

SPACE DRIVE

THE ORIGINAL INDEPENDENT

magazine of

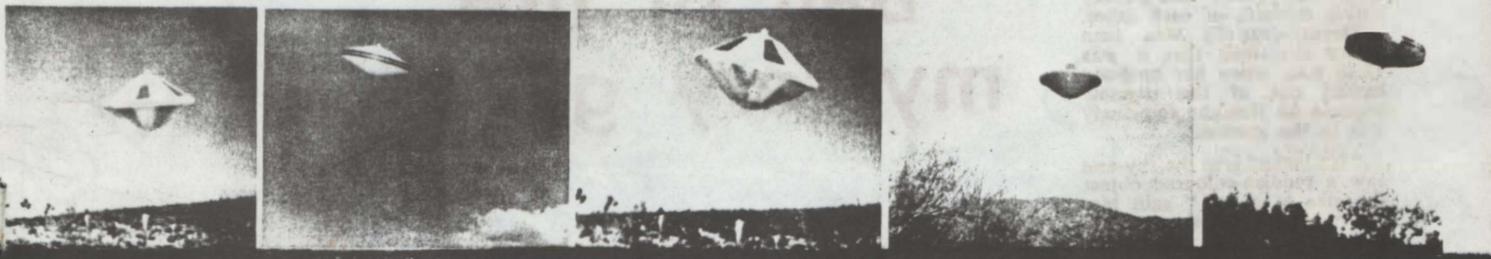
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Woman claims she saw UFO at night

AS THE FIRST day of the New Year dawned another of those unidentified flying objects was sighted by a Walthamstow woman.

And Mrs Olive Meggs of Alexandra Road, Walthamstow, firmly declares she had not been drinking.

It appeared at 12.45 am as she was lying in bed "after seeing the New Year in.

"I very often lie awake at night looking at the planes going by" said Mrs Meggs. "On this night I remember closing my eyes to go to sleep when the room was suddenly filled with a very bright light."

She opened her eyes and saw "a golden ball of fire" in the sky, about the size of a tennis ball, with white vapour rising from it.

A few moments later, Mrs Meggs says, the object got smaller and vanished leaving only "a tiny white mark in the sky."

"I know this sounds ridiculous, but the clouds seemed to be scorched afterwards" said Mrs Meggs, who stressed she does not normally believe in flying objects.

She first thought the fire in the sky came from a plane or even a flare going off.

Mrs Meggs is not a science fiction fan and said she did not imagine the object. She added "Someone else must have seen it."



MRS MEGGS POINTS TO AREA FROM THE ROOM SHE OBSERVED THE UFO (Space--Drive photo)

WALTHAMSTOW

GUARDIAN AND GAZETTE, JANUARY 23, 1970

EXCLUSIVE

VISITOR FROM OUTER SPACE

MORE PEOPLE this week claimed to have seen mysterious unidentified flying objects over Walthamstow. And in each case they said they saw "a ball of fire with vapour rising from it."

These testimonies followed last week's report of a UFO sighting on New Year's Day by Mrs Olive Meggs of Alexandra Road, Walthamstow.

Mr and Mrs Brian Merry of Forest Road, Walthamstow, this week said they saw two UFOs on New Year's Day within minutes of each other.

Twenty-year-old Mrs Jean Merry explained that it was 12.45 p.m. when her husband looked out of the window because he thought somebody was in the garden.

"He looked into the sky and saw a reddish-coloured object the size of a ball" said Mrs Merry. "He called me over and before the thing disappeared it turned an orange colour."

About five minutes later the couple, who stayed by the window, spotted another object. Like the first, it seemed to halt in the sky, change colour from red to orange and then vanish.

Another who saw a double sighting was Miss C. Bard of Priory Court, Walthamstow. At 12 p.m. she saw "a bright light in the sky." It looked like "a ball of fire with white vapour rising from it."

The object was "going across the sky until it disappeared." Then at 12.45 p.m., when Mrs Meggs saw the object, Miss Bard and her mother also noticed it.

Another resident of Priory Court 28-year-old Mr Leslie Power was opening the doors at 12.3 p.m. "to let the old year out and the new one in."

He looked up and saw a ball of light which, after disappearing, left an impression in the clouds.

Said Mr Power "The thing was about the size of a dinner plate. At first it seemed to be standing still, then it dropped slightly and went up again."

Mrs A. Saville of Warner Road, Walthamstow said "I saw it from my back door I was on my own seeing the New Year in at the time."

The Meteorological Unidentified Flying Objects Department said it had no record of any sightings in the Walthamstow area on New Year's Day.

FROM THE **Guardian and Gazette**

Friday, January 9, 1970

JANUARY 16, 1970 AND JANUARY 23, 1970

'Ball of fire' mystery grows

And even more saw the 'ball of fire'

THE GREAT "Ball of fire" mystery deepened this week as more Walthamstow people came forward to testify sighting unidentified flying objects on New Year's Day.

The mystery began when Mrs Olive Meggs of Alexandra Road, Walthamstow, spotted a UFO on the first day of 1970.

On Monday Mr D. A. Pottle of 68 Arkley Crescent said he and his mother saw a UFO just before 1 a.m. Mr Pottle had returned home from seeing the New Year in at his fiancée's house. He was in bed when his mother called him into the front room "lit up just as though a full moon had come out of the clouds" said Mr Pottle.

"When we both looked out of the window we saw an orangy-red, glowing ball with a vapour trail in the sky. It is very difficult to define the size of the object or the length of the trail."

He added that it appeared to fall in an arc from high in the southern part of the sky to the north. The glow slowly got dimmer and dimmer until it faded away. Mr Pottle said the object looked very much like a Guy Fawkes rocket but was far brighter and shaped like a large ball.

Miss Rose Heard of 129 Manor Road, Walthamstow, said she also saw what she took to be a flare in the sky at 12.45 p.m. when Mrs Meggs first saw the object.

"I watched it for a minute or two, and then it went out as though it switched itself off," she said.

And 11-year-old Debra Mills of 25 St Stephens Close, said her mother also saw the UFO and told the family about it the following morning. At first, Mrs Mills thought it was a firework let off to celebrate the New Year.

She described it as a "perfectly round golden ball moving slowly in the north—then it suddenly disappeared."





EDITORIAL

BY E. HARRIS

Dear readers,
I wish to thank all of you who took such a thunderous interest in our first issue although I had wished for it to have been a little better than it was.

Since number one was sent to the U.S.A. there has suddenly appeared on the U.S. scene another 'SPACE-DRIVE' magazine of similar subjects as this one whether this is sheer coincidence or purposely an imitation of this magazine remains to be seen, but it has no connection with this magazine, it was seen advertised in FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.

My thanks to all those who have sent in donations for the support of this magazine and so helping to keep it free of charge.

