when man had sunk deeply into materialism.

Through the Mystery of Golgotha a seed was placed in all mankind and since that event it is the task of the individual to nurture this seed and attain a conscious relation to the supersensible world. Like an inner light the Christ event gives man a new impulse and the power to rise to an inner spiritual relationship with the Divine.

Among other consequences, Christ's coming makes it possible for the mighty force of Brotherhood to pour over all humanity. Since Spiritual Science shows that the evolution towards the ego-consciousness is the underlying aim of man in the Creation, the turning point is marked through the human incarnation of the Spiritual Model of an Ego-Christ.

Thus man's evolution has taken a new purpose. We have become of age, but instead of becoming mutinous against the creative Gods we are beginning a new development as creator spirits under Christ's guidance. Prophetic and apocalyptic are the Biblical indications about the Second Coming of Christ. But there are great misunderstandings on the part of those who think of this as a re-appearance in a physical body, for that event was unique. He will come again in etheric form.

We speak now of an intimate Chapter of Spiritual Science because in this era of transition towards a renewed understanding of the Christ Mystery, misunderstandings are bound to happen unless deeper insight takes place. Misinterpretations of new spiritual experiences, for instance, may prove harmful rather than wholesome.

An increasing number of personal encounters between human souls and the Christ is taking place. These are not hallucinations but experiences of over-powering reality. People do not care to talk about them as a rule lest they seem too strange to their fellows. Not only did Christ come for the sake of all mankind, but from our time onward He will be met in such encounters by more and more people when they are most despondent. These are not physical meetings, as already explained. They take place in the etheric realm to which our souls are gradually admitted and this is the true nature of Christ's re-appearance "in the clouds". St. Mark relates the words of Jesus which contain this message in Chapter 13, verses 5 to 26. Today, no one can read this passage in St. Mark's Gospel without being struck with its immediate bearing on our present-day situation.

Are we not living in permanent terror of impending disaster that may surprise us on the roofs of our houses (that is, at rest) or in the fields (meaning at work)? Are there not countries where children betray their parents and where the followers of Christ are tormented because of their belief?

But these sinister omens are signs of the Coming Christ. We are to look towards "the clouds" for His re-appearance. Shall we look for physical messengers announcing a pseudo-religion which talks about physical inhabitants of outer space?

Such questions point to the importance of our understanding the ethereal nature of all which has been prophesied about the second coming of Christ. The object of this little book is not to teach. It is only to warn and to indicate the possibility of receiving intelligible enlightenment. It would seem wrong to be silent when one sees all kinds of books encouraging believers and non-believers to look to the physical clouds for physical signs, whereas the truth can be found only on quite a different level.

Men will learn to perceive the Christ because, through etheric vision, they will grow upward toward Him Who no longer descends so far as into a physical body, but only as far as an etheric body.

In speaking of the necessity for men to grow upward to a perception of Christ, Rudolf Steiner points to transformations occurring in human soul faculties, resulting in etheric vision. He described these transformations of the human soul faculties as the most significant event of our time.

"The first indications of these new soul faculties will begin to appear relatively soon now, among isolated souls," he said.

"Faculties which are quite unusual for human beings will then manifest themselves as wholly natural abilities. Through what we call esoteric training, these clairvoyant faculties will be achieved much more readily. But because humanity progresses, they will at least appear in rudimentary form in the natural course of evolution."

However grotesque it may seem today, many a time when people are sitting together and waiting expectantly, they will behold the etheric Christ. "He will Himself be there and will confer with them....This is something positive, something which as a positive constructive element is entering human evolution."

St. Paul's experience before Damascus convinced him that this was the Christ. In this way men will be convinced through experiences in the etheric realm that the Christ truly lives.

Rudolf Steiner warned that if during the coming decades materialism triumphs and humanity sinks into a materialistic morass, it could happen that people will not understand these first signs of new capacities. He said that to let the new faculty of perception in the etheric realm pass unheeded would be a catastrophe.

Man is looking upwards - for flying saucers. And some people may be experiencing the first beginnings of the new clairvoyance, without understanding what is happening. Through this lack of understanding, through a materialistic outlook, what should be true imaginative pictures of the etheric realm may well be distorted and clothed in images of physical objects - flying saucers and "little men".

