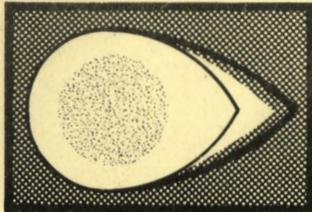
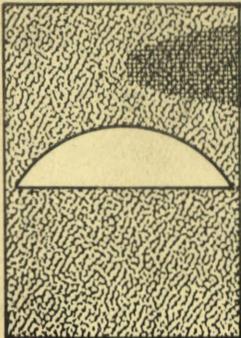
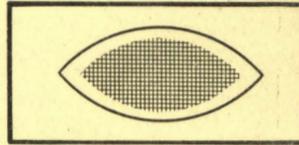
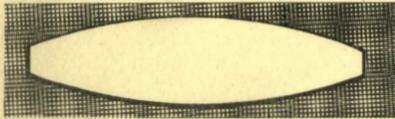
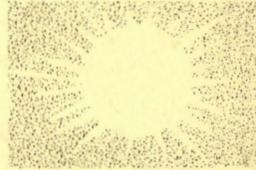
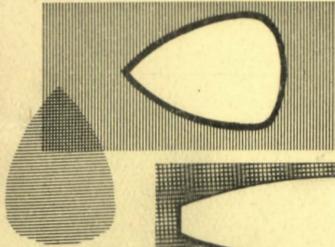
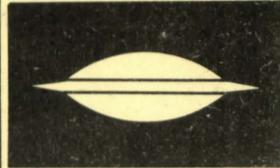
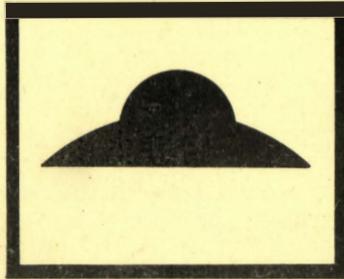
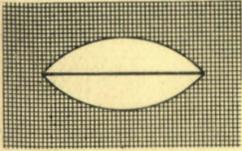


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# SPACE

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

No. 1 1967

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

Volume 4, No.1.

Spring 1967

Editor: D. Downer

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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.

Information about IWUFOIS and its membership may be obtained from:

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EDITORIAL

This issue heralds the new year in which, perhaps the whole subject of UFO investigation may at long last become 'respectable' in the eyes of the scientific fraternity. At last the signs are beginning to appear that indicate a decrease in the feeling of antagonism shown in scientific circles to the whole field of UFO phenomenon. The curt dismissal of the sightings of these objects, that anyone who has studied the available information must feel have some existence, has troubled Ufologists for over twenty years.

Could it be that at last the official circles are beginning to recognise that the large volumes of sighting reports, magazines, books and articles on this perplexing subject are not just figments of the imagination?

Could the petitions and letters to official bodies over the last twenty years at last be finding a way through the webs of red tape?

Perhaps it is that the governments of the West at last think that the public are now ready to receive a few of the facts concerning the visitations to this planet of intelligently controlled vehicles from somewhere out there. Perhaps they feel that now the UFO groups have borne the brunt of attack and ridicule, but have produced a public awareness of the facts, the governments can make announcements about UFO's without serious repercussions.

Man's arrogance has been well illustrated in the fact that it has taken so long for the facts to reach the minds of those in authority, and for these people to recognise the validity of the claims of UFO groups all over the world that something is 'going on' up in our skies. The time may even come when government departments and UFO groups co-operate to solve the riddle!

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You may have noticed that 'Spacelink' now has a new editor. Fred Smith has been producing this journal almost single-handed for over four years, and, as anyone who produces any written material knows, this is no small task. So in order to give Fred a break, I have agreed to edit the journal for a year while he has a well earned rest. Even so, Fred still has the task of printing 'Spacelink', and stapling it together, enough work on its own!

I shall try to follow in Fred's footsteps in producing an interesting and well balanced magazine, but I cannot hope to please everyone! If you have any articles, criticisms, or anything to say, whatever may be your approach to the subject, I shall be very pleased to hear from you. One of the biggest problems is to find sufficient material which is original, to fill the pages. I think one original article is worth many newspaper clippings. It may not seem a very large journal as you skim through its pages, but it still demands an amazing amount of material!

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At a recent meeting of the Isle of Wight U.F.O. Investigation Society, the subject of a talk by our Treasurer, Mr. S. Richards was 'Some Philosophical Implications of U.F.O.'s.' This proved to be very interesting and an original line of thinking on the subject of why any extraterrestrial visitors should come to this planet and communicate with the human race. I felt that it was of such thought-provoking nature that it would be a good article to include in a condensed form in the next issue of 'Spacelink', which is due to appear at the end of June.

There will also be a full report of an alleged landing of 'something' which took place on the Isle of Wight last summer, and which is still under investigation. A brief report appears in the current issue of 'UFOLOG'.

David Downer.

Editor.

PLASMA AND ITS BEHAVIOUR AS AN EXPLANATION FOR UFO'S.

Science is forever probing new boundaries seemingly nearer the ultimate secrets of life and matter, though each step nearer the kernel only reveals a new ultimate. However the knowledge explosion has thrown up new sciences which may explain previously mystifying UFO sightings.

By now most of us are familiar with things like superconductors, and plasmas, hydromagnetodynamics and supercooled fluids are fashionable conversational topics among physicists.

Within an arc discharge a high intensity of ionisation exists. This produces a central region or plasma with a positive space charge and a radial electric field. Under equilibrium conditions the plasma is an almost uniform mixture of gas, drifting ions and electrons, with a very low internal potential gradient or resistance.

When compressed by very strong magnetic fields, plasmas tend to form special shapes (plasmoids). The variety of observed shapes is rich, but often the plasma forms shreds or thin filaments. These filaments often form spirals inside the magnetic field in which the plasma is accelerated.