This magazine was designed originally to convey ideas and new original space-thrust engines news but as other journals can cover this more adequately at the moment than SPACE-DRIVE we will concentrate on Astronomy and science but still with the entertainments section for lighter reading, in the preceding editions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO: US EMBASSY, USSR DAILY MIRROR GUARDIAN, AND ALL PARTIES WHO MAKE THIS MAGAZINE INTERESTING.



for sale

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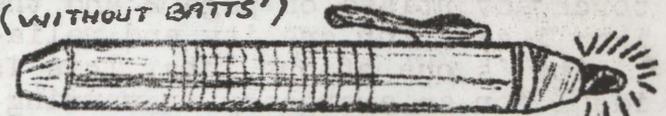
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Advertisement for 'SPACE-DRIVE' magazine featuring a grid of text and the magazine title repeated vertically.

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D.A.P.R.O. STORY

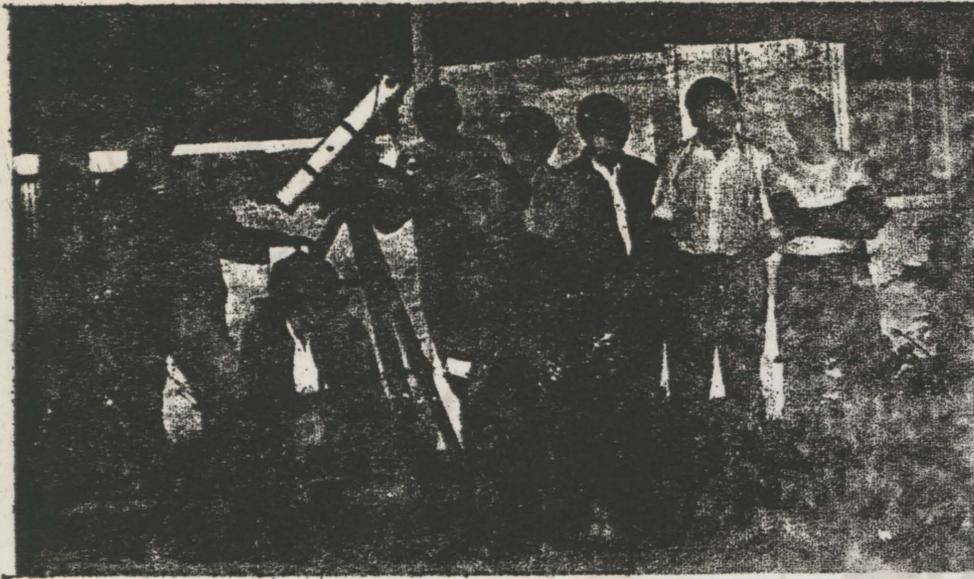


PHOTO ABOVE. DAPRO MEMBERS AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS. Richard Barton is to the right of the telescope.

THIS ISSUE: THE DAPRO STORY. By B. Richard Barton.

I became interested in UFOs many years ago, but it was only after an encounter by me in Epping Forest with my friends of an alien object that I began to take an active interest in them.

The society began in April 1968 one week after the Epping incident and was then known as the Dagenham Organisation for research into the Supernatural Phenomena (DORSUP)

The group concentrated mainly on ghost and similar phenomena, until UFOs caught our attention. DORSUP then became DAPRO and membership swiftly rose.

During 1969 we held skywatches every weekend and met with few mis-attendances.

Meetings were held weekly in the DAPRO headquarters, a large temporary building with several rooms, but now meetings are only held on the first Thursday of that month.

Dapro issues several journals per year, containing many interesting and varied articles and facts.

DAPRO is managed by qualified experts in the UFO field, comprising as it does of myself, B. Richard Barton, of which I hold degrees in chemistry, Biology, (once specialising in entomology) and Thomas McDermott, B.A. who is at present doing specialised work in electronics for the government. Stephen Wall. Paul Robinson, and David Williams all undergraduates Malcolm Jay-Taxi Driver and free lance photographer and writer, Ron Clark, studying Biology. These people comprise what is known to members as the 'committee' and handle all official affairs.

DAPRO is now extremely active in skywatching, discussions and we have an extensive chemistry laboratory where experiments take place etc.

Anyone interested in helping us in UFOlogy write to: DAPRO, 11a Hamden Crescent, Dagenham, Essex.

B. RICHARD BARTON

All science groups everywhere are invited to send in their STORY for publication. Address on page 2.

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1. FLYING SAUCER REVIEW (1)
2. SAUCER NEWS. (2)
3. SPACELINK.. (4)
4. CANADIAN UFO REPORT (5)
5. COS-MOS.
6. SAUCERS SPACE & SCIENCE
7. SPACEFLIGHT (B.I.S) (9)
8. INTERPLANETARY NEWS (6)
9. B.U.F.O.R.A. JOURNAL (8)
10. FLYING SAUCER BULLETIN

LAST ISSUE'S FIGURES IN BRACKETS ()

TRIBUTE TO DOCTOR LINDTNER

BY EDWARD
HARRIS

DR. LINDTNER DIED FURTHERING THE U.F.O. CAUSE, BUT THE QUESTION IS: WAS IT WORTH IT? THE ANSWER WE FEEL IS NO! ANOTHER SAD THING IS HE WASTED HIS LIFE ON A SUBJECT THAT HAS NO ANSWERS; ONLY QUESTIONS. THE OTHER SAD THING FOR ME IS THAT, NOT ONLY WOULD I HAVE LIKED TO MEET HIM, BUT HE DIED ON MY BIRTHDAY. I WOULD REQUEST THEREFORE ALL GROUPS WHO FEEL THEY WOULD LIKE TO DONATE A FUND TO MRS LINDTNER SHOULD ORGANISE IT. WE ARE ALL SORRY TO HEAR THIS NEWS AND SHOCKED (read page 7)

NO FINER LAST WORD ABOUT THIS GREAT MAN CAN BE SAID AS...



OBITUARY BY LIONEL BEER OF SPACELINK

Dr. Miran Lindtner

Dr. Miran Lindtner, born 30.8.1920 in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia was always a keen sportsman, and represented his country as an international goal-keeper. During the 2nd World War he was a fighter pilot in the Yugoslav Air Force. Miran graduated as a doctor of veterinary science at Bologna University and later became a lecturer at Sydney University. At the time of his death he was a senior scientist working for the New South Wales Government at the Poultry Section of its Veterinary Research Institute. He was to have read a paper at the 4th Congress of the World Veterinary Poultry Association held in Belgrade. His wide ranging interests included archeology, astronomy, chess, painting, besides being a talented musician and composer.

18 years ago Miran saw an unexplained object in the sky and became greatly interested in UFOs, being President and Chairman of UFOIC, Sydney, for sixteen years. In 1969 he lectured to four different faculties at Sydney University, commanding audiences of about 500 each including professors. Since 1960 he has appeared on radio and television some 19 times, including a one-hour film. He made the scientific image of UFOIC unassailable with a team of scientists willing to speak on UFOs: Dr. G. Martin, Chairman of the United Nations Committee for the peaceful use of the upper atmosphere and director of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation; Dr. Harry Woods, director and Dr. Robertson, deputy director of Sydney Observatory; Dr. Biggs, deputy director of the Radio-physics Dept. of CSIRO, who was computer-testing the theory of planetary conjunctions and UFO waves; Dr. Johnson of Sydney University Astronomy Dept.; and Dr. Herbison-Evans, who specialises in radiophysics and radioastronomy. Consequently UFOIC had no competition in Sydney from crank groups.

