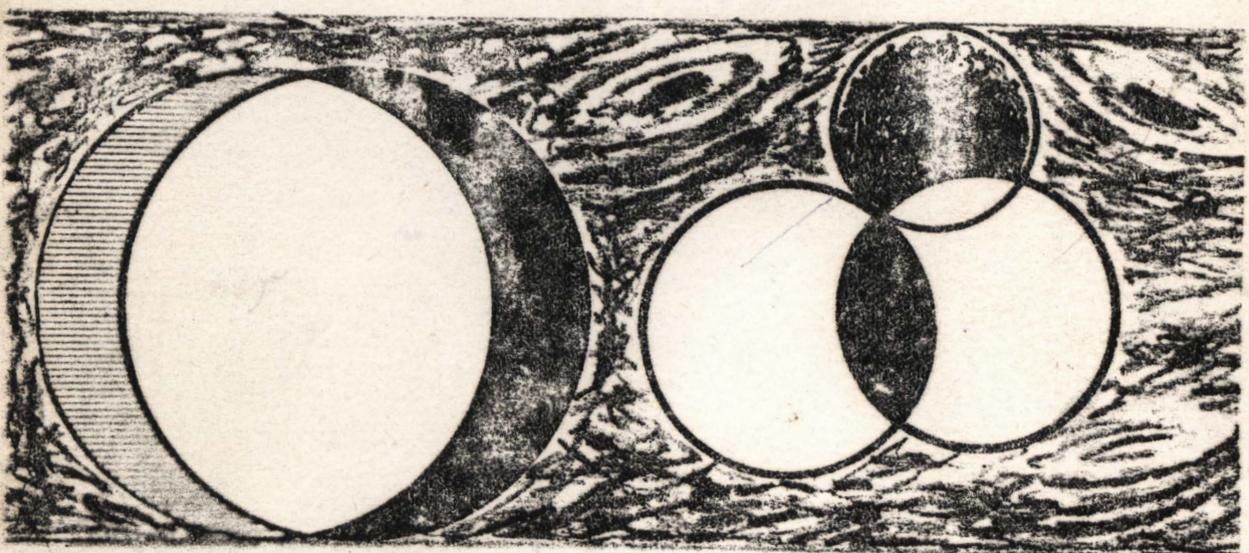
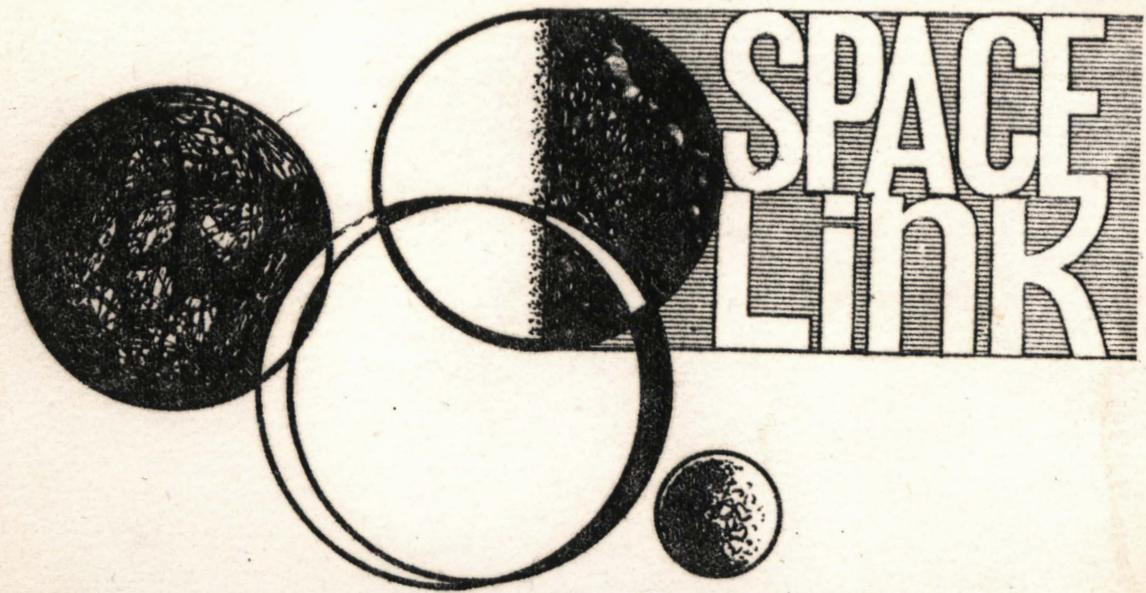