Under certain conditions the spirals become tighter and are eventually transformed into a great number of rings or plasma whorls. These ring-shaped plasma whorls are super-conducting. One of the properties of a superconductor is that it exhibits very little resistance and therefore permits the circulation of electrical current indefinitely. The superconducting plasma whorls possess enormous electrical potential, which encounters no resistance, and as a result very powerful hydromagnetic shock waves are emitted.

A typical property of superconductors is their impenetrability for external magnetic fields. As the ring-shaped whorls of plasma are superconducting, magnetic fields cannot penetrate them, and they are actually imprisoned in their own magnetic fields (and those of the other neighbouring whorls). That is why a ring-shaped current can remain stable indefinitely and at the same time emit powerful hydromagnetic shock waves, without a supply of energy.

Such ring currents are created high above the earth in the magnetosphere by the interaction of waves of ionised particles from the Sun and the earth's magnetic field. The earth's magnetic lines of force trap the waves of charged particles and cause them

to move in spirals. Under particular conditions the spirals become so tight that huge stable superconducting ring currents are created. The ring currents are not only luminous, but can be heard as they emit humming noises.

A great number of ring currents are often combined in huge luminous cigar shaped fields, but they can also separate and appear as smaller oval shapes or quite small luminous balls. Due to perturbations of the magnetic lines of force they can move nearer to the surface of the earth. Such strange bright lights have been seen by millions of people as UFO's. The shapes reported correspond well to the shapes of super-conducting ring currents. As they are very sensitive to magnetic lines of force, they have often been seen hovering over or moving along powerful electric current wires. When following the magnetic lines of force of the earth, they will often move in spirals; to an observer on the earth, the path will look like a zigzag line. They will also tend to move along certain geographical lines due to deposits of magnetic material in the earth (orthoteny).

The UFO's often change colour when altering speed. This is because a magnetic field is able to vary the energy of quantum levels and hence the frequency of emitted light. Many other strange phenomena accompany the UFO's. The strong hydromagnetism gives magneto-optic effects-reflection and absorption, so that the ring currents can look solid and metallic. Also magneto-acoustic effects are common. In the superconducting ring currents the electrons are in a coherent state of motion thus producing coherent electro-magnetic waves, as well as hydromagnetic shock waves with the same frequencies as acoustic waves.

Like sonic and ultrasonic shock waves, the hydro-magnetic shock waves are capable of giving rise to compression and rarefaction of particles. As the energy of electrons is related to their density, when the density of the electrons in a metal is disturbed, the distribution of the energies is also disturbed. Electric currents will be stopped, causing blackouts of electric powered machines and instruments. To re-establish the equilibrium distribution, a certain relaxation time is required, after which the electric power devices will resume working as if nothing had happened. Such blackouts are some of the most frequently reported effects of UFO's.

So it is that the applications of our own science have brought in their train mysterious but natural phenomena which have probably been responsible for many UFO reports. Just how

many UFO sightings can be explained on this basis, however, is a subject for conjecture.

End.

By George Marsh, adapted from an article by Hans Lauritsen.

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#### IS LIFE EVOLVING ON JUPITER?

LIFE may be evolving on another planet, but it is not Mars or Venus. It is Jupiter.

Slim, tentative evidence points to a chemical evolution toward life on Jupiter - the same slow process that took place on the primitive earth several billion years ago.

What forms this life might take is beyond guess because of the harsh climate on Jupiter, largest planet in the solar system and more than five times farther removed from the sun than is earth.

The possibility of the synthesis of pre-life chemicals on Jupiter is suggested by Dr. Robert Jastrow, director of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies, New York.

Jupiter's atmosphere, he says, is rich in the basic elements of all living matter: carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen. They may form an atmosphere of methane gas or hydrocyanic acid, the same kind of atmosphere believed to have covered the early earth.

Water, the necessary medium for molecules to collide and chemically unite, is also present.

Spectral studies of the sluggish gases surrounding Jupiter suggest it may be the same kind of primordial "soup" that was the matrix for precursor life forms in the Ancient Ocean of Earth.

"The forms of life we can't guess", says Dr. Jastrow. "It will take a five-year round trip (by men in a spaceship) to find out and this is many decades off".

Jupiter is not only remote but guarded by a whirling belt of asteroids - huge boulders orbiting the sun between earth and Jupiter - that might forever bar access to the planet.

Dr. Jastrow suggests the rise of radically different life forms on Jupiter because it is extremely hot, far too hot to permit life as known on earth.

The planet is radiating from its surface "primitive gravitational heat" with four times the energy of the incoming solar energy. Previously this prompted astronomers to think Jupiter might have a thermonuclear core like stars.

Jupiter may now be at the cooling stage of earth 3,500 million years ago and complex forces of chemical evolution may be at work to populate the planet with myriad life forms, none of them similar to earth's.

Credit: New Scientist.

End.

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#### A SPACE SHIP FLIES OVER RIO TURBIO AND IS SEEN BY SANTA CRUZ

Much comment was provoked among the population of Rio Turbo by the appearance of a strange space object which remained stationary in the sky for three minutes, then disappeared rapidly. The phenomenon was observed by the population and by some officials and passed over on Wednesday, April 20th. at approximately 9.50 p.m.

According to those who saw the phenomenon, the object radiated an intense white light, was of spectacular size, and was travelling west to east. At one moment during its travels, it made a 90 degree turn, and then took off at high speed to the south.

The time the flying saucer remained stationary in the sky was, as stated around three minutes, and according to the described characteristics gave the impression of being a large space ship, like a floating city.

Credit:- 'La Razon', April 27th., 1966.