Miran said that most contactees he had come across in Australia were social rejects, often without regular employment. He had met Edgar Jarrold, pioneer Australian ufologist in the early '50s, but said Jarrold had no scientific background. Miran was unaware of the connotations that certain nameless USA "men in black" authors had given Jarrold! During his Government sponsored tour, he was able to meet Paul Smith in San Francisco, Dr. James MacDonald in Tuscon, who said no nation will touch UFOs until the "Condon Report" has been discredited, as

it had been "blessed" by the National Academy of Sciences. He also contacted the Lorenzens, AFRO's director and Alan Greenfield in Atlanta. He specially flew to Toronto to see Gene Duplantier. In New York he saw James Moseley, John and Mary Robinson and Colman Vonkeviczky of ICUFON. Miran saw Vonkeviczky's letters to various governments, and although ICUFON was virtually a one-man set-up, he suggested that Vonkeviczky could be appointed to act on behalf of "UFO societies of substance", although being no scientist might limit his approach. Italy, Cambodia, Ghana and Mexico were willing to offer land free of taxes for a UFO research institute, but none were offering to finance it. A meeting was arranged with U Thant, who sent apologies, as he had to attend a Security Council meeting.

Miran's flight from New York was delayed several hours and he arrived very tired at the Woburn Abbey convention at closing time. When he realised that Mike Parry's meeting was mainly supported by crank or religious groups, he made his views known in no uncertain manner. Norman Oliver and I had the pleasure of meeting him during his brief stay in London and I was able to drive him home in the BUFORA M.R.H. Miran emphasised to us the need to attract scientific specialists to our field. He considered that air forces and governments were unimportant as they would follow the lead set by the scientific community. I agree with Miran, and this is the main reason why I feel my friend, Antoni Szachnowski is wasting valuable time compiling an international UFO petition to present to UNESCO. The lead will come from scientists, not governments, and this has been demonstrated by the damage done by the publication of the "Condon Report".

In Paris, Miran saw his old friend and former AFS R. editor, Andrew Tomas, before travelling to West Germany, where he had a long animated conversation with Karl and Anny Veit in Wiesbaden. Next day, 29 August 1969, the day before his 49th birthday, while apparently getting his last suitcase at a Frankfurt station, the guard flagged the train away. Miran attempted to board the express as it started to pull out. He fell under it and was dragged about a 100 yards and crushed to death.

He was never able to visit his mother in Ljubljana. His remains were cremated on 8 September and the ashes returned to Australia. He left an attractive young widow, two daughters and a son, 5, 3 & 1.

People don't easily impress me, but I found him a dynamic personality. Much more could be said and I fully endorse the many tributes that have already been paid to him. Truly a sad loss to ufology.

(While in Wiesbaden in September, I discovered that German trains leave on time, and it is not so easy to get a door open quickly from the low platforms!)

Fred Phillips, UFOIC vice-president some 14 years, and managing director of a large transport company, succeeded Miran as President. Shortly after he was knocked down by a car and had his leg broken, but is understood to be recovering satisfactorily. It never rains but it pours...

Lionel Beer

CREDIT REPRINT SPACELINK WITH THANKS

This is PAGE 7 a. How it happened we are not sure, but the fact that it did, is welcomed, for now we can add on the latest news recieved up to this date of printing.....

UFO REPORTS FROM MARCH 1970.

PONDERS END

This report seen in the Independent on April 10.

" Sir, On Sunday, March 22 at 8 pm my wife and I observed an orange white light, low on the western skyline. When first seen I assumed it to be a planet as it was large and bright and the only star in that part of the sky. Several minutes later we noticed that the light was moving downwards and to the right.

It remained stationary again for several minutes, then continued moving to the right and was lost to view.

I estimated the light to have been over enfield or Ponders-End.

There appears to be a lot of U.F.O. activity in this area of late. I wonder what the attraction is?

ROGER TRIPP, Peterson Court, Lower Road, Lough-ton.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA APRIL 8th.

A new edition of the encyclopaedia COSMONAUTICS has been prepared by the Sovetskaya Encyclopaedia and Mir publishing houses in Moscow. The previous edition was put out two years ago.

COSMOC 331 Launched. The satellite was put into an orbit with an initial period of revolution of 89.9 minutes, apogee 347 kilometers--- nearly 215 1/2 miles--perigee 213 kilometers (over 132 miles) and inclination of the orbit 65 degrees.

MONUMENT TO GAGARIN.

A monument to the first cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin is to be erected in the Soviet cosmonauts Stellar Town. It is the work of Moscow sculptor Boris Dyuzhev and it will be set up in front of the house where Gagarin lived with his family.

Near the house is a museum, showing Gagarin's personal belongings and many gifts which he recieved from all parts of the world after his historic space flight on April 12, 1961.

In Gagarin's study are his last notes and curriculum for the young pilots trained by him.

NOTES FROM THE EDITOR.

I wish to apologise for not including articles written by some of our readers. Lack of space prevented this. They will be included in the next issue.

The next issue is hoped to be part lithoed in colour. Will those persons who want photos published in SPACE-DRIVE please send only SHARP clear black and whites, as dark and dull pictures have the effect you can see on some of our pages. Even our front cover photo, which WAS paper-lithoed was non-too sharp and consequently, electronic stencil photos are worse. So PLEASE..BRIGHT sharp photos, THANK YOU.

The UFO report seen sometime ago in the express and Independent's LETTER page, was a fake report. The individual concerned is well known to me, and declared that he did it in order to get others to write in about their genuine experiences. Which they have.

Dear Edward,
I was amused by your comments about SK in SPACE-Drive and would remark that what you describe as criticism is usually hard fact. My reference to one publication's poor quality duplicating, was a euphemistic way of saying it was unreadable, and what is the point of publishing something that is unreadable? Anyway my words may have been taken heed of as the same publication has been transformed into a smartly litho-typed newsletter! So I make no apologies.

FROM LIONEL BEER

(extract only) Spacelink

My Dear Friend Mr. Harris and Associates; It was with great pleasure that I opened your most interesting parcel containing your newsletter, etc. Needless to say it was a delight to hear from you and learn that you had been able to salvage the organisation. I must hand it to you because anyone who could survive after the 'congress' should be commended. Please count on me for any assistance that I can render to you and your associates. Do you have a copy of our latest Dec. issue? The next one should be ready within a few days. Many thanks again for your letter and God Bless you all.
(Extract from letter of DR. FRANK E. STRANGES. President NICUFO USA)

Dear Mr. Harris, I have forwarded your magazine to one of our reporters. He has been conducting similar research and experiments for some time, and has received working co-operation from a dept within NASA. We can certainly use anything you care to contribute and may we ask you to become our Reporter, England branch?
(FROM ANONYMOUS USA)

Editor's note: Where letters are too long they will be extracts only and also those wishing to remain private will be nameless.

