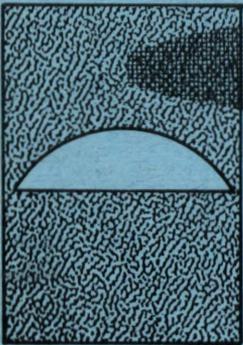
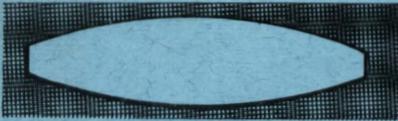
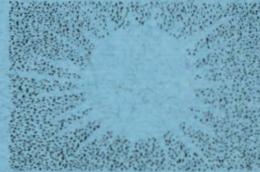
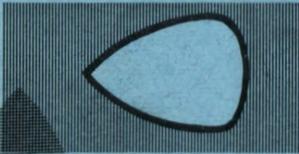
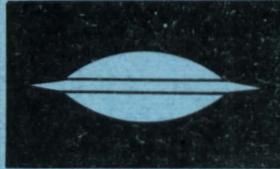
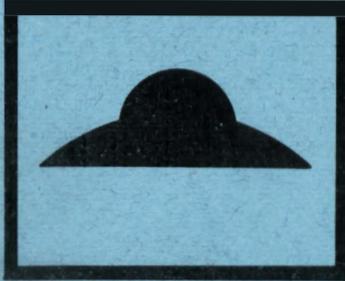
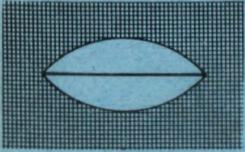


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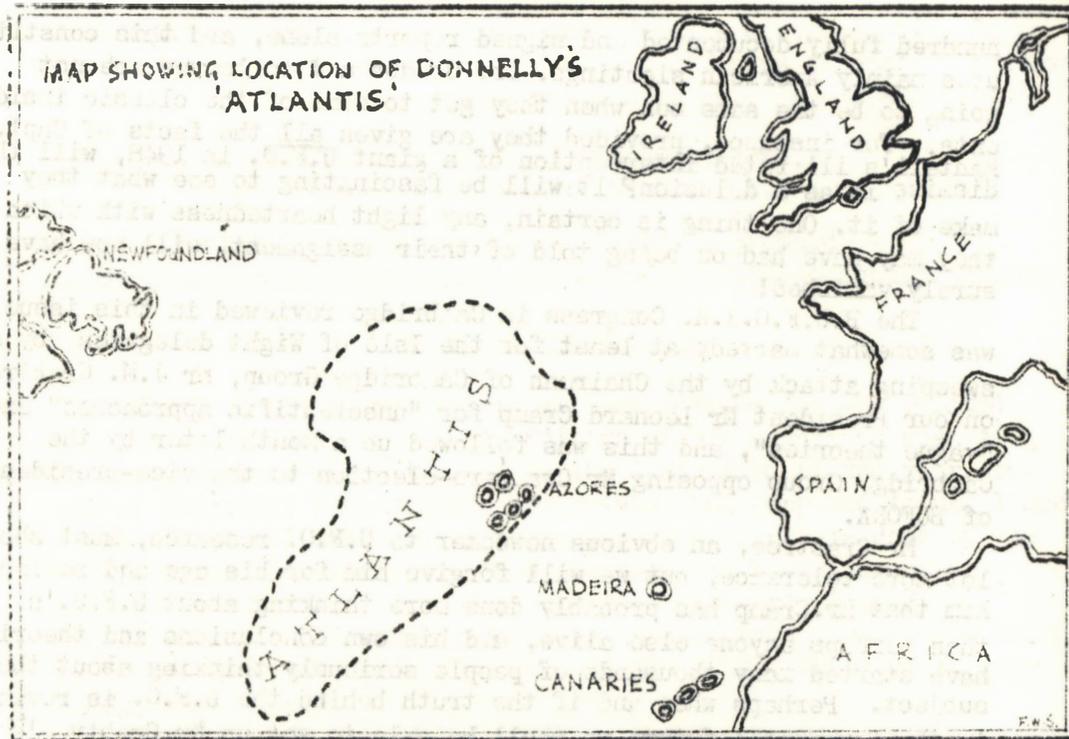
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JOURNAL OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT • U.F.O • INVESTIGATION SOCIETY

No. 4 1966

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THE LOST CONTINENT. A review by G. Marsh

Atlantis, what visions of lush beauty and what thoughts of happiness this name conjures up! A land of plenty inhabited by people of mystical beauty in justice and peace, until, finally the continent disappears without trace beneath the waves. Such is the legend, which we all know and love, but what is the truth about Atlantis?

Sadly the truth is that the legend, like many legends is so much a distortion of reality that any grains of fact have long ago been lost. In a recent book "Ancient Ruins and Archaeology" by Sprague and Catherine de Camp, the origins of the phantom continent are explored. The book outlines the reliable evidence which now indicates that Atlantis was an invention of the Greek philosopher Plato who took the framework of a Utopia and clothed it with his own political ideas and convictions. The nearest we can get to an original Atlantis was that Plato might have partly modelled his city on the town of Tartessos, which may have been the Tarshish of the Bible. This city flourished at the mouth of

the Guadalquivir River in Spain for centuries and simply disappeared about 500 years B.C. The city flourished as a trading and mining centre, and was known to the Phoenicians, who were delighted by the silver and other costly metals they could obtain there.