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The next issue will feature a further article about plasma discharges and their possible relationships with UFO phenomena.

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DOES ANTIMATTER FALL UPWARDS?

All matter attracts all other matter because of gravitation; but what about antimatter? Is there, by any chance, a repulsive force between matter and antimatter so that anti-particles, for instance, fall upwards in the Earth's gravity? The first fruits of an experiment designed to find an answer emerged last week at a meeting of the American Physical Society held in Stanford University. While the most important part of the experiment remains to be done, Professor William Fairbank and Dr. Fred Witteborn of Stanford's physics department have shown that it should now be feasible; for they have achieved the difficult task of measuring directly the gravitational pull of an electron. Their preliminary results indicate that a freely falling electron weighs the same as an electron bound in a metal. The next step is to design a suitable positron source to repeat the experiment on the electron's antiparticle.

Because the electric forces upon electrons are much greater than the gravitational ones, the researchers carried out the experiment inside a two-inch copper tube. A ten-foot-long superconducting magnet round this tube aligned the electrons and confined them to the centre of the tube. The gravitational force could be measured either by finding the electric field needed to stop a freely falling electron from accelerating, or by projecting electrons upwards from the bottom of the tube and measuring the flight times of those few that had just, and only just, enough energy to reach the detector at the top. Only about one in a billion electrons was slow enough to make this latter measurement feasible.

The apparatus makes it possible to work with electron energies as low as a ten-billionth of an electron volt. But the observations on positrons are expected to be more difficult partly because it is not easy to produce low-energy positrons.

Credit: New Scientist.

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THE FARMER AND THE SAUCER IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

"I had just looked at my watch and it was 7 minutes to midnight when I saw what I thought was the biggest falling star I had ever seen coming straight down about a mile away ... It was as three times as large as any I had ever seen".

So began the story of a young Western Australian farmer who recently came face to face with the unbelievable - a flying craft which seemed to come from another world.

The story, told by Ord cotton farmer Philip Johnson bears striking similarities to those Americans Barney and Betty Hill, whose eerie experiences were documented last month. It is an amazing story, told in plain, straightforward way.

The Date ... August 14th, 1966.

The Place .. A cotton farm Kununurra, West Australia.

Philip Johnson, working a bulldozer at night to avoid the heat, had paused for a midnight snack, when he first saw the bright light.

"The light was too big for a falling star. It slowed down and dropped closer to earth and then stopped.

"It seemed to have a string of reddish lights behind it, and these went out when it stopped, but the white light stayed on.

"I got as far from it as I could on the dozer, because I was a bit scared, I didn't know what it was.

"The light seemed to go behind a hill, so I turned the dozer lights out, and sat down to eat my snack.

"Then I saw the light come slowly up over the hill. It seemed to focus on me.

"It got brighter and brighter, like a welding light until I couldn't look at it any more.

"When I looked down I seemed to be covered in some sort of moonlight glow, lighting me and the dozer all round me.

"The moon had not come up.

"I was really scared and I felt like crawling under the dozer to hide. The light went out and four red-coloured pilot lights seemed to come toward me and then turn away toward the next farm. They were about 40 ft. apart.

"Then the white light came on again, brighter than ever. It lit up the whole field, like bright moonlight, hovering about 200 yards away for four or five minutes.

"Then it slowly rose up and banked and straightened out and I saw three or four sets of white vapour trails coming out from it and I got a good view of it outlined against the starry

sky.

"It was at least twice as long as our shed - 120 ft. to 160 ft. long, but only 6 ft. to 8 ft. high, when side on, then it slowly drove off and disappeared.

"Half an hour later the craft was back, I saw three red lights and a vague shape, rather ghostly, about 600 ft. in the air - the height the drop duster planes fly at.

"It moved slowly round the valley, and finally about 2 o'clock, settled over in the mountains about six or seven miles away.

"A string of reddish lights and the bright, white light came on so I could see it, and stayed until dawn, and then disappeared.

Severely shaken by his experience, Johnston drove home and told his mother, Mrs. Beverly Johnston. Later he reported it to the police.

He believed that this was the end of the affair.

But the following night the craft re-appeared, this time closer than before.

Here the story is taken up by Mrs. Beverly Johnston.

"We were all fast asleep when there was a screech of brakes outside, waking us suddenly." she writes.

"It was Philip. 'I've seen the spaceship again' he said, and I've smashed my finger up.'

"We all jumped out of bed, got a flash camera and piled into the cars.

"Philip's finger had had the nail torn off, and I was trying to fix it with bandages and sticking plaster as we went.

"We charged along at about 70 miles an hour over rough roads, flying from bump to bump.

"About 6 miles out of town, off to our left, we sighted a bright white light in the bush.

"It could have been a tractor doing an all-night shift, so we didn't stop, but charged on in the direction Philip had seen the thing earlier.

"Unfortunately, when we got there, we saw nothing.

"Disappointed, we went back to the place where the White light had been. There was nothing there either, only bush and no cotton fields.

"Some friends had also jumped out of bed and followed, well behind, in other cars.

"They also saw the bright white light and one of them

said she saw a string of yellowish lights along side of it".

'Philip explained: "About a quarter to 10, I was coming back to town, because I had cut my finger badly on the harrows, and it needed attention.

"I was travelling about 30 miles an hour when I caught sight of the white light coming toward me from about a quarter of a mile away.

"It appeared very suddenly, and I got quite a fright.

"I know where it was and I thought it might be the saucer, so I stopped the car and shone the new torch in the direction, without getting out of the car.

"At this time it was only about 100 yards away from me, moving slowly, parallel to the road.

"I don't know what made me think this, but it seemed to be deliberately low as if to avoid detection.