Dear Mr. Harris, I believe in building a workable space drive which the UFO use, probably anti-gravity or magnetic force field type. Now a friend of mine a Mr. XXX did publish a "Space-Drive" type magazine, after I had left California to Missouri. Mr... Has a bad habit of "BORROWING" other people's material without their permission. My field is inventing not writing. I am anxious to get a copy of your magazine and exchange information with english space drive inventor. I plan to move back to California later this year, when I get back to to Calif. I will ask Mr... about this.

EXT. From LTR. USA 'SPACE-DRIVE' mag.
JOHNNY N. EDWARDS.

ED. Name of 'Borrower' omitted by us.

Dear Sir, Please send your magazine SPACE-DRIVE enclosed is an international postal reply coupon and stamped addressed envelope.

Yours very sincerely Lars-Unc
Bernhardsson... SWEDEN.
(This is the best method if you are requesting a copy of this mag.)

Dear Mr. Harris! Many thanks for your SPACE-DRIVE Nummer. 1, Jan. 1970. It's very good specially for young people.- If you are ready with your own flying saucer, please let's know; send a photo of the apparat and photos during the flight.- Our 'UFO Nachrichten' you receive in exchange. Many success and with all good wishes yours, Karl L. Veit. GERMANY

(extract on enquiry about apollo 12)

Dear Mr. Harris, Many thanks for your letter. Unfortunately I am run off my feet at present-also, as you know, I still Edit Astronomy Today. That Psychologist was an odd fish!
-All Success. PATRICK MOORE FRAS.

U.F.O ANATOMY CONT.

In the last issue we looked at ideas on anti-gravity and now we continue in this issue with some more ideas sent in by Mr. Gilbert of 1, Park Farm Cottages, Woburn, Bletchley, Bucks.....

Reference your article "HYPOTHESIS OF UFO ANATOMY" Interplanetary News no: 24 (ED. Also in Space-Drive no. 1) although I am as baffled as everyone else concerning the motive power of UFOs I support your anti-matter suggestion for several reasons. These are:-

1. I subscribe to the opinion that the atomic structure is bound together by etheric energy (a more refined type of electrical energy of higher vibration not generally known by science).

The polarity of the etheric energy decides upon directions of orbit and vibration speed etc of any particular atom. The electrical forces which emanate from atoms such as magnetic fields etc, are but by-products of this etheric force which in various states of intensity is responsible for the holding together of existence. It is the etheric which is responsible for maintaining gravitational forces in relation to the various planets.

2. The nature of this force is comparable to the lower frequency i.e. static electrical energy which is as previously mentioned, a by-product, they both, depend upon the balance positive and negative in order to work. The planet Earth is at present negative, its reasonable to suppose that somewhere within the universe we have our positive counterpart. However, this is a metaphysical point which I will not go into here.

3. It is possible to reverse the flow of the etheric and cause the

atom to rotate ant-clockwise, but as you say, machines which are positive in nature, do not take kindly to being emerged within a negative environment, and blow up, quite naturally. We will have the same trouble, should we descend upon a positive world with an Apollo, not fitted with the means of reversing the polarity of the etheric of both craft and personnel therein.

The UFOs which have had this unfortunate experience are undoubtedly from a positive planet.

4. Anti-matter of course would overcome the gravity problem, I did wonder at one time if the imposed forces were stronger than those of the environment, if they could in effect overcome the big Bang due to the difference in the resulting vibrating rate being such that one wouldn't interfere with the other. This might account for the various colour changes which have occurred with UFOs from time to time. Colour after all is vibration, if the frequency changes so will the colour.

5. I would like to write a few words now, upon this business of atom displacement, because though Einstein's theories are observant - they are perhaps not observant enough. Using your experiment with a heavy object and water gives that particular result because the atoms of both are of the same density. Try it with sugar, and a completely different result occurs. The atoms of sugar occupy the same space as the atoms of water. This demonstrates that two objects of dissimilar density can and often do occupy the same area without causing inconvenience to each other. Thus a machine of a particular density could quite easily move about in our atmosphere without being hindered by our gravitational field at all. The weight of the structure being irrelevant because the atoms comprising its

Frank's Space triumph



FRANK HYDE (left) Postman Frank Hyde, space mission is completed. He has been granted free concessions by the Americans to reproduce all the official Apollo II badges for the purpose of raising funds for the disabled.

is holding above to help the disabled. Frank, 30, of Grosvenor Rise East, Walthamstow, is chairman of a group of London Space enthusiasts. They plan to sell copies of badges for each mission to pay for research into disabling diseases.

Frank also run a raffle, in aid of the disabled at the office in which he works. Money raised from this went into the scheme to aid NISTRAS aim in bringing a little space down to earth. We have not heard much lately from this great group and have reported on the events that led up to the club's formation in January. NISTRA takes part of its name from the old ISRTG UK, from which it broke away from in January this year.

HOW THE SPACE AGE CAN HELP THE DISABLED (credit Express and Independent)

By Day he's Mr. Frank Hyde London postman with his feet very much on the ground of 1970. But in the evening and by night, he's Dr. Frank Jekyll, space enthusiast, working on a revolutionary experiment.

His real name of course is Frank Hyde, He's 30, and lives at Grosvenor Rise East, Walthamstow.

Three years ago, he asked a little boy with a caliper on his leg what he would like to be when he grew up. The little boy replied: "An astronaut."

Mr. Hyde never forgot the reply, and he vowed that he would do everything he could to make the dream come true.

Mr. Hyde realised that because of his infirmity the little boy would never travel in space.

"But why," he thought, "can't space come to him?"

And that's exactly what's happening. For with the full backing of the American Embassy in London, the officials of the American Apollo space programme, and a leading space magazine, he's making the first steps in bringing scientific progress and up-to-the-minute space inventions home to people who need it most.

Moon shots

For while the Americans were practising moon shots and developing robotry and movement techniques, Mr. Hyde saw that spastics, thalidomide children and others with physical handicaps could benefit from the new developments.

So, to raise funds to help the infirm, Mr. Hyde asked the Americans if he could reproduce their official Apollo space badges for marketing.

They were delighted with the idea, and described it as "revolutionary." They gave him the sole rights of reproduction.

The space magazine "Space-wise" put up the initial capital, and so the scheme blasted off.

Backed by his committee, Roy Lake, Brian Ashton, Pauline Howe and David Wilcox, Mr. Hyde formed NISTRA — the National Interplanetary Space Travel Research Association.

The association has two aims - to promote space research and to help handicapped people. Said Mr. Hyde: "The two complement each other. Sometimes the future things like robots will be used to help the disabled."

"We don't think it's enough to ask people to give money for spasms. We want to do something constructive. This is a way of opening up the future."

Mr. Hyde plans to reproduce the space badges in all sizes and materials, even designing a car sticker. And NISTRA will be holding space film shows and other outings to raise money.

They've even got some signed photographs of Frank Borman, leader of the Apollo 8 space flight.