Are we watchful for the appearance of the first rudiments of the new soul faculties? Is mankind "looking upward" to see a perception of Christ in the etheric realm?

It is not difficult to see the pre-occupation with the saucer phenomena as a symptom of the materialism about which Dr. Steiner warns so gravely."

In conclusion we would say: Think of what has been quoted here in the light of the approaching New Age - in the light of the re-appearance of Christ and in the light of the coming transition into another dimension, which is taking place under our very eyes.

In this Spirit we wish you all a very merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Awake, thou that sleepest!

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HOW MARS DIVERTED HALLEY'S COMET IN 1910.

Philipp Human.

The recent visit of the comet "Icarus" and the considerable speculation as to whether or not it would collide with planet Earth, is now all but forgotten. But once again, interest is mounting with the scheduled appearance on 5th February, 1986 of the biggest and most spectacular one known as "Halley's" Comet.

Writing in the Natal Mercury of June 26, 1968, and under the title of "Rendezvous with a Ball of Fire", Mr. G.R. Lane states that no one knows how old it is, or where it actually comes from. He continues:

"The interval between the comet's visits averages 76,903 years, but it has been as short as 74.5 years, and as long as 79.3 years. The intervals depend upon how the comet is disturbed by the planets. We don't actually know who 'discovered' Halley's Comet, although its first recorded visit was in 240 BC. But Edmund Halley, England's second Astronomer Royal, became convinced that the bright comet he had seen in 1682 was identical with those which had appeared in 1707, 1531, 1456, and probably 1378 and 1301.

"Halley's announcement that they were the same comet and not six different ones, created a sensation. Halley ventured to say that the comet would appear late in 1758. But he was not around to see it as he died in 1742, and his prediction was almost forgotten. But as the year 1758 drew near, interest began to revive, and practically anybody with a telescope kept watch in the sky.

A farmer in Dresden, Germany, spotted it on Christmas Day of 1758. Edmund Halley's prediction, originally derided, was vindicated, and the comet was named after him.

Halley's Comet is a roaring mass of energy at least 30 times bigger than the earth and is currently speeding through space at 100 miles a second, on a course that will bring it, in space terms, within a hair's breadth of planet Earth. When this happens, a fleet of probes powered by developments of America's Saturn rockets will wing out to meet it in one of the most incredible space rendezvous ever devised.

This is the fantastic welcome being planned for Halley's Comet, the huge and mysterious space nomad which roams the frontiers of our solar system, and passes close to Earth once in every 75 years.

What has been holding the space scientists up is the lack of knowledge about the precise time of the comet's next visit. Now, at last, they know! After five years spent processing data gleaned from 5,000 observations made of the comet on its last Earth-grazing trip in 1910, statisticians at the University of California's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory have worked out a precise date for the first sighting - February 5, 1986.

Sending out probes to rendezvous with this unpredictable visitor might be brilliant scientific strategy, but what would happen if Halley's Comet was bent on a collision course with planet Earth as was the case in 1910? Would outside help again be given? This is how a spaceman described the incident:

Many of your earth years ago a comet passed by your planet. It was known to you as "Halley's Comet". The Martians knew of this comet long before your scientists were aware of it. When the Martian scientists first detected this comet, it was on a collision course with Earth. They became worried. The information they gathered was fed into a computer. The answer came back: 'Collision course with Earth.'

They informed our Confederation of Eleven Planets of the emergency. The Martians then decided to send their Sixth Division of interplanetary space craft to observe the comet, and they were instructed to destroy it if it endangered the planet Earth.

All eleven planets waited for the news. The main conversation was what would happen to the planet earth. People prayed from all over the galaxies that your planet would be spared from danger. The Martians Sixth Division of Interplanetary space craft was only used in extreme emergencies. This division proceeded to the given position and waited and watched for the comet.

Then by the greatest miracle of all the comet changed its course. The Martian craft detected this, and hastened to inform the eleven planets who were anxiously awaiting

developments.