"My torch lit it up quite well. It was at least 160 to 180 feet long, and about 6 to 8 feet high of shining metal.

"It was travelling very slowly when I first shone the torch on it, and quite silently.

"The rear lights went out, there was a faint swish and it accelerated to about five miles an hour.

"I kept shining the torch right along its length, because it stayed about 100 yards away from me for quite some time.

"I could see two doors, many windows and what looked like a front window or windscreen.

"After some time it gave another swish and the rear jet brightened quite a bit, and then it increased speed to about 15 miles an hour and slid beyond the reach of my torch beam and disappeared.

"The whole thing lasted about 3 or 4 minutes, I think, but it left me quite shaken".

Johnson reported the new sighting to the police, and it became the centre of local heated speculation.

"A lot of people were sceptical" Mrs. Johnston said, "They thought it might be a hoax and they said so.

"But a lot of other people realised that it was not a hoax, and quite a few came forward and told Philip that they had also seen the lights and things, but they were afraid to say anything about it for fear of being laughed at.

"It took Philip to set it off."

The craft seen by Philip Johnston was not the same as that recalled by Betty and Barney Hill under hypnosis.

The Hills said they saw "an enormous disc, like a huge pancake". Philip Johnston said he saw a long, fairly slender craft. However, the two "ships" had a great deal in common. Both shone with a brilliant white light, both moved silently and both were lined up with windows.

Johnston who wrote down details of his experience immediately afterwards, could not have seen the account of the Hills ordeal at that time.

It had not been published anywhere.

End.

Sun Herald. Nov. 7th, 1966.

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#### FLYING SAUCERS - NOW TOP SCIENTISTS SEEM CONVINCED

Flying saucers are about to become respectable. After years of orthodox scientific scorn, NASA, the American space agency, may soon co-operate in a major investigation into the phenomenon of unidentified flying objects.

The movement inside NASA to place the rich resources of the agency behind such a study is partly heretical, wholly anonymous and aware that most established physicists would still rather endorse the practice of table tapping than admit a serious interest in the existence of strange machines in the sky.

But an impressive nucleus of respected scientific talent is now prodding NASA into action. This group is led by Dr. J. Allen Hynek, an astrophysicist from North Western University, near Chicago, and the official consultant to the U.S. Air Force on UFO's.

For almost two decades Dr. Hynek was a leading member of the special scientific establishment inclined to dismiss the UFO phenomenon as a product of a gaudy and indisciplined public imagination. Today he is so impressed with the enormous collection of testimony from reliable witnesses that he has begun to organise an international association of responsible scientists to assemble and analyse evidence on flying saucers from all over the world.

'I've called the group the Invisible College,' Dr. Hynek said. 'It's very much like the early days of the Royal Society in England when it was not too savoury to admit an interest in science.'

Membership of the Invisible College is limited to those educated at least up to the standard of Doctor of Philosophy, and a member of prominent British astronomers and physicists all too shy to reveal their names for publication have been admitted. Backed by this multilingual cluster of talent and openly supported by Dr. James McDonald of the Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Hynek wants action on a national scale now - rather than wait 15 months for the result of an investigation into UFO's now being conducted at the University of Colorado.

And the action that he most urgently wants is for NASA to use its superlative spacetrack network to monitor and document the entry of mysterious objects into the earth's atmosphere.

Up to now, everything that flashed on to the space-track screens has been classified top secret, unavailable even to serious scientists. But on occasions this secrecy has been breached.

In April, 1964, two indiscreet radar technicians at Cape Kennedy leaked the story of how they saw four UFO's in pursuit of an unmanned Gemini space capsule. And in January, 1961 it was reliably reported that the Cape's automatic tracking gear locked on to a mysterious object which was apparently following a Polaris missile over the south Atlantic. In June 1965 Astronaut Ed White spotted and photographed an alien, egg shaped intruder with protruding arms. It has never been identified.

Hynek is convinced that NASA is sitting on a number of similar sightings, and that if its screens could be made available to independent scientists, the findings might be sensational. Now NASA seems to be moving Hynek's way. 'Two years ago, most of us regarded UFO's as a branch of witchcraft - one of the foibles of modern man' a NASA scientist said. 'But so many reputable people have expressed interest in confidence to NASA that I would not be in the least surprised to see the space agency begin to work on a UFO study contract within the next 12 months.'

Credit: Express.

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THIS ARTICLE APPEARED BEFORE IPC TOOK OVER SPUTNIK.

RIDDLE OF THE DISCS FROM OUTER SPACE

Russian archaeologists are puzzled over a remarkable collection of stone discs, thousands of years old, found in the mountains bordering China and Tibet.

So hard is it to explain them in terms of earthly experience that the archaeologists do not rule out the possibility that the discs may have come from outer space.

A total of 716 discs like stone age 'gramophone records' have been picked up in recent years by men exploring caves in the Bayan-Kara-Ula mountain range, reports the Soviet Union's new English language magazine 'Sputnik'.

Each disc has a central hole and irregular grooves spiralling out to the edge, but the report says that the grooves are not sound tracks. It is thought that they are some form of ancient writing, but scientists have so far failed to decipher them.

Chinese archaeologists estimate that the discs are about 12,000 years old, but have made no headway at all in trying to explain their purpose or how they came to be in the caves.

The Russians, who have examined some of the discs in a Moscow laboratory, claim to have made two important discoveries. One is that the discs contain traces of metal - particularly cobalt.

The second discovery, according to Vyacheslav Zaitsev, author of the Sputnik report, is that the discs when scraped free of rock particles 'vibrate' as if they carried an electric charge . . . .'