These will be put up for sale. Father of three Mr. Hyde handed over £5 to the Walthamstow Handicapped Club on Monday night. Later, he said: "This is only the first step. We'll be giving money directly to people who need it, and we'll be saving some for the future."

Strange things

Mr. Hyde has seen many strange things in his time as a postman. None so strange, however, as the letters he got this week from all parts of England with donations for his scheme.

They were addressed to, simply, Mr. Hyde, Grosvenor Rise East, Walthamstow, with his photograph, cut out of a newspaper, on the front. They all arrived.



One of the Apollo emblems presented to NISTRA by the kind courtesy of the US Press Dept.

NISTRA has great plans for these as already seen in our reproduced newspaper items.

This was the local scene in January this year.

How the space age can help the disabled

PHOTO AND NEWS CREDITED TO THE SUNDAY MIRROR, WALTHAM FOREST INDEPENDENT.

CONTINUED

Thanking all for their co-operation in the reproduction of this story.

Frank's efforts for his new club got also a small item on the idea in a London evening Newspaper. When a local photographer visited NISTRA from the Independent he found some of the members at a meeting. They were left to right; Edward Harris, Mr and Mrs Hyde Rita Harris and David Wilcox.

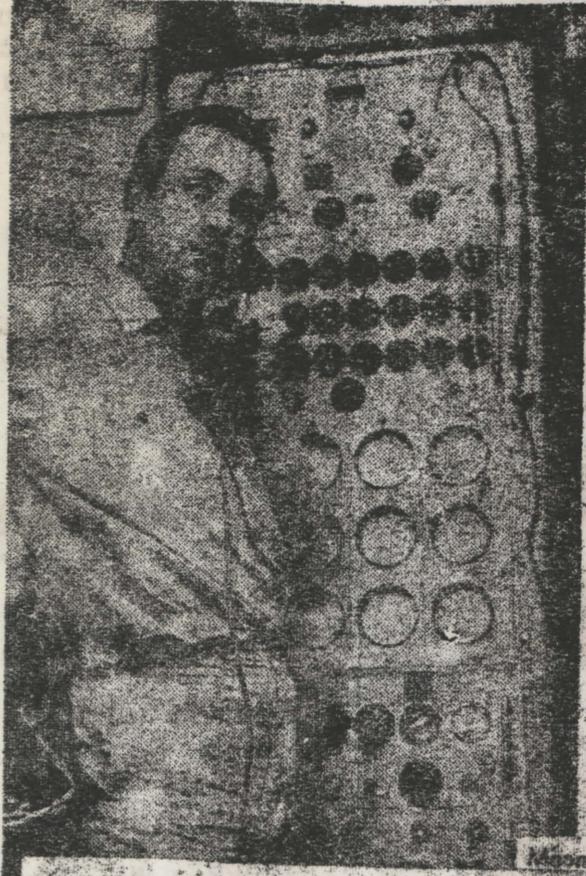


HOLDING a signed letter from one of the Apollo-8 crewmen, together with a picture of the crew, is Mr. Frank Hyde of Grosvenor Rise East, Walthamstow, organiser of the National Interplanetary Space Travel Research Association. He is pictured with his wife, left, and three association members. Their aim is to bring the modern space age into the lives of handicapped children.

We all wish NISTRA the best of luck for their plans in the foreseeable future and would request them, if desired to send us fresh news.

Any more for the Moon lark?

MICHAEL HELICAR calls at Swallow HQ the council house with its own flying saucer



Moon Shots:

Mr. Searl in Flight Control Centre and conferring with Mr. Justice and Mr. Judge (right) outside Swallow Command HQ.

JOHN SEARL is master-minding Britain's effort to win the Space Race—from the tool shed behind his E3-a-week council house.

His six children play nearby in the early sunshine. A chicken scratches lazily for grit by the door.

Inside the shed, Mr. Searl, aged thirty-five, watches a bank of monitor screens as signals—"They're from my Space craft, 2,000 miles up"—flit across them.

He calls his semi-detached house Swallow Command HQ. The 4ft-square shed is Flight Control Centre and it is the registered office of Lantic Enterprises Ltd.

The local council know it better as 17, Stephen's-close, Mortimer, Berkshire.

Mr. Searl and a dozen local enthusiasts are building a 14ft. flying saucer to be launched as an unmanned Moon probe—Swallow PFL—on Sunday May 5.

Swings

The launching pad has already been chosen. It

is the village green, with tennis courts, a pavilion and children's swings, half a mile down the road from Swallow Command HQ.

If this flight is successful, says Mr. Searl, within the next eighteen months he will head a crew of four to take the first manned saucer to the Moon.

THE unmanned Swallow PFL is already in space, Mr. Searl claimed.

"It has sent back a lot of photographs of the hidden side of the Moon," he told us, when we

talked in the lounge of Swallow Command HQ, where electronic equipment stretches across the room between fish tank and radiogram.

Life

"These pictures will surprise you when I decide to make them public. They show an array of aerials on the Moon, some 700ft. high with reflectors behind them.

This means that some form of intelligent life has lived, or is living, on the Moon."

The intrepid explorers from Mortimer are going to investigate the aerials

and search for geological specimens and the remains of an American probe to bring back to Earth.

A seventy-foot saucer will be built for the manned flight. It is code-named Swallow F.M. 593. Swallow F.M. means Saucer. With Automatic Launching, Landing, Orbiting, Watching, Facilities, M.A. And 593? That's the number of centre driving magnets, said Mr. Searl.

Take-off will be at nine o'clock one Saturday morning. It will take the saucer about twenty minutes to rise above the Earth's atmosphere, but only another one-and-a-quarter seconds to travel the 238,000 miles to the Moon.

That's right, one-and-a-quarter seconds, said Mr. Searl.

With him aboard Swallow F.M. 593 will be Mr. Tony Justice, twenty-five, a machine operator who is married and has a seventeen-month-old son.

Mr. Justice—"My wife is in full support, but I suppose she's a bit apprehensive in case she doesn't ever see me again"—will be second in command.

Genuine

Mr. John Judge, a freelance photographer from Sheffield, will be No. 3 on the flight. He is in his forties and unmarried.

The fourth crew member is also single—Mr. John Cower, twenty-eight, a radar tester who will be in charge of navigation and communication.

"We'll come back on the Sunday night," said Mr. Searl, "and drop off Mr. Judge near Sheffield on the way home."

"We'll be back in time

to go to work next day."

The sincerity and, indeed, much of the technical knowledge of Mr. Searl and his followers are absolutely genuine.

But I wanted to know how a group of Berkshire amateurs could undertake on a shoestring a project which costs Cape Kennedy millions of dollars each year.

Mr. Searl told me: "The Americans and Russians are sending up rockets because that is the method decided upon years ago by their top brass."

Just because these men have a string of letters after their names, no one questions their sincerity.

"I have proved that rockets are crude and clumsy compared with flying saucers. We are using electricity to power them, so there are no problems about fuel storage."

Charge

"Once the batteries are given the initial charge to send up the craft, they are fed by generators, rather like a car."