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JOURNAL OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT INVESTIGATION SOCIETY

VOLUME 1

NUMBER 5

SEPT/OCT.

1964

SPACELINK

THE JOURNAL OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT
INVESTIGATION SOCIETY

Volume 1, No.5.

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IWUFOIS is a non-sectarian, non-political, non-profit making society dedicated to the unbiased investigation of all UFO phenomena. The views expressed in its journal, SPACELINK, are not necessarily those of the society or the Editor.

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E D I T O R I A L

Daily Mail, Thursday Oct 1, 1964.

"An unidentified flying object over London and Essex last night which kept changing colour baffled the Meteorological office and the Ministry of Defence"....Really?....baffled?....So UFOs, "that" phenomena which has been so well explained away so many times again finds space on the front page of a leading British daily admittedly with only a brief mention, but nevertheless it is there.

What does the "average" readers mind register when confronted with this little piece of news tucked away in its corner by a news editor with perhaps a sly grin on his face!

A guess is that 99% merely pass on to the more "important" sections such as the share price index or football results. No one blames them of course. The average newspaper is filled with a host of such small paragraphs covering a cross section of incidents and human stories and normally the reader pauses momentarily at his particular story angle. No one can really feel for, or sympathize with, most of them for very long.

With UFOs and stories about them the 99% rely implicitly on the "experts" to guide them and they always trot out the "right" answer. But sometimes UFOs and "authority", that faceless machine, get mixed up as the "Daily Mail" quote shows providing the report is correct and not liberally spiced with "journalese" to feed to the 99%.

The 99% go to bed satisfied with the "explanations" which the experts devise.

This leaves that awkward 1% or if you like the UFO research people.

UFO research, what is it? what sort of people are engaged on it? These questions are inevitably asked by those more

discerning members of the 99% when they come to realise the fact of the appearance of UFOs in the skies of the world and for how long it has been going on up there!

The short answer to the UFO research question is that the handful, and it is only a handful, of types who are actively engaged on research have little to show for their efforts not because they haven't tried hard to sort something out of the enigma but because they have chosen to study one of the most exasperating and puzzling subjects from all the range of things that man does ponder over. More than one researcher has been heard to remark ruefully that despite many years of analyzing and studying UFOs he is little further forward than when he started and often wonders why he didn't just concentrate on collecting stamps!

Yet along will come the new "odd" report that is different and all the old enthusiasm will be rekindled. One thing that can be quite safely stated is that among all the truly open minded researchers is the conviction that in the UFO lies the beginning of a story that will one day make all the stories of the world pale into insignificance and may make clear a lot of the big mysteries which the sceptic will pour cold water on simply because they do not obey the rules of his limited "logic" and "rational" thinking.

Spacelink will continue to be a platform for view-points and news about UFOs from all sides and will not pander to any of the "cults". We shall keep our feet firmly on the ground whilst doing so.

F.W. Smith, Editor.

We apologise for the delay in publication of this issue, but delays are inevitable with this type of small circulation magazine and some variation in publication date is sometimes unavoidable.

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A small number of each back number of Space Link is contemplated as stencils are still available. Please send to Circulation Manager with your requests. First come, first served!

