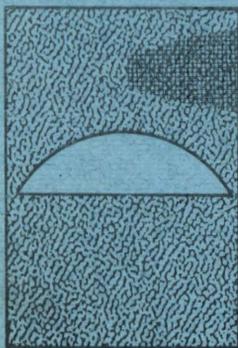
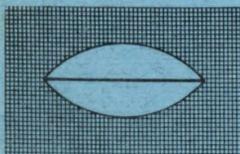


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JOURNAL OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT · U.F.O · INVESTIGATION SOCIETY

No. 2 1966

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E D I T O R I A L

14 Charles Bowen, editor of "Flying Saucer Review" was guest of honour at the Isle of Wight UFO Investigation Society's annual dinner recently. In his serious but often amusing after dinner speech he drew particular attention to the many landing reports, now a significant factor in the current U.F.O. 'flap'. Details of a South American contactee report are given elsewhere in this issue.

He went on to say that one authentic landing report was worth a thousand "lights in the sky" reports, of which there were a considerable number in our files.

He mentioned the "cultist" groups who do a lot of harm to serious investigation. Facts were our aim, not "pie in the sky" speculations and hopes of "messiahs" in flying saucers. The influence these speculative organisations have is still evident when such down to earth newspapers as the "Economist" give space to UFO's. In an article "UFO-time", reference to "Ufologists and Saucerians" (Ugh!) gave the impression that we are really a bunch of dedicated "nuts". On the other hand a recent T.V. interview with British born John Hodge, flight director of the remaining Gemini spaceflights, was most refreshing. In an excellent programme, he calmly talked of his job, surely one of the most awe inspiring (and expensive) in the world. Asked if he thought there are other men or civilisations "out there" he smiled and answered with a twinkle in his eye, "I like to think there are".

If, during the last Gemini flights, and later, the Apollo Moon flights any extraterrestrial craft or beings are encountered, John Hodge and his fellow flight directors will have the task of instructing the astronauts as to their next move. It will be intriguing to speculate what brief the "Apollo" crew will be carrying for dealing with this eventuality on their Moon flight in a little over three years from now. It is certain they will

be familiar with details of UFO reports most relevant to their particular case, supplied from the U.S.A.F. files no doubt! After all, the American Space Administration is hardly going to invest billions of dollars on the Space programme without having access to all the facts and the facts of UFO's are included, make no mistake! Others are watching our plans and waiting. We shant have it all our own way.

F.W.S.

oo

Mr. Antoni Szachmowski of the Anglo-Polish group in London is now engaged on preparing scripts on UFO's for broadcasting to "Radio Free Europe". Mr. Szachmowski, who has contributed to "Spacelink" in the past, is a very earnest researcher and we wish him all success in his new work. We hope to publish results of any of his findings in future issues.

oo

An automatic radio telescope is being constructed by the Research Centre of an amateur group near Wells, Somerset. A 15 year programme of investigation into remote radio sources is planned. This most ambitious project will be described in detail in the next issue and we are hoping for an exclusive report. Stay tuned in!