The site of Tartessos as investigated in the 1920's and relics possibly Tartessian were found in 1959, near Seville. On that occasion workman found a quantity of gold and trinkets. However, Tartessos itself may still be buried in the mud of the Guadalquivir estuary. The scope for enterprising archaeologists equipped with the latest prospecting devices is obvious.

The travellers who spread tales of the fabulous city may also have inspired Homer. In the "Odyssey" Odysseus of the Phaiakes or Phaeacians. The resemblances between Tartessos and Scheria are striking, and although Plato may have got his accounts of Tartessos directly from sailors, he may also have got them indirectly, through Homer.

So runs modern, common sense, thought on Atlantis. The rest of the de Camp's entertaining chapter on the subject is concerned with whimsically demolishing previous theories.

Atlantis became popular cult with the writings of Ignatius Donnelly (1831 - 1901) the American writer and scholar. Donnelly's "Atlantis: The Antediluvian World" appeared in 1892 and was re-printed at least fifty times the last in 1963. It became the Bible of Atlantism, despite the fact that it consisted almost entirely of misstatements and errors of interpretation.

Donnelly pointed out that islands had been known to sink during earthquakes and asked why shouldn't continents. He cited resemblances between the cultures of the peoples of New and Old worlds, and argued from these resemblances that civilisation began in Atlantis. Some of the cultural resemblances he noted were the practice of marriage and divorce, the use of spear and sail, and belief in ghosts and legends. (In short the practise of being human!)

Part of Donnelly's argument rested on a supposed resemblance between a published version of the Mayan alphabet and Egyptian Hieroglyphics. His method of comparing alphabets was to line up Egyptian and Mayan signs and symbols and concoct "intermediate forms" to reconcile their glaring differences! In any case, the "knowledge" of the Mayan alphabet at that time was due to a sixteenth century Spanish monk called Diego de Landa. This monk decided to eradicate "Heathen" culture amongst the Mayan Indians over who the Conquistadores had given him authority and to substitute "Christian" civilisation. He therefore burned all the books he could find. Landa later became interested in the Mayan

to 70 miles above the earth's surface, but their trail of ionised particles may be utilised as a radar reflector and indeed is commercially utilised in long-range communication systems!

About 100 million or more visible meteors strike the earth's atmosphere every day, and the total mass of incident material is estimated to be about 1 ton per day. The trajectories of meteors may be classified as either 'sporadic' or 'shower' the former constituting about 75% of the total. Their trajectories and velocities are random whereas the shower meteors enter the atmosphere in a predictable manner. Shower meteors all travel in parallel paths, are of equal velocity and appear to come from the same point in the celestial sphere. They also move about the sun in identical orbits. A great many meteor showers regularly occur each year on the same dates and may be attributed to the coincidence of the earth's orbit with that of the orbiting meteors. Perhaps the best known shower is the 'Perseids', occurring during August 10th - 14th every year. In general meteor showers have been attributed to the debris left by comets.

The meteor particle is usually far too small to be detected by radar and all observations are based upon studies of the ionisation trail which is produced during its passage through the upper atmosphere. This trail which may result from a meteor having a mass of 0.1 gramme and a diameter of 0.2 mm, may be many miles in length, but only a few feet in diameter. Its velocity lies between 7 and 45 miles per second.

Thus the 'doppler' frequency shift alone can tell us something about the meteor, particularly in the rare cases where the 'head' can be detected. The trail is, however, relatively stationary and its 'doppler' shift can therefore be used to tell us something about the wind velocity at extreme altitudes (upto 225 m.p.h.)

The echo duration of a meteor is, in theory, proportional to the wavelength squared and the returned power proportional to the cube of the wavelength. Thus meteor echoes are rarely detected at frequencies above the V.H.F. band. The echoes display a rapid initial amplitude rise, followed by amplitude oscillation at increasing frequency, due to the effects of Fresal diffraction. These oscillations can be utilised to determine the velocity of the meteor, and it is perhaps significant that no meteors have yet been detected with a velocity greater than that of the Solar system. Meteoric orbits are thus elliptical rather than hyperbolic - and it may be safely concluded that they do not originate outside the Solar System.

Thus we can see that a knowledge of the 'radar behaviour' of some extraterrestrial objects enables us to say, with some accuracy, what a radar UFO is NOT. This leaves us with the problem of discovering what it IS. We shall pursue that question in a future article.



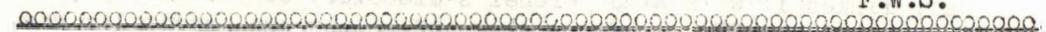
SIR BERNARD LOVELL "SPEAKS"

Sir Bernard Lovell head of Jodrell Bank radio-astronomy observatory in Britain, is reported to have said in Canada last year "The U.F.O.'s reported over North America were nothing more than bits of meteor burning up in the atmosphere. He went on to say, "I am always suprised by the great amount of discussion which goes on in North America concerning these objects. They do not concern science, but science fiction; Scientists have been able to explain every UFO they investigated. Any suggestion that UFO's are visitors from outer space is nonsense"!!