The transmission from the Commander of the Sixth Division went as follows: 'The planet Earth is safe! The comet has bypassed it and will not endanger any other planets within this system.'

When this news was heard, people rejoiced and thanked the Almighty One. Throughout countless galaxies people paused and gave thanks that planet Earth had been spared. Truly the Almighty One had heard and answered their prayers!

The Sixth Division returned to Mars and was praised by all. The Martians are ever ready to assist anyone at any time."

ESSENTIALS OF ASTRONOMY

Gregory Roberts.

In this part we will discuss eyepieces, telescope mounts and observing techniques, and in the next article we will venture out into space beyond the Solar System.

Eyepieces play a major role in the telescope. All too often an amateur will slave away for hours to produce as near perfect a mirror surface as he can, mount it in a tube and then try and observe the heavens with any eyepiece that he can put his hands on. Invariably these eyepieces will be of poor quality and it is obvious that no matter how good the main mirror is, the observer will get a poor image. Another important item is the secondary or diagonal mirror that turns the light from the main mirror through a right angle to the eyepiece at the side of the telescope for the observer to observe. We shall assume that this has been selected with care and is at least equal to the quality of the main mirror.

A very wide variety of eyepieces exist and are found in telescopes, microscopes and other optical apparatus. Whilst these all can be used, their limitations must be taken into account. Microscope eyepieces, which are usually of good quality, were not designed for the focal lengths encountered in telescopes and will give a poor image. Binocular eyepieces are a little more suitable as they are usually of long focal

length - about an inch or so, and will work fairly well, giving better quality on a refractor than on a reflector.

Astronomical eyepieces proper are not all suitable for both reflector and refractor. The Huygen eyepiece, which is common, works well on a refractor, but is pretty poor on a reflector and as the magnification becomes higher the quality rapidly deteriorates to almost useless. One of the writers favourites for both reflector and refractor is the Kellner eyepiece. This performs well in focal lengths greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The Ramsden eyepiece performs fairly well in the longer focal lengths, whilst the best all round eyepiece for any telescope is the orthoscopic. However the cost of such an eyepiece is near astronomical - R10 perhaps being a reasonable price. Another eyepiece that is ideal for very low magnifications and wide fields is the erfle lens. As far as the writer knows these are only available as ex-war surplus.

Telescopes will only perform well if they are mounted well. It is hopeless trying to observe when the slightest breeze causes the image to dance all over the place. The only real advice one can give is make it as rigid and stable as possible. Almost invariably the mount gives more headaches than the telescope mirror and many an amateur has ended his ideas to explore the sky when confronted by a poor mount. Two types of mounts are possible - the simple altazimuth which surveyors use for their theodolites and the equatorial mount which has several versions, e.g. German, English, fork etc. equatorial. An altazimuth has the advantage that it is easy to construct but the main disadvantage is that two motions are needed to follow a star which is different when using high powers. An equatorial mount has the disadvantage of complexity whilst a decided advantage is that only one movement is needed to follow the stars, and if a telescope drive is attached to one axis - the polar axis - the stars can be automatically followed by means of a simple motor and some gearing. Basically all that is required is that the polar axis does one rotation in 24 hours. For a small 6 inch reflector a German equatorial mount is useful whilst for larger telescopes a forked mounting may be preferable. If the telescope tube can be made to rotate in its saddle there is no reason why the German equatorial cannot be used for larger scopes. The English mounting is the simplest, but requires a fair amount of space in which to set up, and cannot be classified as portable.

Observing techniques are only acquired by experience but there are certain fundamentals. Most new amateurs have one fixed idea and that is that the higher the magnification they can use, the more they will see (the writer had this idea!). Nothing can be further from the truth. The writer seldom uses magnifications beyond 250 on his 12½" telescopes, whilst the favourite is about 110 power. Generally the atmosphere seldom permits magnifications beyond 300 x and above that the image becomes useless.

Each type of object in the sky has its own observing technique. The moon is the least demanding object on telescopes, so invariably even a poor quality telescope will give a good view. A magnification of about 50 x will enable the whole moon to be seen at a glance, whilst for close up examination of craters, hills and other items of interest magnifications as high as possible can be tried. At a certain stage all that will be gained is that the image becomes more diffuse and the contrast "soft".