Zaitsev, who has spent 30 years collecting evidence that intelligent beings from outer space have had contact with the earth, believes that the discs may give substance to ancient Chinese legends of 'small, gaunt, yellow-faced men who came down from the clouds' many centuries ago. 'In some of the Bayan-Kara-Ula caves,' he writes, 'archaeologists and spelaeologists have found 12,000-year-old vestiges of graves and skeletons. The remains belong to human beings with huge craniums and underdeveloped skeletons.

'The Chinese expeditions which discovered the burial grounds reported they had found ' an extinct species of ape', adds Zaitsev. 'But so far as is known apes do not bury each other in graves, or write hieroglyphic symbols on stone discs'.

Credit: Sunday Express. Feb. 12th, 1967.

SOCIETY'S "LOOK INTO SPACE" EXHIBITION

Vivid fluorescent posters displayed at strategic points throughout the Isle of Wight during early February heralded an event which started off, in the planning stage, as a normal monthly-evening affair with the "faithful few" in attendance.

It developed rapidly into a full scale exhibition scheduled to last a whole day. It was ably stage-managed by artist Peter Wrigglesworth who took the bit between his teeth and shocked us all by the amount of work he had created, with but a bare month left in which to do it all!

Fortunately and perhaps uniquely, the Isle of Wight Society boasts an extraordinary number of artists among its members, and with the inventive characteristic of such types, they waded into their various tasks with a burst of enthusiasm which amazed even themselves. Having persuaded the treasurer to loosen the purse strings (even he seemed enthusiastic!) the arrangements, materials and advertising were quickly organised, and as the date crept up on us lights burned much midnight oil in workshops, over kitchen tables and bedrooms as the members put the final touches to their various exhibits.

The Press and T.V. had been invited in force and the thought of a fiasco, should the exhibition not be ready, loomed in everyone's mind! The day finally dawned; the Unitarian Hall in Newport's High Street had resounded for most of the preceding night with hammering, sawing, and sundry other noises, plus occasional laughter.

The final quarter of an hour was sheer panic! The lady members made frantic noises in the kitchen; the main floor area was a little of paper, string, pots of paint, boxes, ladders, and members dashing about with distraught faces. Then suddenly at ten thirty, miraculously, it was ready! All the odds and ends disappeared under benches and The Isle of Wight UFO Investigation Society's "Look into Space" was born.

A TOUR OF THE EXHIBITION

A splash of colour with the aims of the Society prominently displayed in bold lettering greeted the visitor at the hall entrance. A large map, designed and made by Pat Smith featured all known UFO groups in the British Isles, coloured pins and flags marking their location. Adjacent was an information booth manned by Pat Smith who sold books, operated a flying

saucer model, and attended to many other tasks in a professional way. Even she didn't realise how much she knew about UFOs!

Opposite the information booth was an impressive exhibit of a telescope with fully automatic equatorial mount, made by Phil Wilson, which has taken some 10 years' effort so far to build. Needless to say he was urged to complete it as soon as possible! (The telescope was indicative of the section of the exhibition representing man's looking "out" into space. Whilst the remainder linked this "look out" with the evidence suggesting traffic in the other direction, in other words UFO evidence).

Continuing our tour, the next stand demonstrated the various principles of telescope making with actual examples of mirrors being ground, diagrams of testing for accuracy etc. David Downer manned this stand with his customary knowledgeable enthusiasm.

A most impressive series of backdrops supported all the exhibits - humour being well displayed by the cartooning of Alan Goodburn.

The Solar System was impressively shown by means of scale models of the planets suspended against a scale backdrop of a portion of the Sun's disc. Len Cramp our President was responsible for this much admired exhibit. Another impressive model in this section was a 1/12 scale model of a 45' diameter satellite tracking aerial built at the Plessey Radar establishment at Cowes. We are indebted for the loan of this most modern example of man's equipment for looking "out".

The vehicles and probes man is using to explore space comprised the next section, with models paintings and photographs. Completing this exhibit was a large scale model of the Westland Aircraft "Black Arrow" research rocket, a two stage vehicle built on the Island. Again the co-operation of the manufacturers was much appreciated.

The Lunar Scoreboard was easily the most ambitious single-handed effort in the whole show. Large photoprints of some of the latest pictures of the Moon's surface loaned by the American Embassy were grouped round a large Moon map. An array of push buttons with explanatory notes alongside linked the photos with the appropriate area on the Moon map by illuminated spots. It was a great favourite with everyone. John Feakins designed and made this item and it is hoped to bring it up to date as the Moon exploration continues. Len Cramp built the accompanying Moonscape panoramic model showing a view from one of the craters of the Moon at Earthrise.

At this point one was confronted by a large painting of the "Humanoids", a skilfully executed work comprising the four main types of humanlike beings alleged to have emerged from landed UFOs. Pat Downer was the artist. This formed the link to the second half of the exhibition on UFO evidence. A large painting by Len Cramp of a "saucer" hovering in a Lunar crater and featured as a frontispiece in 'Piece for a Jigsaw' brought many admiring comments and even offers to buy!

A series of free-standing frames with bright coloured backgrounds displayed UFO photographs and newspaper cuttings. Overhead was hung a four foot long model of a cigar-shaped mother ship complete with a mobile showing scout ships. Marcus Cornelius was the creator of this most original model. Kathleen Smith designed and made a scale map of the Island on which she pinpointed all the UFO reports received since the Society's foundation. These numbered some 40 incidents in all parts of the Island.

Len Cramp again demonstrated his modelling skill with three dimensional models of craters alleged to have been made by UFO's, and yet another fascinating working model of a flying saucer which gathered up debris on its undersurface as it took off and released it as it gained height.

One could now relax over a cup of tea ably served by the lady members, or watch a film show in an adjoining room.