oo

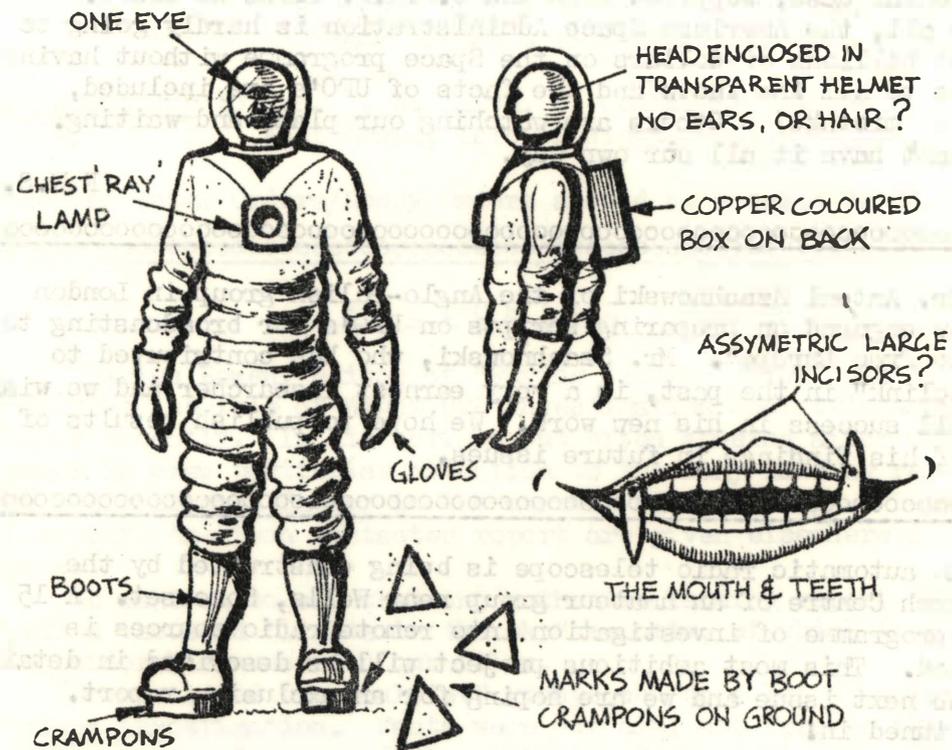
Some fascinating research into UFO reports and Neolithic sites is being compiled by one of our lady members, Mrs. N. Spanner.

oo

"Radar & the U.F.O." Another in this series will be featured shortly. It will be of special interest in view of the evidence this can produce.

oo

Many reports are held over due to lack of space. I.W.U.F.O.I.S. publish a monthly summary of UFO reports. You may like to keep up to date with UFOLOG. 10/6 post free (12 issues). From - Mr. S.A. Richards, Draycott Villa, Wootton, Isle of Wight.



THE BELO HORIZONTE SPACEMAN - SKETCHES BASED ON TWO WITNESSES DRAWINGS, GIVEN SEPARATELY TO MR. BUHLER AND DR. AQUINO. JAN. 22ND 1966.

ONE-EYED SPACEMAN?

From Rio de Janeiro comes a report sent to us in the bulletin of SBEDV (Brazil) Editor W. Buhler. It is included because although the details are literally 'out of this world' and at first sight ludicrous, the Editor has high regard for the sincerity of Mr. Buhler and the serious research being carried out in a part of the world seemingly favoured with landing reports. Included is a summary of physical effects by a friend of Mr. Buhler's, Dr. Afonso Sankott. We should not dismiss these reports lightly. They contain details which serious researchers should note well.

In January this year Mr. Buhler accompanied by Mr. Mario Prudente Aquino visited Belo Horizonte after sensational reports of UFO events in local papers. A famous UFO researcher in Belo Horizonte, Professor Ulvio Brant Aleixo had made a detailed study of one case which is described here. Prof. Aleixo is 40 years old, married with 7 children! Has served as a military and commercial pilot and is currently taking a post graduate course in psychology at the Minas Gerais University, and has, according to Mr. Buhler, accumulated one of the finest archives of UFO research he has seen going back over 12 years.

The facts reported about 'The One-eyed Spaceman'.

Date July or August 28th, 1963.
Witnesses Fernando Eustaquio (11) Ronaldo Eustaquio (9) Marco (9) a friend.

A spherical object was seen glowing and hovering above the trees. It was evening between 7 and 7.30 p.m. a full moon, in a starlit sky. (In July, Brazil's winter-time, night of course comes early). The 3 boys were drawing water from a well in the back garden for the family. From the sphere in which several people were reported to be sitting, two luminous beams similar to car headlights came on, directed towards the ground. A hatch on the undersurface opened in two parts, sliding to each side, and from it a slender figure of a man floated down the beams of light. His arms were stretched out over the beams, and he came down rather slowly. He finally touched down in the backyard. His height was estimated at 2 metres. He walked stiffly, with back held erect and his arms and legs out-stretched, taking the weight on his legs by swinging from side to side. When he reached the side of the well he sat down on the low wall. A transparent helmet covered his head. A single dark brown eye could be seen. The boys couldn't remember seeing any nose or ears. He was dressed in a brown leathery suit, with ring-like folds round knees and elbows. Gloves and high boots completed the outfit. A copper coloured box was attached to his back, and on his chest appeared to be a square lamp. The boots had triangular cramps on the bottom which left deep impressions in the ground visible for several days afterwards. The mouth of the being was strange, if not rather terrifying, especially if one is conditioned to the more horrific variety of science fiction! It consisted of a row of small white teeth but with a large tooth at opposite corners, one pointing down, the