The planets are a little more critical. Venus likes low powers, whilst Mars, Jupiter and Saturn prefer high powers. It is rather strange how one planet will give a better image for a particular magnification than another planet will, but the effect is very obvious. Double stars like high magnifications, whilst for star clusters, nebulae, comets and star fields large fields are required which means low powers.

The careful observer is almost sure to notice that on some nights the definition is superior to other nights. These are the nights to use for the difficult objects - say the "canals" on Mars, spots on the disc of Saturn, markings on the major moons of Jupiter, markings on the planet Venus, and so on. These usually occur after a rainfall or when temperatures are low. Generally speaking it appears that the sky of South Africa is better for observing in the a.m. hours than the p.m. hours, but for the beginner any clear sky is ideal.

One amateur that the writer knows, who constructed his own telescope - which was of fair quality - stayed up all night in bitterly cold weather, sweeping along the heavens with his 6 inch mounted on a very wobbly mount - such is enthusiasm! Virtually every amateur had his introduction to astronomy through looking through the eyepiece of a friend's telescope. Incidentally the writer cannot recall his start with this subject and can only remember back to 1948, when he observed a bright comet of that year.

YOUNG SKYWATCHERS

Last time we talked about the names different people have called Flying Saucers and how they came to be called by this name today. Although the name sounds a little silly it is one that everyone can understand and imagine, whether they are five years old or ninety years old; whether they have been able to go to school and learn all the wonderful things that have been found out or whether they don't know what a black-board is or what a desk looks like. There are children in different parts of the world who have never been able to go to school and have all the fun which school brings; even these children know what a saucer looks like and later when they grow up to be men and women their own language will have the word 'flying' and 'saucer' in daily use, so they will know what to picture in their minds, from now on we will call them "Flying Saucers" so everyone can understand.

When we look up into the night sky and see a moving light it could be anyone of these flying objects below.

1. A Satellite;
2. A Shooting Star or Meteor. (Same thing)
3. A Comet;
4. An Aeroplane;
5. A Weather Balloon;
6. A Flying Saucer.

1. A Satellite is a space ship put up by the people of Earth to explore the way to the moon and the planets, like Mars and Venus. It finds out more about the atmosphere high up in the sky and always moves in a straight line. It moves steadily through the sky. The light is usually one colour only. It never stops suddenly or changes its course.

2. A Shooting Star flashes across the sky and sometimes leaves a trail which soon disappears. It goes very quickly and looks beautiful. It is a piece of rock, sometimes big and sometimes small; when it comes into the Earth's atmosphere it lights up and so we see it as a shooting star; the scientists call it a meteor.

3. A Comet seems to move slowly across the sky and usually has a beautiful tail or trail. It can be made up of lovely colours and keeps a straight and steady course across the sky. It is really a ball of gas which is burning and is much, much bigger than our Earth and goes very quickly; but because it is so far away it seems to us that it moves slowly.

4. An Aeroplane goes quite slowly through the sky and usually flashes red and green lights. It makes a noise and can alter course but it never hovers or stands still in the sky. If it did it would fall onto the earth again! The helicopter may seem to hover, as it can go very slowly, but it too makes a lot of noise.

5. A Weather Balloon is pushed along by wind and can stand still if there is no wind. It is silent and can look different colours depending upon the different gases the weather men - Meteorologists - put inside the balloon to light it up; just as we have yellow street lights and white ones and sometimes pinkish, so the light is different in weather balloons.

6. A Flying Saucer does so many different things in the sky that this will give you the clue to what it is. It can do all that is mentioned below plus go quickly or slowly through the sky:- change direction, do right angle turns, go backwards and forwards, up and down, spin round and round, glow different colours, change shape while you watch, give off sparks and drop lights from it, split into two or more parts, have a tail and /or a halo, (a force field is the scientific word for it), flash its lights on and off, suddenly become invisible and so on, it sometimes stops the radio from working if it is close, and is usually silent although a faint noise has been heard.

You will all agree that those who are inside these space ships must be quite clever. It will be wonderful when we are able to meet these people from the other stars and planets. Next time we will discuss what we may expect to find when we are invited inside one of these ships.