Members were kept busy the whole day, the climax being provided by the visit of the B.B.C.'s film unit. Numerous press photographers and reporters kept members talking. The resulting TV item appeared two days later in 'South Today'. The press coverage was excellent and good photographs complemented interesting articles. Some 400 people attended, and its success has virtually ensured its being an annual event.

End.

F. W. Smith.

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THE ACCURACY OF THE ANCIENTS

Alignments of stones that were set up in neolithic times in Britain have already been related to the movements of the Sun and Moon. To establish this finding, it has only been necessary to show that a statistically significant number of alignments pointed, within less than a degree, to the extreme northerly and southerly rising and setting points of these two bodies. Professor Alexander Thom has now published evidence that the megalithic astronomers were aware of a periodic component of the Moon's motion which amounts to only 9' of arc (declination) each way.

The Moon's declination - angular distance from the celestial equator - swings north and south of the Sun by about 5° 9'. This angle is the inclination of the Moon's orbit to the plane of the Earth's orbit. Superimposed on this major movement is a "ripple" with a period of 173.3 days and an amplitude of 9' of arc. A sufficiently accurate observation of, say, the most northerly direction in which the Moon rises, will be perturbed by this small variation.

Professor Thom draws attention to some megalithic sites which seem to enshrine observations of different phases of the "ripple". A site he describes in detail is Fowlis Wester, in Perthshire. From the centre of a stone ellipse, a sighting line past the right hand edge of a prominent outlying stone leads the eye to the intersection of a distant peak (Creag no Criche) with the nearer horizon. When the upper limb of the Moon grazes the point so defined, the Moon's declination (allowing for refraction and parallax) is 29° 3'. This was the maximum of lunar declination in 1700 BC, Thom calculates, if the "ripple" is neglected. Now, at times when the ripple added its greatest positive contribution to the declination, the observer would have to stand outside the ellipse, some distance to the east. There is, in fact, a large stone positioned so as to give a 10' adjustment - surprisingly close to the required figure. Professor Thom describes three other sites where very distant objects appear to have been employed to the same effect.

End.

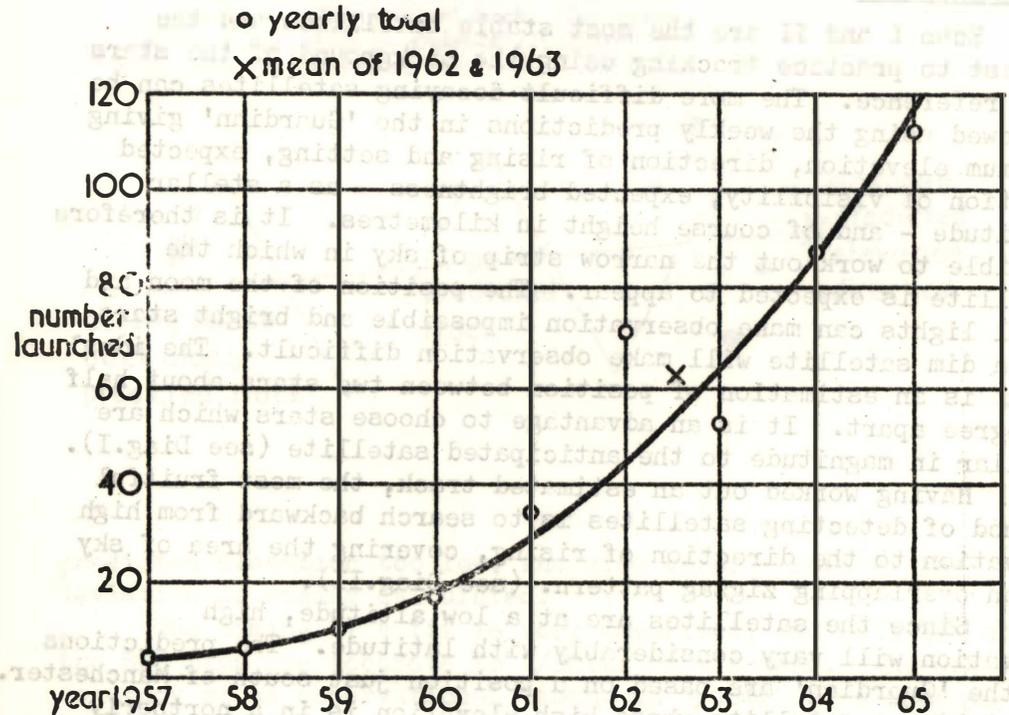
Credit: New Scientist.

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SATELLITE OBSERVING FOR AMATEURS

(The following article describes how amateurs may track some of the many satellites that are in orbit. The method of making accurate observations is of particular interest to ufologists, as scientific observation of UFO's demands a similar accuracy in reporting UFO positions so that they may be checked against satellite predictions, etc. It is also of interest to note the large number of 'bits and pieces' that are in orbit. Editor).

The observation of satellites, particularly in their last stages of orbit, is beginning to answer many questions about the earth with astonishing precision. Among these are questions about the extent of the earth's atmosphere, and what are its variations between day and night. What variations are caused by the lunar cycle and the eleven-year solar cycle; what is its behaviour under the impact of radiation from a sudden flare on the sun; and whether the atmosphere rotates at the same speed as the earth.



DIAG. 3 YEARLY NUMBER OF SATELLITE LAUNCHINGS

Many satellites must be observed during the last months of their life when they are closest to the earth to relate atmospheric conditions to external cycles. Amateurs self-equipped with binoculars, stop-watch and a star atlas play a large part on an international scale in compiling useful information for scientists studying orbital analysis.

More than a thousand satellites, rocket bodies and other fragments (see Diag. 3) are orbiting the earth, and obviously not all these can be consistently observed. However, enough is known about some of them to predict within a minute or two each way where and when a satellite will appear.