ARE SOME FLYING SAUCERS EARTH-OWNED?

This article is not an attempt to deny the overwhelming evidence of the existence of interplanetary space craft. - It is rather an effort to discriminate more fully as to what is seen in our skies.

The progress that has been made by science over the last ten to fifteen years has been fantastic, and it has not solely restricted itself to the modern gadgets that are part of our comfortable daily living. It has, in fact, placed great emphasis on our efforts to construct a vehicle that would enable us to travel freely in outer space. I am not referring to rockets or satellites, but rather to vehicles that can be piloted and are not altogether dependent upon a limited power source.

The recent New Mexico sightings which were fully covered in "SPACEVIEW" No. 38, appear to hold a clue to the existence of such devices. - Let us now consider the following points:

- (a) - Obviously one and the same craft were seen in various locations.
- (b) - These locations were all along a strip about 300 miles long, 35 miles wide and they were confined to New Mexico only.
- (c) - All sightings were made within a week, starting on 23rd April and then ceased abruptly.

From the foregoing it appears more than likely that a certain flight pattern was carried out by a craft that had limited possibilities, and because of that had to stay within range of a base. To put it more plainly AN EXPERIMENTAL CRAFT OF REVOLUTIONARY DESIGN. Bases are not hard to find in New Mexico, and Holloman Air Force Base, which lies east of White Sands Missile Range, is as good a base as any. In this respect it is interesting to note that the Aerial Phenomenon Research Organisation (Coral Lorenzen) in Tuscon, Arizona, claims that an egg-shaped object is under guard in a Holloman hanger. This report was quickly denied by an Air Force spokesman.

Dr. Lincoln LaPaz, a meteorite expert at the University of New Mexico, also had his doubts to the origin of the sighted craft. He said - "Zamora probably sighted a modern VTOL - a vertical take-off and landing craft." According to LaPaz this type of craft looks and behaves very much like the object Zamora saw. A greater improvement on the rocket-propulsion is the ion-drive. In the latter method the shifting of magnetic fields accelerate ionised gases up to very high speeds. The tremendous heat that is released during the process can burn the

ground on take-off. Ion propelled craft make a roaring noise on take-off and it would appear that the "Zamora" craft behaved in line with this method of propulsion.

The New Mexico sightings, having aroused our suspicion, we looked back over the years of UFO research and found quite a few cases that warrant greater scrutiny in the light of the foregoing. The Moe and Blenheim sightings have already been discussed in "SPACEVIEW" No. 37.

The following incident concerns the landing of a "flying saucer" behind the Iron Curtain, and is extremely interesting in view of the subject under discussion. (See also "SPACEVIEW" No. 34, Page 7). The story was gleaned from refugees from Soviet controlled territory and was first reported in the English "Intelligence Digest".

----- Towards the end of July, 1953, the inhabitants of a number of Baltic villages near the Polish-German border were amazed to see flights of strange, saucer like objects travelling across the sky at great speed. They were in formations varying from two to six in number. These flights continued for seven days and were usually seen about the time of sunrise and sunset.

For the first two days the police and the military displayed exceptional interest in collating the reports which were coming in from a large area. Suddenly, their attitude changed. They denied that anything unusual was happening in the heavens and said that people who sent in further reports would be prosecuted as imperialist war-mongers! This threat was enough to silence the reports, but it did not stop the people talking amongst themselves, nor did it stop the objects flying. After a flurry of activity there came a lull of a few days and then on July 29, further flights were observed. ---- On the last day of the month one of the machines landed near a village called WOLIN.