Mr. Searl says that research and development so far must have cost Lunic Enterprises, Ltd. about £1,000,000. But he could give no exact figures or say where the money had come from.

He says he also runs a Space tracking station with a permanent staff of twenty men, some where near Devizes in Wiltshire, but declined to give further details.

"I put about £10 a week into Swallow and that must account for about £2,500 of the sum," he said. "I work a night shift as a machinist at a factory in Reading and

this. I have more time during the day on this project."

"I also repair radio and TV sets to provide extra money."

But I said that his wife had said up with low housekeeping money and a house full of electronic equipment because she says she has no other means of earning money and yet still is rich soon.

Mr. Searl's brother, Peter, 33, who is in charge of ground-to-air communication, told me: "Recently we were offered a sum of money to squash the whole idea by an agent acting for an international company."

Sincere

"This company had interests in rockets and conventional space projects."

"I advised my brother to turn the offer down—anyway, the agent was talking in thousands and the secret is worth millions."

MR. SEARL took me to the mounting unit he is building two miles away in the vicarage of the Rector of Burghfield, the Rev. Geoffrey Nicholson.

Mr. Nicholson told me: "Mr. Searl is a sincere man and I am very interested in what he is doing."

Peter Searl recalled the time John made his first flying saucer.

"We cycled miles into the country and then John dived under a hedge where he had hidden his invention," he said. "He brought out a 12-inch gramophone record with bits of electrical apparatus tied to it."

"There was a loud bang and I saw it shoot off into the sky."

"I KNOW my brother can make proper flying saucers."

Minutes

John Searl's plans include setting up a production line to make Swallow flying saucers at a cost of £2,000 to £3,000 each. They will whisk twenty passengers at a time to America in a matter of minutes, he claims.

"The day we rise above Mortimer in Swallow F.M. 593," said Mr. Searl, "the Concord will be obsolete."

CREDIT: REPRINT FROM THE DAILY MIRROR. WITH THANKS.

**MEN IN BLACK
VON HAELENGE
By Beryl Wallace**

Men in Black—this is for you. We in UFO Research want to know what is your purpose and what are you?

You could be members of some older civilisation, travellers from a distant star or you could be members of our own C.I.A. or the British equivalent M.I.5. If you are the latter then all I can say is what are you protecting? Since the secret service was originally formed to protect our democracy.

As to your purpose here (if you come from a distant star is it just to silence the witnesses of UFO activity and those investigating this phenomena? (To be continued)

MORE ABOUT LUNIC ENTERPRISES By John Searl Mins.P.I.

Our journal Enterpriser deals with space project SWALLOW and what it is like to organise a project on a national scale. I cannot join ESCD because of patents and also the manned moon craft is just about to be commenced under licence. The power source first lifted a disc that I shot off in 1949 by 1952 the improved power source was completed and tested by 1963. The functioning of the Levity Disc depends entirely on the Searl Effect generator, capable of generating potentials above some 10⁹ volt-thousand millions. (To be continued)

THE COURAGE

By SPACE-DRIVE
Reporters.

Never in the history of all mankind, has the adventures of space travel, ever taken such a dramatic turn. Such was witnessed by the near tragedy of Apollo 13 when it set 'sail' for the Fra Mauro formations of the moon.

It was a great pity that the Astronauts Jim Lovell, Fred Haise and John Swigert, could not accomplish the tasks they set out to do. The number 13 has always been the superstitions number, but it proved LUCKY in the case of a life-saver. For if the explosion had occurred on the way back from the moon, the situation would have been very serious indeed. So with joy in our hearts, Space-Drive welcomes home the Astronauts with the same elation as shared by the wives of the men.

Photos taken of the Command Module showed serious damage to a complete section. Again lucky as it was that the heat shield held. NOW THE FULL STORY:

WHAT'S IN A NUMBER ?

Apollo 13 was launched on 11th April 1970. The astronauts took off at 13.13 and the crisis began on the 13th April.

Newspapers showed very little news during the first few days of flight, reporting on only the accuracy of the course. They even mentioned that Swigert had gone off without



...OF APOLLO 13

filling in his income tax return. Then came the first hint of trouble, when Swigert-the last minute stand in for one of the crew who was a German measles suspect radioed Houston: "Okay Houston we've had a problem here." That was putting it quietly.

THE WORLD WAITS

Our reporter first heard the news over the air like this and we stayed with it...

..."Saturday morning at seven there will be no more water on board after that. No figures yet on how much Oxygen they have left and how much is being used up at the moment. The communication difficulties have now been pinpointed it is coming from interference from the X4B that is the third stage of the launch vehicle sent on yesterday by the astronauts for an impact on the moon." It was James Burke of BBC who first gave us the hint that something was wrong.

NOT A METEORITE

When the explosion first occurred there was some suggestion that it could have been caused by a meteorite. However Patrick Moore who was in the studio had this to say: "It could have been literally one of a thousand different things but the meteor idea is certainly plausible and personally I think that's what did happen, but you certainly can't prove it, and of course whether we are going to be able to prove

it in the future, remains to be seen." Patrick Moore, astronomer, was then asked what were the odds of this being a hit by a meteor. "They're thousands to one against and if in fact it had been a meteorite impact it would have been the very worse of bad luck." He added, that if they did have a strike again on the way back, if it were a meteor impact in the first place, then it would have been total disaster. But the chances of this happening were "Very, very low."

SAFER SPACE TRAVEL

However the experience, as terrible as it was - Jim Lovell lost a stone in weight - will give scientists the chance to prepare further tests on materials in future missions to make space travel even safer in the future.

Meanwhile back on earth, help from all parts of the world poured in to NASA. In a message to President Nixon the Russians said they were following with concern the flight home of the Apollo 13 and its courageous astronauts. Britain also offered any help in the recovery, of the Apollo 13 and sent ships to the Indian Ocean, one of the emergency splashdown areas.

CONCLUSIONS

NASA's administrator Tom Paine had this to say about the mission: "Our concern at the moment is to bring the Apollo 13 mission to a successful conclusion, by returning the astronauts safely to Earth and I can assure you, we are spending no time at all, thinking about Apollo 14." He was then asked by a Journalist if he considered the mission a qualified failure. He answered: "Yes." However later Patrick Moore said

that he thought that it was not a qualified failure, and added, "it has shown all that's great in mankind." Final word, now that all is safe was that instead of funds being cut on the space programme, there was every likelihood of them not cutting back their funds - after this. Ended James Burks BBC TV.

THE GREATEST TRAVELLER IN HISTORY



JAMES LOVELL

Astronaut James Lovell, born March 25, 1928 in Cleveland, Ohio. B.Sc. from Wisconsin University. Career as U.S. Navy aviator includes service as flight instructor and four years as a test pilot. Selected as an astronaut in September 1962. Is married with two sons (ages 15 and 4) and two daughters (ages 16 and 11)

He has travelled more than 8 million miles - Lived longer in space than anyone else - 572 hours 10 mins. Is the first man to make a fourth space flight. Is the first to undertake a second journey near the moon. Orbited earth 266 times. Jointly with Frank Borman holds record for single flight - 330 hrs and 35 mins. in Gemini 7. We believe in the success of space mission.