FLAMING OBJECTS OVER POLANDby ANTONI W. SZACHNOWSKI"BALLOONS WITH LIGHTS?"

This kind of explanation has often been given in the Polish Press regarding the strange flaming objects moving in the night skies.

It actually started in 1957, when mysterious lights flew over Cracow and the surrounding countryside. This old town is rather like a mixture of Oxford and Winchester. In the 14th Century, the first Polish University was established there. When the residence of the Kings of Poland moved to Warsaw, the old city remained as a seat of learning and a kind of national shrine.

"Cracow Academy" flourished in alchemical and astronomical studies and produced Nicholas Copernicus. It also has a tradition of practical jokes among the younger students. Therefore, when the 'flaming balls' became a subject of speculation, it was readily assumed that these were the product of students' high spirits. Apparently a flying contraption was indeed captured and traced to its youthful owners. Whereupon the Polish newspapers immediately assured the general public that balloons with batteries and lights had been let loose by these traditional hoaxers.

The press was not deterred by the fact that similar flaming U.F.O.'s were seen as far off as Klodzko, Raciborz, Katowice, Tarnow, and Rzeszow. Since that time, the Polish public is treated with a balloon story again and again.

Another wave of night U.F.O.'s came in the summer of 1959 concurring with an increased amount of day-sightings. But this time the flights shifted considerably Northwards. The incidents were reported mostly from the localities on the plains of Central Poland. Zielona Gora, Poznan, Wloclawek, Ostroleka and Bialystok had their fill of sightings.

Then a wave of such flights was noticed over Wroclaw, Lodz, Warsaw and Bielsk. But the attitude of many newspapers was now hostile and sarcastic. Typical was this remark made by 'Kurier Polski':- "Many people are of the opinion that the heat-wave's influence is responsible for the rumours that have flourished lately".



Map of Poland showing (dotted lines) the routes of the most frequent U.F.O. flights which occurred during the period mentioned in "Flaming Objects over Poland".

be restricted to much less than one hour. Its elongation (angular distance from the sun) is never more than 28° , therefore it can never be seen in a really dark sky, but in spite of this difficulty, recorded observations go back as far as 264 B.C.

Mercury as seen from the Earth appears alternately on the Eastward, some weeks later, on the Western side of the Sun (Eastern and Western elongation), a fact not appreciated by the early astronomers thus thinking it was two different bodies. The Greeks had two names for it - Mercury when evening star (Eastern elongation) and Apollo when morning star (Western elongation).

The inability to detect surface markings on Mercury has made it rather difficult to determine its period of rotation. However, it is believed that Mercury rotates once on its axis in exactly the same time it takes to complete one orbit of the Sun, which is 88 days. Mercury therefore must always have the same hemisphere facing the Sun. Mercury must be a strange little world with one side continually baked in the blinding glare of the Sun and having a surface temperature between 300°C and 400°C , whilst the other side, the 'darkside' is in perpetual cold and darkness, with a temperature not far removed from absolute Zero.

Although a trace of an atmosphere was detected in 1950, no true atmosphere exists, one reason why the dark side is so cold. The bright side, being nothing short of a hot bubbling chaos, gases and vapours are bound to be released from the planet's surface. As the velocity of escape for Mercury is low (2.2 miles per second) these gases, whose molecular energy must be excited to a high degree by the Sun's radiation, will very soon disperse into space, therefore Mercury could never retain a permanent atmosphere.

The orbit of Mercury is an ellipse which is tilted by about 7° to the ecliptic (plane of the earth's orbit). This ellipse is not fixed in space, but turns slowly round the Sun, completing one revolution in approximately 3 million years. See fig. 1. This rotation, or precession as it is known, was to prove an important test to the theory of relativity.

Mercury's orbital velocity ranges from 23 miles per second when it is furthest from the Sun (Aphelion) to 35 miles per second when it is nearest to the Sun (perihelion). The diameter of Mercury is 3,100 miles and its mass is only .05 that of the Earth which makes it the smallest planet in the Solar system.