Editorial comment.

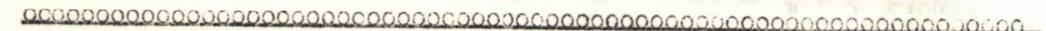
Wow! Really Sir Bernard, that last comment of yours is a bit much! Have you ever glanced at a copy of NICAP's "UFO Evidence"? Do you know about the Colorado Investigation? And the suggestion that these things are visitors from outer space is NONSENSE?? How can you be so categorical? It remains as the most favoured hypothesis after all the "knowms" have been eliminated. Sir Bernard may be one of the worlds leading radio astronomers, I have myself enjoyed his commentaries on TV in the past, but it is clear that where UFO'S are concerned he seems to be on the same level of knowledge as another eminent gentleman of astronomy, who some years ago, made the classic remark, "Space travel is utter bilge". !!!!

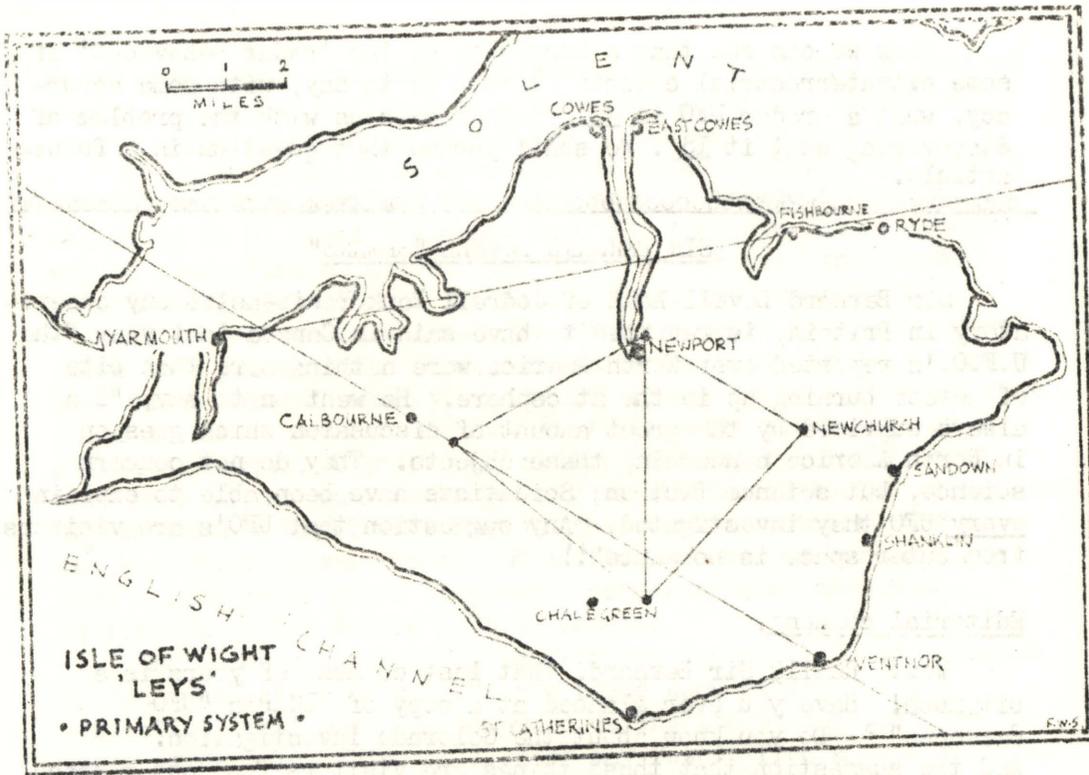
F.W.S.



The Director of the Colorado U.F.O. Investigation which is reported elsewhere in this issue, gave an interview to the London "Sunday Express" and said of his team, "None of us had anything to do with UFO's before - I think that is why we were chosen. We are just getting started and are like first year students".

Dr. Condon went on to say that the U.S. Air Force has done very little on this, meaning real "in depth" investigation, and that they have always taken the position that from a defence point of view UFOs did not seem to matter. So they did not have much curiosity.





LEYS AND ORTHOTENY ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT by Jimmy Goddard

The mystery of leys was first discovered in 1921, when Alfred Watkins, an amateur Herefordshire archaeologist, found to his surprise that sites of antiquity would align with each other, and that these lines would form radiating patterns. But it first became of interest to UFOlogists when Tony Wedd, a Kent industrial designer, linked it with Aime' Michel's discovery of "orthoteny", or alignments of UFO sightings observed on any one particular day. His small booklet Skyways and Landmarks gives several examples of UFO's seen at ley points.