Space exploration in the 1970s

The outlines are now emerging for US space exploration in the new decade, and they differ significantly from the approaches that guided American space activities in the 1960s.

The most obvious difference is that the 1970s are without any one single dominant space objective that overshadows all other pursuits, as did the effort to land men on the moon in the past decade.

NASA'S plans for the coming years place strong emphasis on "a balanced programme."



The drawings above show one design for a space shuttle craft. It would take off like a rocket and land like a plane. Rockets in the booster stage would fire to launch the shuttle vertically.

Astronauts will continue to land on the moon, and to do so with increasing sophistication. They will attempt to learn how they can be used most effectively for the advancement of knowledge about the solar system and the universe, and whether the moon can be turned to any practical advantages.

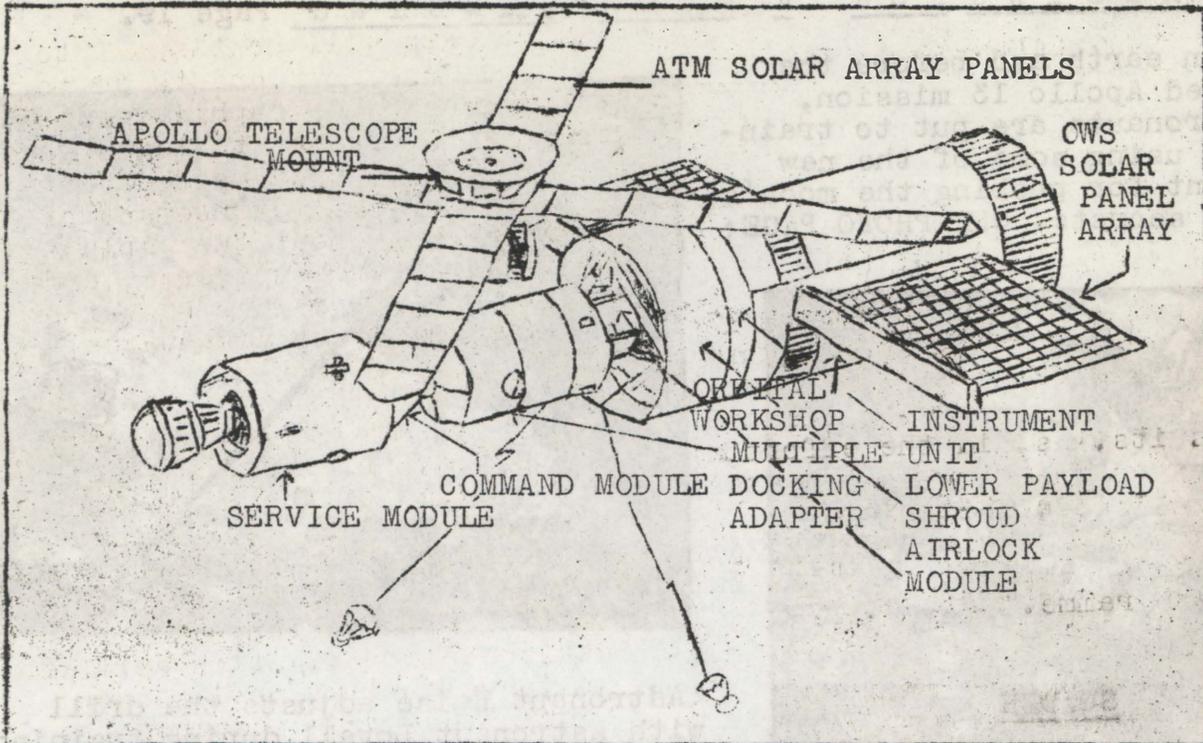
DEEP SPACE PLANS

Experiments will continue with automated, unmanned spacecraft. Some of these will move deep into space to observe planets or the sun. Others will enter earth orbit to extend weather observation, communications and navigation services and, eventually, provide such "earth resources services" as watching for and reporting on agricultural production, fish distribution in oceans, etc.

The main reason for the tremendous cost of present space travel is that rocket and vehicle serve only one single mission. So American engineers and scientists are now designing a re-useable space-shuttle. It will be able to carry several passengers in addition to its astronaut crew.

GRAND TOUR OF PLANETS

In the 1960s three unmanned US Mariner spacecraft made "flybys" several thousand miles from Mars giving data never before obtained. In 1971, two more are to insert themselves into Mars orbit and relay information back etc. In 1975 two unmanned viking craft will each release a landing craft from Mars orbit. Now, there is a rare line up of planets late in the 1970s. So NASA is preparing to send two robot craft on separate nine-year "grand tours" to distant planets. The first of these tours beginning in the year 1977, (continued page 8)

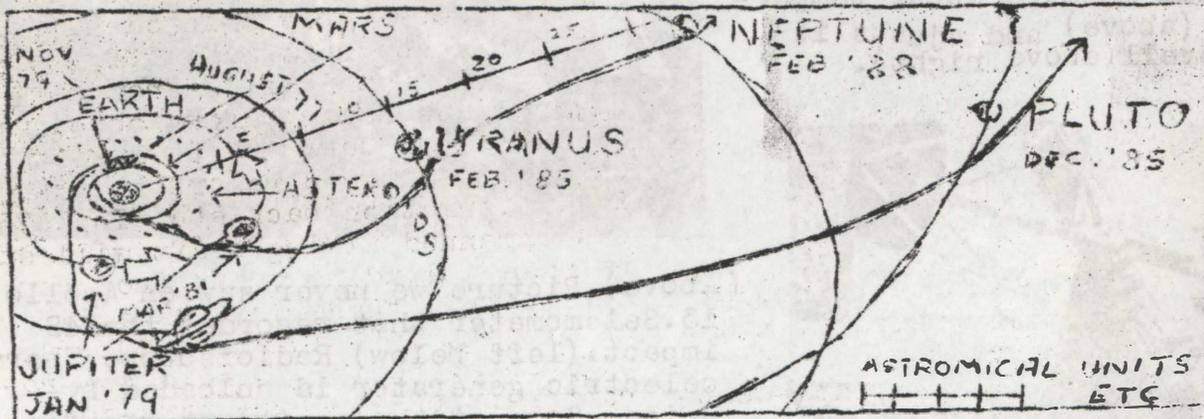


would lead a craft closely past Jupiter and Saturn to Pluto. The second journey, beginning in 1973, would lead past Jupiter and Uranus to Neptune. Similar trips would ordinarily require about 40 years, but the position of the planets in the 1970's will be such that the