In Britain the information collecting, predicting and computing centre is the Radio and Space Research Station, Slough, and orbital Analysis takes place at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough. These two stations work internationally and decide which satellites have importance and priority of observation.

#### How to Observe

Echo I and II are the most stable satellites and the easiest to practice tracking using the background of the stars as a reference. The more difficult decaying satellites can be followed using the weekly predictions in the 'Guardian' giving maximum elevation, direction of rising and setting, expected duration of visibility, expected brightness - as a stellar magnitude - and of course height in kilometres. It is therefore possible to work out the narrow strip of sky in which the satellite is expected to appear. The position of the moon and local lights can make observation impossible and bright stars and a dim satellite will make observation difficult. The ideal 'fix' is an estimation of position between two stars about half a degree apart. It is an advantage to choose stars which are similar in magnitude to the anticipated satellite (see Diag.I).

Having worked out an estimated track, the most fruitful method of detecting satellites is to search backward from high elevation to the direction of rising, covering the area of sky in an overlapping zigzag pattern. (see Diag.II).

Since the satellites are at a low altitude, high elevation will vary considerably with latitude. The predictions in the 'Guardian' are based on a position just south of Manchester. So, taking a satellite whose high elevation is in a northerly direction, those observing north of Manchester will find the

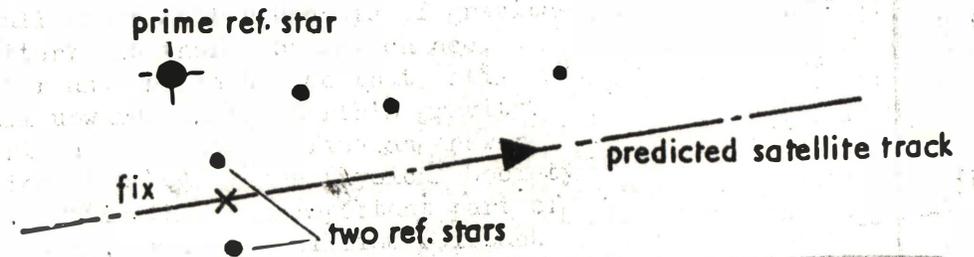
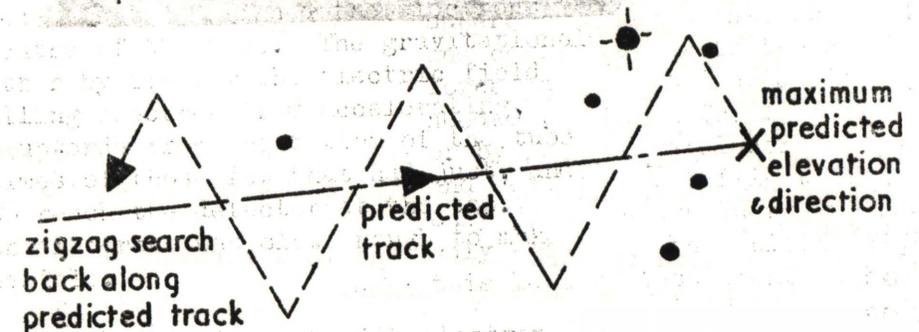


Diagram 1: The observation is timed as the satellite passes between the two reference stars whose position is noted in relation to a major constellation. The satellite position is related to the two reference stars—in this case "two fifths of the way down." Considerable accuracy is possible in making estimates of this kind.

Diagram 2: Search back along the band in the sky containing the predicted track. The sweep of the zigzag needs to embrace 22½ degrees at the predicted direction of rising.



predicted elevation too low, and vice versa. However the deviation is easily calculated.

The timing of a fix is very important, and both TIM and the BBC pips are accurate to 1/20th. of a second. The desired accuracy of an observational timing is 1/10th. of a second, leaving little room for error, so accuracy of the stopwatch is essential.

Recording Observations

The acceptable tolerances of an observation are half a second in time and 2/6th of a degree in position. The collecting authority can only accept fixes in standard form, i.e. right ascension and declination. Using 'Norton's Star Atlas' it is possible to translate a descriptive position into right ascension and declination to within 1/10th of a degree. It is important to include both the time standard of each observation and the epoch of the star atlas used. Also the Ordnance Survey reference of the observation station is needed.

At first, it will be found quite difficult to locate even the brightest satellite, but with persistence comes increased success. There is something curiously satisfying about working out the path of a satellite, and then observing it, at the same time making accurate notes on its position, etc.

All the accurate information that the amateur can gather is not only useful, but indispensable for orbit analysis. Each observation is of value, and there are by no means enough regular or reliable observers in Britain.

Anyone who feels he has reached a good standard of accuracy should send a series of trial observations to:

The Satellite Orbits Group,  
Radio & Space Research Station,  
Slough, Bucks.,

asking for an evaluation. Once established observers will receive the official predictions, and can then dispense with the weekly 'Guardian' version.

Article condensed by Mark Holden and is a version of an article in the 'Guardian' by Anthony Tucker.

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A CRY FROM THE HEART - ARE WE WORTHY OF BEING VISITED?

If you tell people that we are constantly being visited by craft from highly civilised beings in the Universe, you will often meet the question 'Then why don't they contact us?'

Then the question is asked why all the craft seem to land in remote places, and do not attempt to contact governments. But why should they?

Perhaps they could offer us help to solve some of the world's problems. If they did, would man listen? Or would he

plot to try and acquire their secrets for his own profit?

Everywhere in the world, man spends his energies to find ways to outwit and out-do his fellow man in order to attain a higher social position, even in the home.

At work, each person is not interested in helping others but in trying to impress everyone that he is the most important person, so that his position will improve at the expense of others, if necessary.