However, since publication of Skyways and Landmarks, several actual orthoteny lines have been found over Britain, which have all been found to be very good leys, and three of these, together with two "primary leys" (the name given to leys which form a geometrical pattern on which all the leys in any particular place seem to be based), converge on a spot in the English Channel, at which I was later told there is a fault-line in the sea bed. This point is about forty miles off the coast of Ventnor.

Only one of the orthoteny lines converging on this point actually passes through the Isle of Wight; it is the Ringwood-Bruton line, discovered by Gordon Creighton of the Flying Saucer Review. He noticed that an alignment of two sightings on the same day, one in Ringwood, Hampshire and the other in Bruton, Somerset, would pass exactly through the site of the famous Charlton Crater. This alignment is exactly parallel to Aimey Michel's Calais-Southend orthoteny, and passes through many ley points in Somerset. Coming southwards, it enters the Isle of Wight about a mile east of Yarmouth, proceeds downwards through a church in Calbourne, a tumulus on Newbarn Down near Callibury Hump and several initial points (the name given to natural hills aligning on leys) before passing out to sea at Ventnor, on its way to the English Channel centre. There have been a number of sightings from Ventnor, most of them reported as being seen out to sea in the direction of the centre.

As well as this orthoteny, there is a system of primary leys on the Island, which, as is usual, forms a pattern roughly similar to the shape of the coastline; in this case an almost exact diamond shape. The four corners of this are (1) "Cross Lane", a cross-roads in Newport, (2) the tumulus on Newbarn Down the orthoteny passes through, (3) an initial point 233' high about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Niton and (4) the church at Newchurch. Opposite corners of the diamond were aligned and found to be leys. The crossings-points of these, almost exactly in the centre of the system, is an initial point about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Blackwater. (There are, of course, many other leys on the Island; these are just the ones which make up the primary pattern).

After a talk which I recently gave to the Isle of Wight UFO Investigation Society, I was very kindly taken to see several of the primary centres. St. Paul's church, Newport, which I had originally thought was the north point of the diamond, is a modern (Victorian) church, so is not acceptable as a ley point. But the church is next to a cross-roads with the significant name of Cross Lane, so I think this is probably the real primary centre. ("Cross" is significant because Watkins mentions it as often denoting a ley centre when it appears in place-names).

The next point we visited was the central initial point, which is much more impressive than it appears on the map, then went on to Newchurch, the east corner of the system. Before we arrived there, however, we passed Godshill Church, which has an interesting legend attached to it. This states that the church was originally going to be built lower down, but each night the angels moved the stones to the top of the hill. Eventually the builders relented,

with the church at the top, and called it Godshill for that reason. Legends like this, of angels, giants, etc., moving stones about are common to ley points, as Alfred Watkins mentions in his books. There is a similar one attached to the Imp Stone, near Silchester, Hampshire, and also to the Rollright Stones. Later I found Godshill church to be a ley centre. Newchurch only dates back to William the Conqueror's reign (the earlier Saxon chapel being at Alverstone, some distance away), so it is possible that it will have to be regarded as an initial point only. It could certainly be this, for it is built at the top of a fairly high and steep hill.

The other primary centres we were unable to visit, due to a mist which came down, limiting visibility. A few days after I had returned from the Isle of Wight, I received a letter from Mr C.D. Bodimead of Finchley (North London) saying that on May 10th, 1966, his Wife and a neighbour had seen a bright luminous object across the sky from N.E. to S.W. They had described the object as a pinky-white in colour, completely silent and slow-moving. It disappeared from view after it had slowed almost to a stop, at the same time changing colour to red; then the light slowly faded until it disappeared.

This UFO was very similar to one seen going in the same direction by Mr Bodimead on August 29th 1964, and at the time the previous one happened I found a ley running from Finchley to the important ley centre of Sunbury Cross, which I surmised had been the flight line of the UFO. When this second sighting happened, I plotted the line on the general map - and the line passes directly through Godshill on the Isle of Wight.

A few days after this, Ken Rogers of the Enfield UFO Investigation Society brought another possible orthoteny to my notice. This concerns two sightings which happened on January 3rd, 1966, and one on January 2nd.

On January 2nd at 7.28 p.m. two young men in Plymouth were returning to school when they happened to look up. They saw what at first appeared to be a blood red star moving fast to the east (approximate direction of the line). When it was almost overhead, they could see a translucent dome about five feet high and two feet across, with a red light which flashed as it revolved. This report was brought to our notice by a BUFORA investigator.

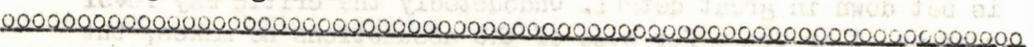
There is no time quoted for the other January 3rd, sighting, which appeared in the January 9th edition of the Brighton Evening Argus. Two schoolgirls were strolling down Kingstone Lane, Southwick (near Brighton) when they saw a strange object in the sky

It was dome-shaped and had four large red lights at the base. The January 2nd sighting is taken from UFOLog No. 24, February 25th, 1966. It occurred at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight at 8.15 p.m. and the witness stated that while walking along Station Road, Yarmouth, he could see an object in the sky in a N.E. direction. It was oblong shaped and pinkish red in colour. At arms length it was about two inches by half an inch, and the ends were square. It moved across the sky fairly slowly and disappeared behind some flats. There was no sound and the witness, Steven Green, had it in sight for about half a minute.