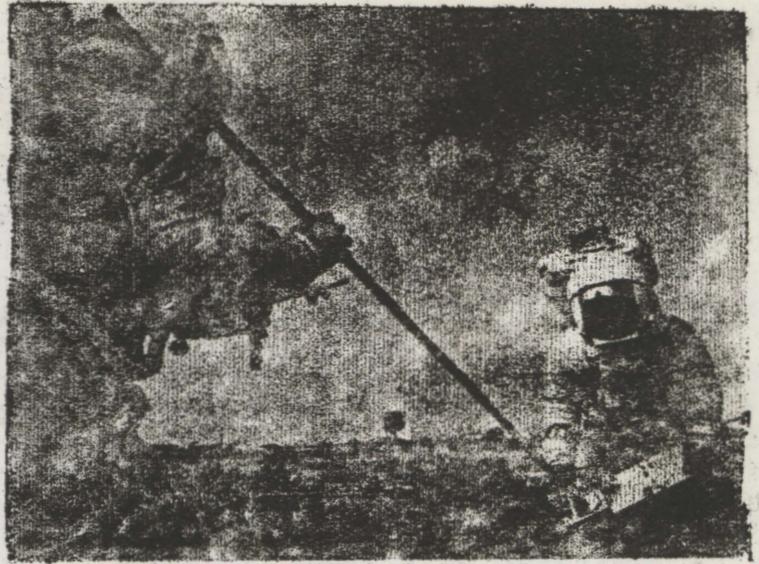
gravitational influence of each will hurl the craft towards the next planet.

The 1970s will be years of building on, extending and refining the pioneering space ventures of the 1960s, evolution in place of innovation, will be the keynote.

Above diagram shows the basic components of the Saturn V workshop. About 50 experiments are being developed for use in the craft. BELOW-Shows how a robot spacecraft will make a nine-year "grand tour" of the planets. The first of such tours is planned for 1977.



While on earth and before the ill fated Apollo 13 mission, the astronauts are put to training and using some of the new equipment for probing the moon's age old secrets. OUR PHOTO PAGE:

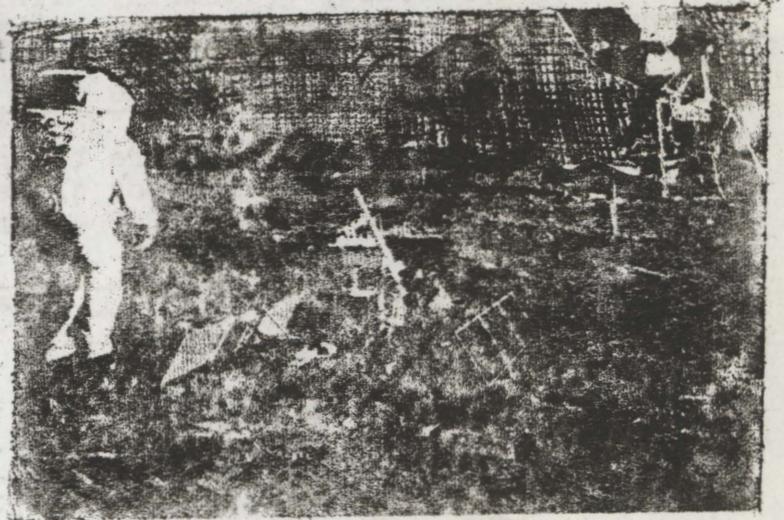


Astronaut Haise adjusts the drill with Astronaut Lovell during training on earth for the 13th Moon landing, which unfortunately never happened.

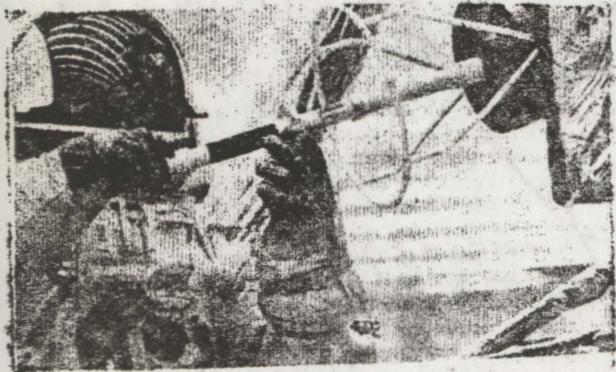
These precise runs may be used on Apollo 14, but that remains to be seen.



Haise uses the heat flow drill that will measure lunar temperatures (above) and adjusts it with Lovell (above right).



(Above) Picture we never saw on Apollo 13. Seismometer that recorded the X4B impact. (left below) Radioisotope Thermoelectric generator is unloaded by Haise. Some of the equipment was for measuring energy distribution and solar cosmic rays during solar storms.



ENTERTAINMENT

WORLD IN A SCREEN. Film reviews.

MAROONED.....Showing in London.

Marooned is a science-fiction Space film based on the knowledge already gained in space flight but looks years ahead into the foreseeable future and possible disaster, although we would not like to see it happen. The cast includes Gregory Peck who plays a key NASA personnel.

The film begins much like any Apollo launch from cape Kennedy. The space vehicle contains the usual three Astronauts who instead of going to the moon dock, instead with an orbiting space station where they spend several months in orbit.

The name of the vehicle is IRONMAN ONE and it is soon discovered that after only five months out of seven the men display tiredness and become careless, with instruments left in space and personal habits showing.

It is decided to bring them home, so the mission is terminated at once and the men to be returned to earth.

As in keeping with NASA all onboard equipment has been checked and rechecked and only a million to one chance of failure is probable. But that million to one chance happens in this film when the retro-rockets for re-entry fail to fire. They are left in orbit with oxygen running low and they don't have enough fuel to re-link with the space station.

It is found that there is no back-up rescue planprogramm.

MAROONED is a very human film, putting more accent on the men than the equipment with television links to their wives from cape Kennedy. This particular scene is very touching with one of the wives trying to reach her man with her fingers on his T.V. image as she tries to bring

confidence to his tearful face.

The only hope of rescue lies with a small untested vehicle that was known a few years ago by the name of DYNA-SOAR but is now known as X24 and in the film is known as XRV. In the picture the XRV is red, a colour which struck the Air Force as so logical that they promptly decided to paint their X24 red also. The odd coincidence here also was that the day we reviewed this film this X24 vehicle was seen under test on the news on ITV.

MAROONED is not without excitement and the tension mounts as both Russian and USA attempt to rescue the three Astronauts. The film has had a long run in London which makes it a very good film indeed, a kind of 2001 in miniature not to be missed by space fans.

R U S S I A I N S P A C E

March 19 1970 'COSMOS 327 Launched

The soviet Union launched earth satellite on March 18 with period revolution of 95.6 minutes, apogee 855 kilometers, perigee 279 k. and inclination of orbit 71 degrees. On board equipment is functioning normally.

A book on the history of man's exploration of outer space from the first theoretical works by Konstantin Tsiolkovsky to the landing of men on the moon has been published in Moscow in Spanish and will be followed by editions in English and French. This space encyclopedia, entitled Cosmonautics, is edited by eminent Soviet specialists. The book also gives an insight into the legal problems of space exploration and deals with treaties and international organisations. It gives details on design of spacecraft, engines and blast-off installations and information on the dynamics of surfaces, atmosphere etc.

THIS INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY NOVOSTI, Moscow, USSR.