Being on an inner orbit, Mercury exhibits phases in a similar manner to our Moon. See Fig. 2.

At one time it was believed that a planet existed within the orbit of Mercury. In fact in 1857 and again in 1878, the planet was reported as discovered and given the name Vulcan, but all subsequent attempts to locate Vulcan failed, and today we know that no such planet exists.

The albedo, or light reflecting power, of Mercury is quite low, 0.13 less than any other planet. Therefore it will never be a particularly bright object for observations.

Mercury may be seen as a morning star in January and May 1965 and as an evening star in July and November 1965. Look carefully, the twilight will not make observation easy!

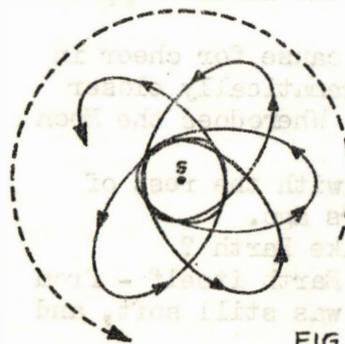


FIG.1

THE ORBIT OF MERCURY TAKES APPROX 3 MILLION YEARS TO COMPLETE ONE REVOLUTION ABOUT THE SUN.

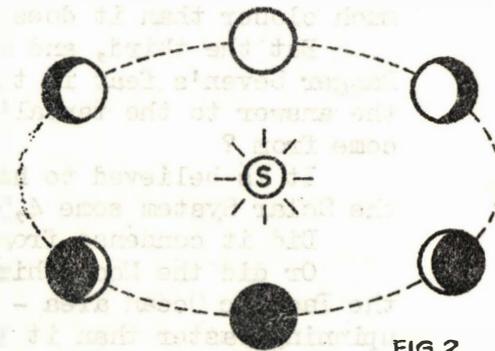


FIG.2

THE PHASES OF MERCURY FOR VARIOUS POSITIONS IN MERCURY'S ORBIT AS SEEN FROM THE EARTH.

HOW THE MOON GOT THERE

The cost of the 4,000 close-up pictures of the Moon sent back by America's Ranger Seven on Friday works out at £17,500 each.

This was the most expensive photographic mission in history, yet all it has given us is a map of an area no bigger than Yorkshire on the face of the Moon, which is nearly three times the size of Australia.

But the excitement of the scientists is justified on three counts.

One is the amazing accuracy of the 239,000 mile space shot. A good omen for getting a man on the Moon even before 1970.

Second is the fact that the Ranger TV snaps will give to the men who are drawing the maps which the first men on the Moon will use.

All this means that man might be standing on the Moon by 1968. This would be the best time to go because deadly radiation from the Sun will be at its lowest from 1966-68.

And when he gets there man will need maps. Compasses are useless for there are no magnetic fields.

The U.S. Army Map Service produced its first field map of the Moon this year. The scale: one to 5 million. This shows an 80-mile crater as 1 in. long!

The first men on the Moon will need accurate maps. There a man would lose sight of a companion only one mile away because with the greater curvature the horizon appears much closer than it does on Earth.

But the third, and most important, cause for cheer in Ranger Seven's feat is that it brings dramatically closer the answer to the tantalising question: Where does the Moon come from?

It is believed to have been formed with the rest of the Solar System some 4,500 million years ago.

Did it condense from a gas cloud like Earth?

Or did the Moon whirl out from the Earth itself - from the Pacific Ocean area - when the Earth was still soft, and spinning faster than it is now?

The Moon-out-of-Earth theory - first put forward 60 years ago by Sir George Darwin, son of the Darwin - is gaining ground rapidly in America and Britain.

Pictures of the always-hidden face of the Moon by

Russia's remarkable Lunik III probe five years ago showed far less "pitting" on that side of the Moon than on the side we see from Earth.