These three sightings align exactly, and on the Isle of Wight Ordnance Survey map the line is seen to go through a church in Yarmouth, one in Newtown, a cross-roads near Hillcross Farm (near Parkhurst), another one near Wootton, and a church at Quarr Abbey, before leaving the map at Fishbourne.

Also on this line, another sighting came on April 28th, (showing that these are possibly permanent alignments, another evidence for the ley connection). This was in Weymouth at approximately 4.30 a.m. when Mr J. Hubbard saw a strip of light in the sky. He watched it for about twenty seconds and heard no sound. The light then suddenly extinguished and did not reappear. The witness described it as being like two half-crown held one above the other with a gap between. This was investigated by F. Marshall, a BUFORA investigator.

This, then, is the outline of the system of leys and orthoteny on the Isle of Wight. As with all my other finds throughout the country, it is of course incomplete; the more leys one finds the more one realises the vast amount yet to find. But the discoveries made should at least give an indication of the likely places to skywatch. For the Isle of Wight, Ventnor would seem the best place to watch, and I am sure if the Isle of Wight Investigation Society held a weekly skywatch there, some very useful information might be gained.



Nothing like catching them young! I have commissioned my eldest daughter Rachel (8) to search through all her and her sister's comics and list all the references to "Flying Saucers" and compile a scrap book! Needless to say they have accepted their assignment with relish and perhaps we may have the results published in a future issue!

F.W.S.



BOOK REVIEW :PIECE FOR A JIGSAW

In this work of 388 pages, must surely be the most concentrated effort in UFO research by one man yet produced. Mr Cramp who is President of the Isle of Wight UFO Investigation Society has crystallised many years of painstaking effort into the pages of "PIECE FOR A JIGSAW".

Lavishly illustrated with photographs and explanatory diagrams the book takes the readers on a journey into the future, but keeps its feet firmly on the ground while doing so.

Starting with a very clear review of mans aeronautical progress it leads step by step into the limits to which man can attain with his technology into the realms of supersonic flight. From then we are taken into the realms of rocketry and to the limits which can be attained. Everything is written very clearly and leaves no doubt to the reader what the author is putting over. In the concluding words of this particular chapter Mr Cramp states, quote "Perhaps the cascading blinding inferno of yet another returning space venture, screaming its tortured way back to Mother Earth, brings dramatically with it a breathless message... there must be a better way!"

The logical quest of man to conquer nature's most baffling secret, that of gravitation, receives critical examination by extensive use of analogies and a prod at the pulka scientists. The prodding is sincere and should not offend the learned gentlemen, rather it should stimulate them into new thinking on a subject which has not received the attention it obviously should have in the past.

Moving into the field of UFOs, the author goes to town and the hypothesis of spacecraft propelled by forcefields comprises the largest section of the book. Extensive research into the best documented UFO incidents is linked with the propulsion theory and is set down in great detail. Undoubtedly the critic may level charges at Mr Cramp for some of the assumptions he makes, but surely no one will blame him for speaking up and facing facts about UFOs, which are there for the looking, even if Mr Cramp as he readily states does not know where UFOs come from, what makes them go, or why they are here. But he has offered to the discerning reader, many, many clues in a fascinating book which should stimulate the Ufologists of the world to renew their efforts in their quest to solve the greatest mystery of our time..... Read it.

F.W.S.

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L.G. CRAMP.M.S.I.A., A.R.Ae.S.

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The 1966 B.U.F.O.R.A. Congress Cambridge.

Two delegates attended the Congress from the Isle of Wight Society; David Downer and your Editor. After a pleasant car journey, culminating in a frantic search for parking space we arrived somewhat breathless and just about in time to hear the introductory words of the Chairman, Dr. G. Doel.

The meeting opened in the Cambridge Union Chamber, scene of many a famous debate. The hosts, Cambridge University Group for the Investigation of UFO's had as their theme "The Scientific Investigation of UFO's" and this was admirably dealt with by a team of young speakers, most of them quite new to UFO research. Two of the most interesting talks are summarised below:-

"Historical UFO Evidence" was the title of the first talk by Mr. S.A. Miller who quoted many of the incidents reported before 1947, the date popularity regarded as the start of the Flying Saucer 'era'.

He quoted from books by the following authors: Jessup; Desmond Leslie; Charles Forte; Jacques Vallee; Dr. Menzel; Dr. Karl Jung; Cedrick Allingham; Paul Thomas, G.H. Williamson and Frank Edwards. He noted in some well known incidents the various authors related differing details of the same case, which was confusing, and mistakes crept in, for instance, during translations from foreign language accounts, either innocently or deliberately. The moral here being, check your facts as well as you are able.

One of the earliest chroniclers of aerial phenomena seems to have been a 3rd. century Roman writer Julius Obsequens quoted by many writers. One such incident from his writings is given here.