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S I G H T I N G S

South America

To the Skywatcher South America must be a hive of activity, for far from abating the UFO scene is very much alive and active, We hear more and more reports of sightings over South America, and are fortunate in having a very good friend and head of "Contact" in the Argentine, Professor Richard Frondizi, who keeps us well informed with the most interesting of the sightings.

Just lately we heard about the "Torres Beach" sighting. It happened in January 1968 on the beach of Torres, this small town is on the Rio Grande do Sul, on the Atlantic coast.

SIGHTINGS Continued

Professor Axel Alberg Cobo, age 28, of the Argentine, was walking along the Beach at 11 p.m. Suddenly he saw a luminous object emerging from the sea approximately 30 yards from where he was standing.

"I felt paralysed" says Axel Cobo, "I could not move. A strong white light ray came from the object and blinded me. Some moments later I saw two men perhaps 6' 8" tall. They looked as if they were made of crystal, and seemed to have no knee joints as they walked very stiffly. I remember they greeted me by touching their shoulders with their hands. I felt the need to take down what one of them was saying to me, and with a ball-point pen I wrote his words on my naked arms and legs. I had the impression one of them introduced himself as "Rubinako" and he also said words that sounded like Krebs, Navia, Karansikujo, Karsikujo, and Krero, Imagine!

Whilst one of them was speaking, the other kept silent. I am a Professor of Human Relations, and Journalism. The thing I remember is they announced that I was to meet them again in the Mar del Plata, a beautiful resort in the Parana Delta(Argentine).

I do not quite remember the way they left, I have a notion the silver-coloured disc took off vertically and was gone in a cloud of coloured sparks.

On September 1st 1968 some scientists and experts met in the Faculty of Medicine of the Mar del Plata to discuss the UFO phenomena. Professor Axel Cobo was there, a known philologist, Professor Frank Kastberger translated the message received by Axel Cobo - it read -

"We belong to the Krebs Galaxy. We have come to save the Earth and to impose clam in the Cosmos. We bring peace, abundance, full joyful life to people of other worlds."

When Kastberger had finished, Professor Cobo stood up and said, "I do not believe it". There was a roar of protest from those assembled for the meeting.

This is the story; Professor Axel Cobo still does not believe in the explanation - that it was a Flying Saucer he saw - maybe his next contact will help him to clarify the situation in his own mind.

It is interesting to note that Fred White* also saw, as the farewell gesture, his space visitor touching his shoulders with his hands and folding his arms across his chest. There have been several reports of the "crystal" appearance of the space visitor perhaps some form of protective suit?

* Mr. Fred White, whose story appeared in Skywatch No. 3. edition, December, 1967, lives in Natal and was fortunate in seeing a Flying Saucer and its occupant just outside Richards Bay in 1962.

If any of our readers have any "Contact" stories please let the Editor have them for possible printing in Skywatch.

Professor Frondizi goes on to tell us that a Mr. Solari Parraviccini found himself in a Flying Saucer on a trip - his flight took him over Canada and over the Andes Mountain range.

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There have been very few sightings reported in the last month or two in South Africa. If any of our readers see newspaper reports of U.F.O. activity we would be grateful to have news of these.

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N O T I C E S

MEETINGS FOR THE NEXT FEW MONTHS

DURBAN:

December	No Meeting
January 30th	Thursday
February 22nd	Saturday
March 27th	Thursday

Meeting Place: "The Centre", 3rd Floor, Prince of Wales Building, Smith Street, Durban, at 7.30 p.m.

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JOHANNESBURG:

December 4th	Wednesday
January	No Meeting
February 3rd	Monday
March 3rd	Monday

Meeting Place: 17 Westmeath Road, Parkview, Johannesburg, at 8 p.m. Please contact Mrs. Neslie Schmutz if you would like to go to the meetings.

... ..

EAST LONDON:

Change of Address: Please will you let your Branch of Contact know any change of address. We have heard of several changes by chance. Skywatch and letters go to the address given originally unless we hear in time.

... ..

Correspondence Address : Secretary, P.O. Box 2320, Durban.