This gave a boost to the Darwin theory because the scarring on the face of the Moon towards us could have been caused by great showers of Earth debris hitting the Moon as it jerked to a stop after breaking free.

On-the-spot pictures taken from a robot laboratory due to be landed on the Moon next year, should settle this mystery once and for all.

If you think £17,500 is a lot to pay for one picture remember that America and Russia will spend some £14,000 million to get men on the Moon.

But unlike climbing a mountain just because it is there, this endeavour could yield a return in minerals, power - and a knowledge of our earliest beginnings.

Credit "Daily Herald".

EXTRACTS FROM U.S.I.S. "MOONSHOT" BOOKLET CONTAINING
FULLY DETAILED REPORT ON RANGER 7 FLIGHT

"The fifth picture in the F-A series shows a lunar feature that has never been observed before. In the sixth and last photograph this feature is shown in greater detail - just enough to make its real nature a tantalizing riddle.

The final photo was made from an altitude of about three miles, and covers an area a little less than 3,000 yards on a side. In the upper left hand quadrant of the picture (all the photos are oriented by putting the shadow-crescents in the craters to the viewer's left) is a crater about 700 feet from north to south and 400 feet from east to west. It contains an irregular object that has been described as a large, jagged rock as much as 300 feet long in the north-south direction.

Already the first new discovery on the Moon is stirring up controversy, just as Galileo's discovery sparked argument. Some scientists believe the mysterious object inside the crater is a rock cast out of Copernicus at the time of its creation. But if this accounts for the new feature, other scientists ask, why don't other secondary craters also contain rocks? And if the Copernicus theory is wrong, then what did cause the mysterious crater? A meteor from outer space could not account for it; such objects strike at far too high a velocity just to embed themselves partially in the lunar surface.

Mr. Cleary-Baker's comment on this is "fantastic" - I share his amazement - not at the achievement, but at the calculation. To obtain the Time Dilation factor a simple equation must be solved; i.e. $\frac{t'}{t} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$

where c = speed of light = 1 (by definition)
 v = speed of the object or observer in question, less than 1

$\frac{t'}{t}$ = reduction in travel-time.

Therefore, assuming a spaceship speed of 99% of c, the Time Dilation factor $\frac{t'}{t}$ will be given by:

$$\frac{t'}{t} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{99^2}{100^2}} = \frac{14}{100} = 14\% \text{ reduction travel-time.}$$

Using this factor and allowing for instantaneous acceleration and deceleration of the spaceship, my calculated spaceship travel-times for the distances quoted are as follows:

Earth to Moon	0.18 seconds
" " Sun	70 seconds
" " Alpha Centauri	0.6 years
" " Milky Way Centre	7,000 years
" " Andromeda Nebula	300,000 years
Round the Universe	900,000,000 years

I suggest that the spaceman take his coffin with him !

Now let me deal with Mrs Spanner's arguments. I will begin by answering those points which in my opinion are not valid objections to my hypotheses, and then deal with the one criticism which is partially justified.

Let me first enlighten Mrs. Spanner on the dangers of the argument from authority on which her article seems to be based. This is the weakest of all arguments as students of philosophy will be quick to point out. The test is not in who supports an argument, but in its validity. Albert Einstein was a determinist, but that did not and does not settle the argument which rages between the determinists and the indeterminists in science; if the argument is settled at all it will be settled on the evidence and from the logical reasoning from that evidence, not by weighing Einstein against say Heisenberg. I would also have thought

that quoting an Astronomer Royal, even a Scottish one, was a dangerous pastime bearing in mind some rather wild statements made by a certain, recent English occupant of the 'starry throne'.