"1100 B.C. Tarquinia, north of Rome, at sunset a circular object like a shield was seen to sweep across the sky from West to East." Many reports of shield shaped objects, shields of fire, etc.

Mr Miller remarked on the dearth of Latin Scholars among the various UFO societies. The more engineering minded person seemed prevalent, hence the lack of any intensive research or delving into Latin writings.

There appeared to be a big gap in UFO reports from roman times right up to the Age of Enlightenment; the Renaissance. He had a word to say on the Middle Ages and the attitude of organised religion at that time, with talk of omens and portents and judgement from the skies etc., consequently the meaning of the portent as seen through the eyes of the priests were considered more important than the report itself.

A Swiss chronicler, Conrad Wolfhart, from Basle listed every manner of portent and omen and covered the period A.D. to 1567. Mr Miller went to the British Museum and found an English copy of the book, the original being in Latin and copied as much as he could, listing particularly the aerial phenomena portents and transferring them onto cards. To date he has ploughed through the book and up to the year 1103.

The next speaker, Anthony Durham secretary of the Cambridge Group outlined the theme of the Congress in a lively, questioning, and often humorous style, the points he raised high-lighted the state of the art of UFO research. As he said it was more a rag-bag full of ideas, but some very pointed and relevant ideas for all that.

His four points being:-

- a) What an amateur organisation such as B.U.F.O.R.A. and associated groups can do in research with the limited numbers, time and finance available.
- b) How can we best use the limited resources.
- c) The information we collect may be of use to scientists in other scientific disciplines not connected with UFO research.
- d) A selection of ideas to throw around the groups for discussion and implementation.

Starting from square one Mr Durham stated the case for scientific examination pointing out the tens of thousands of sighting reports from competent witnesses and that we had here a phenomena of un-presented scale even on a psychological and social level.

Such was the general level of information available to the press that one lady journalist writing about the recent grant given by the

U.S.A. authorities to the University of Colorado for research into UFO incidents, was quoted as saying "Certain scientists will almost certainly waste some years of their research lives doing this".

The hard core of 10% of sightings which defied explanation were in Mr Durham's opinion of a physical origin. We must bear in mind that in the first instance we are studying the report of a witness. Whatever lies behind the reason that brought the witness to make the report will be uncovered gradually. To get to the truth the processes of what makes a human being report anything has to be investigated and the popular press did no good by bandying around the term "flying saucers". They tended to treat "flying saucers" as a homogeneous class, if one fake flying saucer photograph was exposed then all were explained away.

He had a word to say on the terminology used regarding UFO's and to clarify what is meant, he proposed three classes of UFO reports.

- a) Definitely unidentified.
- b) Questionable, unidentified, but probably of no great interest.
- c) Objects of definite interest in their own right, objects for which we might like to use the term "Flying saucer", but which has been so commonly used by the popular press, that something more serious and appropriate is called for.

Short of catching your "Flying saucer" and tying it down to be hit with a hammer to see if it goes 'thud', 'clang' or 'fizz' you have two ways to investigate. The scientific way, going through experiment by statistics etc., and the historian's way, going through reports to see if it is consistent with previous experience.

How then are we to properly investigate the reports as they come in. The ideal would be to have a magnificently equipped flying squad, armed with helicopters, cars, recording gear etc., and ready to go at any hour of the day or night to the scene of a report, but this was something which was obviously out of the reach of a purely amateur organisation.

Mr Durham suggested that the first priority should be to get a record of every report somewhere, somehow, and this should reach the Central Information Officer of B.U.F.O.R.A. as soon as possible to extract the information which is interesting.

Thirdly, the important cases should be followed up to the maximum degree so that every piece of information has been gathered, and an assessment can be made of the report to the extent of:

- a) The report is obviously a known thing.
- b) All the relevant facts have been taken down that can reasonably be expected.

The Cambridge group preferred to interview wherever possibly and let the witness tell or write the story in his own words. Some points may be overlooked if an "income tax" type sighting form is thrust before the witness. All reports are then filed and checked to see if there is any pattern. For instance, a previously held "explained" report may have bearing on the new report. All investigators should be familiar with all known aerial phenomena, and this calls for some research on their part.

Experts in such fields as meteorology should be called in to improve our knowledge of such things as temperature inversions, sun dogs parhelia etc. A recent American journal "Aviation & Space Technology" gave space to a quite detailed article "Plasma Theory may explain many U.F.O.'s".

Ball lightning is a phenomena which may account for many sighting reports and may be connected with certain luminous discharge from tornado's according to a recent article in "Science". Here again the descriptions tally with many sighting reports, especially when the characteristic dark funnel of a tornado does not quite reach the ground. A discharge induced in the whirling vortex often appears as balls of fire ejected from the lower end.

"Angel hair" is also a possible by-product of this type of tornado. all manner of debris is sucked up into the whirling vortex and the various reactions with high voltage lightning may concoct a weird variety of substances, (a very rough analogy is demonstrated with the making of the fair ground "Candyfloss" where a sugary syrup is poured into a high speed rotating nozzle and is flung out as a fine cobwebby filament and collected and wound on to a stick into the familiar cotton-wool bundle beloved of children). A feature of "Angel hair" seems to be its ability to dissolve or evaporate quickly when handled.