A group of Poles and two Germans were labouring in a field when their attention was drawn to an object which they saw descending almost vertically and at high speed. When it was near the ground it slowed down almost to a hover and then made a gentle landing. ---- The group of workers made their way to the scene and stared at the object. A few minutes later a Polish policeman arrived, took one look at the circular machine, uttered a Polish equivalent of "Crikey!" and dashed off to make a report. ---- It was estimated that the diameter of the machine was between 45 and 60 feet. It had a spherical metal centre which was entirely closed; on the outside was a large flat, circle, also of metal, bearing wide exhaust pipes, similar to those of jet engines.

The machine appeared to have no crew, but the spectators saw Russian inscriptions on several parts of the machine, and were convinced it was of Russian manufacture.

During the absence of the policeman, one of the Germans decided that he was in a situation where discretion might prove the better part of valour - he faded away from the scene.---- The rest of the group remained until the policeman returned with reinforcements. Shortly afterwards, a Russian helicopter landed and disgorged several MVD men who immediately arranged for the area to be cordoned off. Nothing has since been heard of the original witnesses, and the Russians made desperate attempts to trace the "Missing German" who, however, escaped to the West.

Those who are inclined to dismiss this very interesting story as "just another refugee tale" should consider the following: ---- in February, 1954, the "Auckland Star" ran a special story by K. F. Feldman, which was airmailed from London. The author stated that there was strong evidence that the Russians were building flying saucers. He claimed that jet-disk factories were established in the Kazakh province of Russia, near the Aral Sea. ---- Soviet and German technicians and scientists had been working on a project since 1947 and after several early failures a machine was built capable of a vertical, high velocity take-off. ---- The machine was powered by 12 lenticular jets. It was not known whether the disk consisted of two independently functioning parts but ... judging by the quartzite cockpit which was bedded in a rail that feathered on ball bearings, the outer disk of the super-structure rotated on its own axis. The estimated speed of the machine was 630 n.p.h. in vertical flight and 1000 m.p.h. when travelling horizontally. And now ... PLEASE NOTE ! ---- The machine could be used either as a guided missile or operated by a crew of four. (For further details see also "Roaring UFO's" - NZSSR N/L No. 17, page 9, April - May, 1960).

From all the evidence which is gradually leaking out, it is now certain that the Germans had three flying discs at the end of World War II. When they capitulated they managed to destroy two of the discs, while the third fell into the hands of the Russians, who then, with the aid of "captured" German technicians and scientists proceeded to build their own discs. The German scientists who got away, fled to the West and eventually gave the Canadians and the Americans a hand in starting their own VTOL - projects. This resulted in experimental flights for the purpose of which the Americans built a base in the Brazilian jungle.

(This information can be found in LIFE magazine - European edition - June 26, 1950, which issue, incidentally, has been confiscated by the U.S. military).

The American activities in Brazil could well explain a lot of South American sightings and the following story might well fit into the pattern of experimental flight:-

It was at Iguape, midway between Santos and Curitiba on the Brazilian Atlantic coast that an unidentified flying disc plunged into the Peropava River. The date was 31 October, 1963 and the time 2.30 p.m.

Several people on the banks of the Rio Peropova, in the Sao Paulo Province, Brazil, heard a loud roar. Looking up, they were startled to see a shiny disc-shaped object. It was coming in at a very low altitude, just above the house of Mrs. Elidia Alves da Souza. At the side of this house, near the river, stands a palm tree. As the object passed the tree, it gouged the side of it near the top. Then the disc went through some erratic manoeuvres which suggested that it was having difficulties regaining its flight altitude after the collision. Suddenly, it plunged into the river near the shore, opposite the de Souza house. ---- The Rio Peropova at that point, is about 12 feet deep with about 15 feet of clay and mud at the bottom. Witnesses said that when the object came into contact with the river, it was as if a hot iron had fallen into cold water. The water began to bubble and surged up at that spot. Then the water became exceedingly muddy and continued to 'boil'. ---- The witness closest to the object was nine-year-old Rute Nunes de Souza, daughter of Elidia. The object flew directly over her head. She looked up when she first heard the loud roar and thus witnessed the collision of the object with the palm tree and its subsequent submersion. Frightened, Rute started towards the house to get to her mother, who, also having heard the roar, was already on her way to the scene. Both the mother and Raul Alves de Souza, Rute's uncle, who had been working 100 yards away, were in time to witness the bubbling of the water where the disc had submerged. On the opposite bank fishermen, including Japanese Tetsuo Ioshigawa, also heard the roar and witnessed the whole episode. After questioning by the Iguape Police, the following details came to light:....The disc was small - about 40 inches in thickness, 16 feet in diameter, and resembling an "aluminium basin". It was very bright, almost luminous, and travelling at a slow speed even when first sighted. In view of a notch that had been