For the above reasons I think we can dispense with Sir Leonard Woolley's opinions, and also the opinions, as opposed to the discoveries, of Dr. Leakey. In fact Dr. Leakey's discovery was, (I stand to be corrected), of bones of homo habilis one million years old. In any case, what is man and what is man-ape is a matter of opinion and not of fact. I shall be extremely surprised if anyone finds remains of homo sapiens further back than 1,000,000 years; however, I will insert a correction factor of 2 in my calculations to accommodate this possibility.

I did not state the Peking Man was a man-ape; if Mrs. Spanner will re-read the appropriate sentence she will realise that, though the phraseology is a little ambiguous, she was being unjust in her criticism.

Mrs. Spanner was correct in assuming that I took as the beginning of our civilization the downfall of the Roman Empire, and, despite the early barbarism, this is surely the start of Western Civilization. In any case the point is of little moment since even 4,000 years is small compared to 4,000,000,000 years.

When giving the figure of 15 seconds for a spaceship journey from the Earth to the Moon at a speed of 10% of the speed of light, I was obviously intending to convey the concept of such a speed. I did not say that the spaceship was launched from the Earth or else I would have stated "assuming instantaneous acceleration and deceleration".

I must disagree with Mrs. Spanner's suggestion that the knowledge of Pythagorean geometry, apparently possessed by a race 4,000 years ago, is proof that this particular civilization possessed a sophisticated mathematical system. No-one has yet proved that any civilization other than our own has developed a more than rudimentary knowledge of equations and certainly none of calculus. Without these mathematical tools man would still be Earthbound. I notice Mrs. Spanner did not answer my point about the non-possession of any intricate, complex metal tools, another pre-requisite of would-be space-travellers.

I will now turn to the partially valid criticism of Mrs. Spanner's - it is an important one - namely that I "cooked" the statistics to prove my point. I did not in

fact "cook" them, but certain of the assumptions involved I have since decided were not as accurately made as they might have been. However, I will still state that these assumptions are based on current scientific theory (although essentially incomplete), and I fail to see what other cogent evidence one can ever use to develop a hypothesis; I will certainly use no other.

To correct the previous calculations, the tolerances given for the likelihood of the proper temperature range being maintained over a long period, and those given for the size and mass criteria, must be raised. These tolerances must each be raised by a figure of 10. Thus, together with my previous correction factor of 2, this leaves approximately 200 planets in our galaxy on which there may be present civilizations in roughly the same stage of development as ourselves (i.e. 1 in 500,000,000). I still maintain that 'contact' remains a virtual impossibility.

Let me conclude by stating that, although I do not think it possible for us to physically contact any other civilizations, I do sincerely believe that we shall electronically detect the presence in the Universe of other beings; even though by the time we receive their messages through space they will, in all probability, have been swept away in the cosmic dust which will eventually cover the tombs and monuments of Man.

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BRUSH UP YOUR UFOLOGY

F. Malcolm Bull (Halifax Branch B.U.F.O.R.A)

Just over a year ago the field of ufology was engulfed by a wave of reports of holes and craters appearing up and down the country. At the time of such events it is easy for the interested - and even the half interested - reader to be caught up by some of the enthusiasm shared by those at the head of this field of research. But at other times, when there is little sensational happening, it is only too easy for apathy to set in, and it is to ward off such bouts of inactivity that the present article is offered, and it is hoped that it may also be of interest to the beginner and indicate lines along which he may direct his talents.

For convenience the field can be divided into four categories:

Observational

Although no observer, however enthusiastic, can hope to go outside and be certain to see a ufo, he can, by informed study, train himself so that, should he see a strange object in the sky, he will know what features to look for and how to observe the various quantities which are necessary to enable an accurate assessment of the sighting report to be made. Such training will also make it possible for reports to be well investigated and, together with a knowledge of people, this will be most useful when interviewing witnesses of aerial phenomena. It might also be possible for reports to be evaluated on the basis of this study, and the validity and accuracy of sighting reports to be estimated.