To sum up, Mr Durham said there was a need to publish our findings in such a way as to make the right impression in the places that matter. It was no use just filing our reports and forgetting them. If we have something to say it must be presented in a clear workmanlike manner, factual and to the point. At the moment there were four possible contenders for a journal to do this. They were the British "Flying Saucer Review", the B.U.F.O.R.A. Journal", the B.U.F.O.R.A. Information Co-ordinators Newsletter and the Isle of Wight's Monthly "UFOLOG".

The publication would present to the largely uninformed press and the general public, information which they sadly need.

Mr Durham emerged as a bright light in a world of U.F.O. researchers who tend to say rather than do. He was warmly applauded.



Dr. Edward U. Condon.

The scientific UFO investigation project arranged by the AF at Colorado University began preliminary operations early in November. Headed by Dr. Edward U. Condon, noted physicist and former Director of the Bureau of Standards, the project scientists are working out investigative methods and selecting UFO evidence from authoritative sources, including NICAP.

If this project is carried out as an independent probe, as the AF has stated it will be, this could emerge as the most important development since the first official UFO reports in World War II.

According to the official agreement with the University of Colorado, Dr. Condon will be free to make the project's findings public - even if they conclude that the UFOs are real, contrary to AF views.

Sources at the university have assured NICAP that no stones will be left unturned in regard to obtaining all significant information from the Air Force. The cases listed as "explained" by the Air Force will be spot checked where there is any reason to suspect the explanations are not valid. The group will by no means rely solely on Air Force reports, and has expressed a desire to examine the best cases NICAP can provide.

NICAP has pledged full co-operation with the Condon group, and steps are underway to make sighting data and other materials available to the investigators starting in November. Preliminary meetings with Colorado representatives who are establishing contact with all reliable sources of information, have convinced us that the university

scientists have plans for a thorough and probing review of the facts.

Principal investigators at the university include Dr. Franklin Roach, astrophysicist and Dr. Stuart W. Cook, head of the psychology department. Project co-ordinator is Robert J. Low, Assistant Dean of the graduate school. Other scientists at the university will participate on a half-time basis. (See separate biographies).

Dr. Condon quoted as being a "UFO agnostic" has a reputation for outspokenness, as well as a considerable scientific reputation. His choice to head the study, people on both sides of the question agree, was ideal to forestall any suggestion that the program would only be a "whitewash". To the contrary all indications are that Dr. Condon has been given a very free hand to investigate when and where he likes and to say what he pleases.

Other scientists also have been "agnostics" or even vehement in sharp criticism of UFO reports and any one who accepts them- only to become convinced after a detailed, careful study of verified reports by highly qualified observers. It is not unreasonable to believe Dr. Condon and his scientific colleagues will also be soberly impressed with the massive evidence on record.

In press interviews following announcement of the project, Dr. Condon showed some knowledge of the subject and awareness of some of the scientific problems which might be encountered. In response to newsmen's questions, he stated that in electro-magnetic effect cases engineers would be sent to study the affected devices. He also was aware of sightings in Antarctica last Summer in which it was reported that magnetometers were affected while a UFO was observed and photographed.

To further assure that accurate scientific methods have been used, the National Academy of Science has agreed to have a committee review Dr. Condon's report prior to publication.

To finance the scientific project the AF has approved a \$300,000 research agreement, with indications that more would be provided if necessary.

The University of Colorado grant is a direct outgrowth of Congressional and Air Force moves which began more than a year ago. Shortly after the Aug./Sept. 1965 wave of UFO sightings primarily in the mid-west, the Air Force set up a special panel of its permanent Scientific Advisory Board to look into Project Bluebook's resources and methods of investigation, and to suggest improvements.

While the panel met on Feb. 3, 1966, its report dated "March 1966" was not made public until after the March wave of sightings had stirred up sufficient interest among Congressmen to warrant hearing by the House Armed Services Committee on April 5. The hearings

followed heavy pressure from the nation's press and from such influential persons as House Minority Leader Gerald Ford (R. Mich.)

The Secretary of the Air Force submitted to the Committee the panel's recommendation that "contracts be negotiated with a few selected universities to provide scientific teams to investigate promptly and in depth certain selected sightings of UFO's".

During the 15-month study, the Colorado project will not deal directly with the public since it is not set up to handle voluminous correspondence. Also, it could not be expected to pass judgement or individual sightings through the period of investigation and review.

Project Blue Book will remain in operation, with copies of all their reports going routinely to the university scientists. No interim reports are anticipated, though indications are that the exact methods and procedures of the scientific team have not been decided at this time.

Since the Colorado project is presently in a formative stage, we will report more scientific details as they are learned.

COLORADO UFO INVESTIGATORS

Edward U. Condon, PhD 1926, University Of California, Director of UFO project. Physicist. Director of National Bureau of Standards 1945-51. Professor of physics, fellow joint institute for laboratory astrophysics, Univ. of Colorado, 1963 -----.