Reliable photographic evidence for UFO files is notoriously hard to come by, but a recent sighting in Ireland was supported by a photograph which is unusually well authenticated.

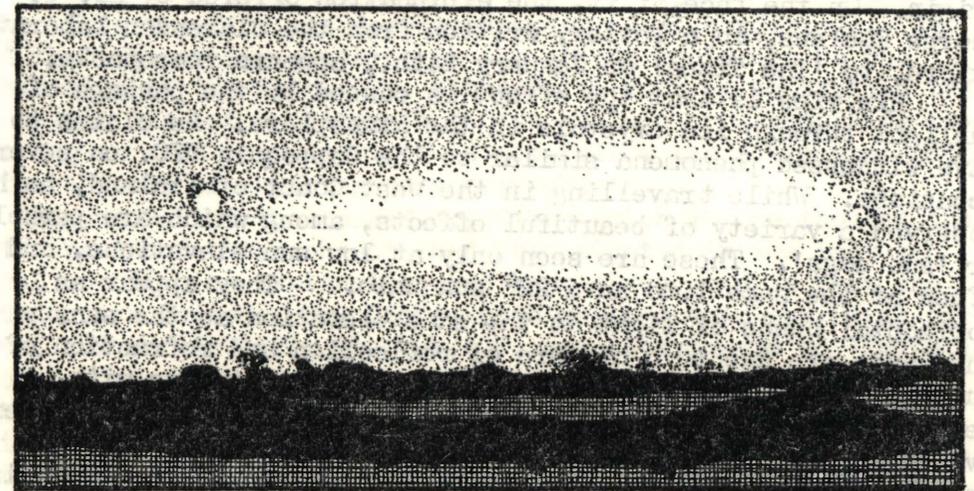
In a letter to 'The Times' published on the 22nd January this year, the well known aviation historian and noted ufologist, Mr. Charles Gibbs Smith, describes the encounter as follows.

"A colleague of mine, Miss Jacqueline Wingfield, was driving a young Danish friend (Miss Mortensen) along a road near Cappoquin, Ireland, on December 26, 1965. It was a perfect day, with a clear blue sky, and the time was between 3.15 and 3.30 p.m. Miss Mortensen suddenly caught sight of a strange object moving steadily across the sky in front of them. Miss Wingfield immediately stopped the car (and the engine) and they both got out with their cameras. Miss Mortensen had time to take one shot. It was a solid-looking rounded object, flying in complete silence from right to left, with a trailing plume of flame-like brightness at its stern, but there was no smoke trail or any other trace behind the plume."

Mr. Gibbs Smith enlisted the services of a top photographer, Mr. Percy Hennell, in processing the film. The resulting photograph, reproduced in 'The Times' shows a bright disc-shaped object, seemingly emitting a huge semi-elliptical efflux. Mr. Hennell's report mentions that there is a 'pronounced granular effect seen in the efflux of the UFO, which is radically dissimilar to the grain of the photographic emulsion, which must therefore have been inherent in the image which entered the camera, and be part of the UFO ensemble'. The phenomenon was new to Mr. Hennell, who stated that it could have nothing to do with the photographic material or process. He also debunks any suggestion that the object may be a cloud.