Historical

This branch provides scope for the armchair researcher who is interested in searching through old books and magazines to collect references to unusual aerial objects and related topics, and then to index these references in such a manner as to provide material for theoretical research projects. The Bible has already been well covered in this aspect and there is little new work to be done on this, but the beginner in this field could well start by making a really comprehensive index to the Books of Charles Fort, which, although already possessing an index, could well be sifted and those references to possible sighting, landing and contact reports collected. There are many other books which could be suggested, but by far the widest field lies in old newspapers and periodicals. Even old magazines of the many ufo-research societies, English and foreign, could be usefully indexed.

The actual form which the index of historical reports should take depends on the individual researcher, but it is best that it should be cross-indexed to give the material most value.

Theoretical

In the absence of such gifted hunches as that of Jean Cocteau and Aime Michel this work is at present confined to physical and statistical analyses of evidence gleaned from sighting reports, and two general methods by which this can be done are the Correlation Coefficient and the Chi-square Test described in the BUFOA Journal: Autumn 1963. These two tests alone can yield many indications of possible lines of future research and it is strongly suggested that anyone with the slightest inclination towards arithmetic should attempt to look into this work. Also in the theoretical field we could include that lunatic fringe which attempts to produce esoteric relationships between ufo's and world events, but we shall not concern ourselves with these here.

Interpretive

In another field this section might be described as 'spreading the word', for under this heading we put those activities whereby the results of the foregoing studies are made known, and it is here that the subject can be made interesting and attractive to the general public and the younger generation. In spite of considerable recent advances there is still much to be done to remove the veil of mysticism and lunacy which still adheres to the subject, and by clear-logical and accurate, unbiased presentation of the evidence this can be remedied.

The person with organising ability can help to form and build up a local society for the study of the ufo's and arrange such activities as meetings and lectures to which the public may be admitted. Advertisements and articles in the local, and even the national press can enhance the public respect for the subject and help dispel the last vestiges of ridicule which follow it, and the production of booklets and books can bring the subject to a still wider audience.

If the reader is still in any doubt as to how he can exercise his interest and carry the aims of this article even further he should contact any of the many associations connected with the study of flying saucers.

THE CASE AGAINST GEORGE ADAMSKI

J. Cleary-Baker, Ph.D.

The case against George Adamski can be stated briefly.

Contacts between earth-dwellers and denizens of other world's are not matters of everyday occurrence. We are entitled to request that the evidence in favour of such an event shall be strong, if we are to believe in it. Adamski offers us no concrete evidence whatsoever to support his claims and his narratives exhibit a variety of internal weaknesses which brand them as fictions.

Let us take the "memorable November Twentieth"

Adamski himself selected the personnel of the expedition. He alone fixed the date and the route taken. At every stage of the trip he dictated the moves. When the party finally arrived at the scene of the "contact" they were at a spot to which one person - Adamski himself - had led them.

This does not in itself prove fraud but it can hardly be denied that the prerequisite conditions for the perpetration of a hoax were thereby established, i.e. Adamski had brought his group to a remote spot of his own selection and quite possibly one chosen by him at an earlier date.

So far as Adamski is concerned, the episode of the "Mother Ship" seems to be an exemplification of the Principle of "having an eye to the main chance".

The narrative is cunningly worded so as to leave the average reader with the impression that a large fusiform object appeared, looking rather like the "Hindenburg" or the "R101". In fact, the alleged "Mother Ship" was so high in the sky that one member of the party thought it might be an aircraft with the wings invisible because of the great height at which it was flying. Common-sense suggests that this was the correct explanation, for it is stated by Adamski that airplanes were over the area during the period of the "contact".

Adamski himself, for once, said nothing until the members of his party had allowed their appetite for marvels to run away with them and had decided, on no clear evidence that emerges from the narrative, that the high-flying object was a spaceship. Then, no doubt resolving that a little additional "corroborative" detail, fortuitous though it might be, could not harm his cause, he announced that the "spaceship"

had come looking for him, and caused himself to be conveyed some distance down the road, after which he ordered his escorts back to their friends, at a safe distance from the scene of the forthcoming "contact".