Robert Low, PhD. Assistant Dean of graduate school, University of Colorado. UFO Project Co-ordinator.

Stuart W. Cook, PhD 1938, Univ. of Minnesota. Psychologist. Chairman of psychology department, Univ. of Colorado.

Franklin Roach PhD. Astrophysicist. Acting Director of Aeronomy laboratories. National Bureau of Standards Environmental Science Services Administration. Specialist in astronomical spectroscopy and upper atmospheric physics.

William A Scott. PhD. 1954. Michigan State University, Social psychologist. Professor of psychology. Univ. of Colorado. 1962-----.

David R. Saunders, PhD 1950, University of Illinois. Professor of psychology. University of Colorado. Former head of Personality Research, Educational Testing Service. Speciality: Methodology of personality measurement.

confused state. He was taken to a local medical clinic for observation and apparently he had an unusual number of fingers, whether more or less than the normal is not clear. He was dressed in a one-piece suit which defied all efforts to remove it by the hospital staff. Eventually it was removed with the aid of metal shears, it consisted of an extremely tough material. A bracelet on one of the mans wrists was removed after which he immediately died. The story continues that a post-mortem examination revealed significant differences in the arrangement of both his internal organs and his circulatory system, which was said to follow a spiral path round his body.

Suddenly, the hospital was sealed off by authorities who placed guards at the entrances. No-one was allowed in or out of the bay where the body lay. Some time afterwards a lorry arrived complete with a refrigerated container, all heavily guarded. The lorry eventually left with its strange cargo and according to the report the container was addressed to a Research Institute in Moscow. The hospital returned to normal and so Mr Szachnowski thought, that was that, a nice sensational story but with a heavy science fiction flavour. However, Mr Szachnowski chanced to meet in London some time afterwards a fellow Pole, who during conversation revealed that he was on the staff of the Gydinia hospital at the time of the strange incident and verified all the details contained in the preceding account!!

Another of Mr Szachnowski's ventures is a regular radio broadcast on a programme called "Panorama" beamed to Eastern Europe by Radio Free Europe. It features unusual phenomena which includes U.F.O. reports. Reports from behind the Iron Curtain include some involving mishaps of jet fighters intercepting U.F.O.'s in the Carpathian mountains. Apparently U.F.O. groups do exist in Eastern Europe although it would seem they have to operate in secret. The authorities also seem to take a serious view as any U.F.O. incident is the scene of much activity on the part of the military.

The current U.F.O. activity of Mr Szachnowski is his proposal to present an International U.F.O. petition to the United Nations, because he regards the U.F.O. question as a serious matter of global importance.

He suggests the setting up of a global network of U.F.O. observers under the organisational supervision of U.N.E.S.C.O. with an international panel of scientists for the study and assessment of reports. He is in the process of obtaining signatures for his petition from U.F.O. groups all over the world.

Mr Szachnowski stayed at the home of your Editor who found him a charming sincere person who has endured much in concentration

camp and was also wounded in Italy during the war. We, as a Society would like to put on record our appreciation of his visit to us, and for making it one of our most interesting meetings,

ANTARCTIC: SIGHTING DISCLOSED IN LONDON

A scientist at a British scientific station near Halley Bay in Antarctica observed and officially reported a UFO on November 20, 1965.

This disclosure, based on official reports of the British Antarctic Survey, was made in the London Daily Telegraph (August 20 1966) by Dr. Anthony Michaelis. Sightings and reported color photographs of UFOs at Argentine, British and Chilean scientific stations just across the Weddell Sea made headlines world-wide in July 1965, followed by a major wave of sightings in the Western Hemisphere in August.

At 1720 (GMT), geologist J. Ross and diesel mechanic B. Porter were approximately 18 miles SW of Bird Rock, returning to Halley Bay, when they noticed a bright circular object in a cloudless sky, approaching from the north east. Porter viewed the UFO through binoculars for a few seconds "before it turned and made off at high speed in a westerly direction".

In the same article, Dr. Michaelis reported that fully one out of every four cases investigated by the Royal Air Force during 1965 were officially labelled "unknown". R.A.F figures for the past three years showed an average of almost 13% unexplained - far higher than comparable figures released by the U.S. Air Force.

During 1965, the R.A.F investigated 56 cases, of which 14 are carried as unexplained. Though no security restrictions were claimed, the R.A.F turned down Dr. Michaelis' request to inspect the 14 cases.

Credit: UFO Investigator.

Available from the United States is a small low cost transmission grating which can be used to determine if UFOs are balls of ionised air, as a new theory suggests. The transmission grating, about the size of a 35mm colour slide will fit into a mans wallet.

If the object when viewed through the grating shows an intense red line rather than a full colour spectrum, then it is a plasma.

Readers interested in obtaining a grating and instructions for its use, should send equivalent of 1 dollar to cover fabrication and mailing costs to: Drs. J.L. Moruzzi/Martin Uran, 579 Lucia Road, Pittsburgh Pa. 15221.