The best photographic evidence is movie-film, because this is difficult to fake. The trustworthiness of single photos depends on the integrity of the people involved in their production. When a professional man of Mr. Gibbs Smith's stature personally vouches for every stage in the production of a picture an unusual degree of trust is earned.

The Cappoquin Sighting also figures in an 'Observer' report of 23rd January. Furthermore, on January 28th, a report appeared in the 'Daily Post' of Liverpool, in which a Mr. C. F. Campbell claimed that he had sighted a UFO with similar characteristics to the Cappoquin object, on the same day as the



CAPPOQUIN 'OBJECT' TRAVELLING FROM RIGHT TO LEFT
SKETCH FROM THE PHOTOGRAPH

Irish sighting. His five sons had also witnessed the phenomenon.

The reports leave something to be desired in the matter of detail. We are left in doubt as to how the UFO disappeared from view (i.e. rapidly, vertically, explosively?). We are told it was noiseless, and it doesn't seem to have exhibited any of the oscillatory characteristics of some UFO's. There is no evidence that it was intelligently controlled. Electromagnetic effects were absent; the witnesses' car engine seems not to have been affected before it was switched off. No colour changes are mentioned. We may, perhaps, complain that not only was the UFO undramatic, but was positively low on a count of recognised UFO characteristics; all we have is a 'bright metallic disc surrounded by diffused light'. (At least the witnesses could hardly be labelled 'sensationalists').

Mr. Gibbs Smith is reported to have stated about the UFO:- 'I'm not prepared to say what it is, but one is left with no other alternative except that it's interplanetary'. This sweeping

RELATIVITY - SOME POPULAR MISCONCEPTIONS - Part 2.

M. Lloyd

Turning now to the General Theory of Relativity, we find that this is basically an attempt to extend the Special Theory to co-ordinate systems moving non-uniformly with respect to each other. In so doing, certain concepts of Special Relativity are modified and in particular individual co-ordinate systems by themselves can no longer be considered equivalent. However, co-ordinate systems plus their associated gravitational fields are equivalent. In fact Special Relativity is applicable in the vast majority of cases in the vicinity of the Earth.

The General Theory thus provides an explanation for gravity. Motion under gravity is non-uniform motion, and whereas from the point of view of observer A a system may be observed to be in relative uniform motion (i.e. moving with a constant velocity) from the vantage point of observer B it will be seen to be in relative non-uniform motion. (i.e. accelerating). The concept of gravity as a force (Newtonian) thus disappears, and is replaced by the notion that the presence of matter determines the metrical field. Matter is then considered to be 'translated' along paths in the space-time continuum. Instead of action at a distance (always a difficult concept for philosophers to swallow) and invisible forces, we are presented with a picture of masses moving relative to each other along pre-determined paths in the space-time field.

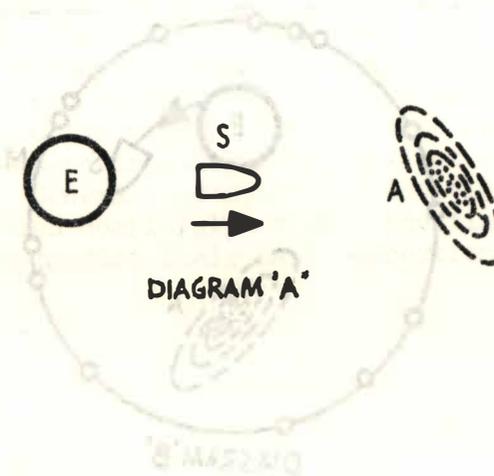
If two matter systems are considered to be in relative uniform motion the space-time manifold may be considered to be undistorted and thus gravity is apparently absent. If two systems are in relative non-uniform motion the manifold will be distorted and matter will be translated along the resulting paths, thus indicating the apparent presence of gravity. It must be admitted that, strictly speaking, there never can be any motion other than non-uniform motion because of the persistence of matter in all parts of the Universe, but, dependent on the position of the observer, non-uniform motion may be considered as uniform motion, if large masses are effectively removed to a distant point.