The affidavits afterwards made by the members of the party asserted that Adamski had been seen to talk with a man from another world, who had arrived in a flying saucer. As a matter of fact and record - Adamski's own record - all they saw was a flash of light and a strangely-attired, long haired person who left some weird foot impressions behind him. For the rest, Adamski's own account of the "spaceman" and his craft was accepted by the witnesses to the encounter, who had been about three-quarters of a mile away and watching through binoculars.

It follows that the affidavits, albeit made in all sincerity by the members of the party, are worthless as evidence.

The witnesses were in the condition known to psychologists as one of "expectant anticipation". People in such a condition do not generally believe that they see something when there is nothing to see but they do dress up what they see in the trappings of their own imaginings.

Even if we assume them to have been "cool, calm and collected" throughout, long hair and unusual clothes are not invariably a indication that the possessor of these things is from the planet Venus, any more than are shoes or sandals with queer designs on the soles. The flash in the sky, alleged to have been caused by the swift transit of a flying saucer, might as readily have been due to Adamski's accomplice, invisible behind the ridge shown on Plate 12 of "Flying Saucers Have Landed", manipulating a mirror so as to reflect sunlight.

So far as the photographs of the incident are concerned, what evidence is there that Adamski had not prepared them "on site" at a slightly earlier date?

The conversation between the "Venusian" and Adamski strikingly confirmed Adamski's prior opinions as to the incidence of life on other planets of the Solar System and on other points. It is a good idea to obtain other-worldly sanction for one's pet ideas, especially when nobody else on Earth is in a position to contradict the source of the confirmations!

"Inside the Spaceships", Adamski's second literary venture in which he enjoys dusk to dawn trips in spacecraft in a setting

which suggests a combination of the "Arabian Nights" and an opium-eater's dream, informs us that the Venusian could really speak perfect English after all - which is more than Adamski himself can, if one is to judge by a T.V. interview he gave when in this country! The pantomime of gestures and diagrams at the first encounter was simply a test of Adamski's telepathic powers! Or is the truth of the matter simply that a book full of conversations conducted on the lines of the initial interview would be difficult to write and incredibly wearisome to read?

It is astounding that some persons who reject Adamski's stories yet believe that his photograph may be genuine. I do not know whether the dumpy, blotchy horrors served up to us in all their blurred indistinctness are snaps of lamp-shades and ping-pong balls, as some have alleged, or of more sizeable objects such as marine mooring-buoys, as I am myself inclined to believe. They are not like the objects depicted in such UFO photographs as are unquestionably genuine and which exhibit a striking degree of similarity among themselves. The real "flying saucer", it may be said, looks like two piepans, one inverted on top of the other, with a small and possibly retractable conning-tower on top. It is nothing like the podgy monstrosity Adamski presents.

Plate 1 of "Flying Saucers Have Landed" shows the Moon in its third quarter, quite properly inverted by the astronomical telescope Adamski was using. Only this means that the saucer depicted in the foreground was snapped flying upside down!

Plate 7 in the same book shows an alleged saucer with the rim sharply defined. The trees in the background are sharply defined also. If the saucer was moving rapidly as alleged, there is something badly wrong here. If the camera was being held still when the snap was taken, the rim of the saucer should be blurred. If the camera was being "panned" to follow the movement of the saucer, the trees should be blurred. Trees and saucer rim can only both be clearly defined because the saucer was at rest when the photograph was taken. (A model suspended in the air with the trees behind?)

Photographs of Adamski-type saucers have been produced by other persons not connected with him BUT ONLY AFTER HIS PHOTOS WERE ISSUED. The celebrated Coniston "saucer" is the result of a double exposure. The Menger and Allingham offerings are fakes from models. Orthographic Projection, often invoked as