It might be appropriate at this stage to deal with a fallacious argument commonly propounded in UFO magazines. Indeed, I think Mr. Cleary-Baker fell foul of this trap in this magazine some time ago. The argument is presented in the form of an apparently insoluble paradox which is then suggested to be fatal to the Theory of Relativity. (Mr. Cleary-Baker suggested that

the Unitary Theory explained this paradox and implied that this theory should supplement Relativity Theory).

The problem may be stated thus:

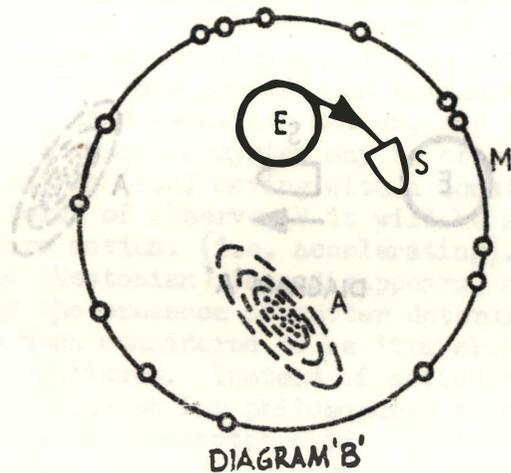
Consider a spaceship S (see diagram 'A') leaving the Earth, E (which remains at rest) and travelling towards the Andromeda galaxy A.



A clock on board S will be slowed down (according to Special Relativity) and after reaching A and returning to E, the ship's clock will be slow compared to clocks on E. (i.e. more time will have elapsed on Earth than in the spaceship).

However, Relativity Theory states that all motion is relative and thus the journey may be reversed with apparent impunity. We may consider the spaceship S to be at rest and the Earth E to be moving relative to S (i.e. to the left in the diagram). On the basis of this description we should conclude that the clocks on E were slow compared to that on S (i.e. more time will have elapsed on the spaceship than on Earth). There is obviously a very real contradiction here for only one of these descriptions is correct. In fact it is the former.

The error lies in the fact that, as explained earlier, uniform relative motion can only take place (and therefore Special Relativity be applied) if we consider large masses to be removed to a distant point. Now in the example diagram 'B' let us consider the effect of such masses i.e. the fixed stars.



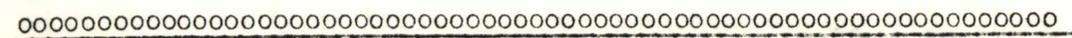
Taking the first description: S is moving towards A while E and the fixed stars M remain at rest. Taking the second description S is at rest and E and the fixed stars M are in motion. It can now be seen that the two descriptions are not identical; and the second description would involve a strong gravitational field at the instant of reversal of motion (i.e. the midway point reached, and the return journey begun) thus causing a severe retardation of the clock in S, due to the distortion of the metrical field. Thus in both descriptions at the end of the trip the spaceship clock will be slower than the clocks on the Earth. The paradox is thus satisfactorily resolved by taking into account gravitation and bringing in the General Theory.

In conclusion it should be made clear that the foregoing is not meant to be taken as revealed truth or the last word on the structure of the Universe, but is, as I understand it, a brief sketch of some aspects of Relativity Theory of special interest to the ufologist. I hope that it has cleared the air to allow some sensible discussion to follow in which no rash assertions about time-travel and the like will be made, nor will Einstein's name be taken in vain. Scientific theories and laws do not claim absolute validity. They are simply the spectacles which we put on in order to see how to move about in the world of our experience. To carry the analogy further, one might say that Einstein's theories were equivalent to a cure for astigmatism and that anyone wishing to disprove and replace his theories will have to cure both astigmatism and binocular vision with the same lens...Until that day comes (and it may never come) I will reject all theories which contradict parts of General and Special Relativity without either replacing the Theories completely or supplementing them in such a manner as to not contradict their basic assertions.

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Acknowledgements:

- On Understanding Physics. by W. H. Watson. Harper Torchbook Edition.
- The Philosophy of Space and Time. by Hans Reichenbach. Dover Publications.



Dear Mr. Smith,

I was very interested to read Mr. Lloyd's first article (Spacelink No. 1, 1966) on relativity and the speed of light, and there are some questions I would like to put to him, as I seem to have seen a certain amount of evidence to suppose that there is no speed of light.

One of the main things is a point I saw on Raymond Baxter's 'Tomorrow's World, (BBC T.V.) programme a few weeks ago. He was showing the various high-speed cameras that had been developed recently, and one of them was so fast that one would normally expect that it would pick up nothing, as light would not be able to travel from the subject to the film in so short a time. And yet, as the cameras become more and more fast, there are still

things to be seen, and this seems strange if there is indeed a speed of light.

The accelerating of particles would not seem sufficient evidence of anything, as particles are not made of matter (or are they? I'm not absolutely sure of this).

I have never understood the point about mass increasing as one nears the speed of light. Surely we must be travelling at above this speed in relation to some galaxy out there? Yet our mass does not increase.

The speed of light and the possibility of reaching other star systems is something that has intrigued me for a long time. I am sure some of the UFO's come from other star systems, and this would seem impossible if what Mr. Lloyd says is correct.

By the way, you say at the beginning of my article that you reprinted from The Ley Hunter that leys are "similar in appearance to old Roman roads". This is not strictly true. Leys are much older than Roman roads, and there is evidence that the Romans used the lines in making their highways. But the leys themselves are mainly just alignments of prehistoric sites, with only short stretches of straight track aligning on them usually.

Yours sincerely,

Jimmy Goddard,
Wynchlands,
Walton Bridge Road,
SHEPPERTON, Middlesex.

2. 3. 66.

Mr. Lloyd replies:

I'm puzzled as to the meaning of Mr. Goddard's remark that there is 'no speed of light', but I take it to mean that the Theory of Relativity is wrong to assert that the velocity (c) is a limiting velocity (i.e. represents infinity for all physical processes). To support his statement Mr. Goddard quotes the existence of high speed cameras which are 'so fast that one would normally expect that they would pick up nothing, as light would have to travel from the subject to the film in so short a time'. It is true of course that if light has some finite speed then there will be a definite time lapse between the emanation or reflection of light from the subject and its impinging on the film or plate. However, it is obviously inconceivable that the operation of a camera shutter whether by mechanical or electronic means would be faster than the speed of light since the mechanical or electronic processes involved can themselves be further

resolved in terms of the electromagnetic theory which posits the propagation speed of light. It might also be pointed out that the sensitized plate or film in the camera will, when the shutter opens, always record the entry of light; the point at issue is whether the information recorded at the sensitized surface is identical to that contained in the light transmitted or reflected from the spatio-temporal position of the subject. This latter point would seem to be confirmed by scientists' use of velocity to measure distance. (The light that we now see emanating from Alpha Centauri started on its journey 4.3 light years ago and Alpha Centauri is said to be 4.3 light years distant from us).

The increase in mass associated with near light velocity speeds which Mr. Goddard feels is not evidence of anything serves to illustrate the validity of the equations

$$m_v = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad (= \infty \text{ where } v = c = 1)$$

and $E = mc^2$ which in turn suggest that an infinite amount of energy would be required to accelerate a particle to the velocity of light. Furthermore, and avoiding the philosophical implications, particles may ordinarily be regarded as pieces of matter.

The point about the mass of galaxies is a fair one. One must however, remember that although at the velocity of light a mass-point would be infinite; even at 99% of the velocity of light the mass would have increased by a factor of only 10 to 1. The problem is that if any galaxy were travelling relative to our own galaxy with the velocity of light (i.e. in our expanding universe - away from us) we shouldn't be able to see it; so we would hardly be in a position to observe its mass!

M. Lloyd

Editorial Note: In the "Tomorrow's World" programme in which the high speed cameras appeared, it was in fact stated that the cameras were now approaching their maximum practical working speed, due to the limiting speed of light.

Correction.

Mr. Lloyd's first part of "Relativity - Some Popular Misconceptions" (Spacelink No.1, 1966) page 18, contained an omission; the equation should have been completed as follows:-