If any one nation of the world were contacted, would it not hide the fact from other nations so that a political or military advantage might be gained?

What of the continuous fight for power in the political field? All manner of tricks and words are used to further the ideas of one particular political group, and politicians lead the nations of the world! The result is too often war and conflict.

Just think of the terrible war in Vietnam, where so many nations of the world are involved. The horrors are indescribable. Hundreds of thousands of children are left parentless, and countless others are burned and maimed to cripples. Thousands of soldiers are in Vietnam; young men who, having finished their education, should be looking forward to using their knowledge and skills in the service of humanity. And now they are killed or mutilated in war, and suffer terrible deaths in horrible jungle traps.

Will it not be wonderful when the day comes that man no longer fights against man, and wars, conflicts and hostilities cease? Perhaps then we shall be deemed worthy of contact from other highly civilised beings from the universe.

We should all make the greatest effort to this end. No effort is so small that it should be left undone. And no effort is too great, for we must reach the goal before it is too late.

What about you; what have you done for humanity - your brothers and sisters of the Cosmos?

Hans Lauritsen.

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This letter was received from the secretary of a new group, The Andover Ufologists, in February:-

We did hear of your exhibition being mentioned on t.v. but unfortunately we missed the item. I think this sort of thing is very good for our type of "Group" especially if one can get enough good photographs. It does give 'outsiders' a chance to see something in the way of 'proof' which (we at least always find) they are asking for.

Our Group has been running for just over a year - it was started by my husband and myself in co-operation with a friend, Mr. John Ledner, when we all moved from London to Andover under the Overspill scheme. Both my husband and Mr. Ledner are members of Bufora, and take the Journal and also Flying Saucer Review. We did contemplate joining, or should I say, affiliating our Group to Bufora, but as we are only small, our funds are not very great at the moment.

We had quite an eventful first year, commencing with an important sighting by an Andover student (who is now a member of our Group), Miss Janet Philpott, who was lucky enough to see an Adamski-shaped (pardon the terminology!) saucer - (by this I mean his "Scout" craft which he mentioned) in the early hours of a September morning. This sighting was reported in full to Bufora. Our Chairman, Mr. Ledner has also seen several 'things' mainly lights, moving too fast for aircraft, fireballs etc. My husband I have not really been so fortunate except for seeing a bright light near the moon a year or so ago, which was mentioned in Flying Saucer Review. My husband has a 8" reflecting telescope and we have always regretted that we never took it out to observe the light to see what it was.

The highlight of last year for us was an all-night visit to Warminster undertaken by about seven of our members (plus one baby - ours! who slept all night peacefully in a carrycot in one of the cars!). We made our base on one of the other hills near Warminster, not the famous Cradle Hill, and although the night was marvellous for skywatching (no moon and clear practically all night) we did not see any Ufo's. A total of four satellites went over and also numerous shooting stars - many very spectacular. We are hoping to repeat this venture again soon.

We do get up to London when we can to attend the monthly meetings at the Kensington Library - I went up last month specially as the lecture was on Warminster, and were we disappointed when we could not get in! I'm afraid a rather disgruntled letter from our Chairman has been received by Bufora!

We meet once a month and usually discuss items and sightings mentioned in the current issues of Bufora Journal and Flying Saucer Review. We also encourage our members to give talks and last year we had a talk on the Solar System and another on the Stellar Universe. Of course our members are not experts but we find it interesting to hear each other's opinions and do often learn something we did not know, especially if the speaker has been swatting up in his books!

My husband is interested in electronics and is attempting to build a Ufo detector at the moment as the Group would like to possess their own.

Well, there you are, I think that's about all I can tell you about us, at the present moment.

It does seem to me that less ridicule is being showered on the subject of Ufo's nowadays - perhaps 'they' want to get us acclimatized to the idea of extra-terrestrial civilizations.

Valerie Combes - Secretary.

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I am sure all members of ISUFOIS and other societies will wish this new group every success, and join with us in welcoming them to the Ufo research field. Editor.

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We shall be pleased to hear from any new groups or individuals in the UFO field, or in fact anyone who has something to say about the UFO subject. Please send your letters or articles to the Editor.

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SHOULD U.S. AIM TO LOSE MOON-RACE?

The latest pictures of the moon sent back by Russian and American photographic satellites are now yielding their secrets in the laboratories of Siberia and Cape Kennedy. They have provided yet another piece in the jigsaw which must be completed before the first lunar landings, scheduled for 1970. But can we really learn enough before then to ensure the safety of the first human to set foot on the moon's surface?

As Russia and America fight an expensive and frenzied race to lay claim to this most glittering space prize, scientists are beginning to admit that by 1970, they will not have all the answers, and that many scientifically-calculated risks will have to be taken.

It is unofficially acknowledged that were it not for the enormous national prestige involved, American space authorities would prefer the moon landing date to be 1972, or even 1973. American rocket chief Wernher von Braun is one of a growing body of scientists who believe Americamay make a tragic - possibly fatal - mistake by striving for the first lunar landing. For they believe that there are too many unsolved and dangerous moon riddles. Strange shadows, shapes, even lights have been seen on the moon's surface by generations of astronomers, and the photoprobes have so far failed to explain this.

Indeed, since 1869 astronomers have seen strange light patterns emerging from the moon's craters. Some groups of lights were seen blazing while other groups dimmed. Then the dim group blazed into life while the brightly-lit group glowed dully. This symphony of light continued as if it was being intelligently manipulated from a master keyboard. The light displays ended in 1871, but not before astronomers in Britain and on the Continent had excitedly trained their instruments on them in a great effort to decode the light signals.

After studying several thousand detailed photographs without being able to break the code, scientists finally admitted there was no positive proof that the lights were the result of some form of intelligent lunar life. Nevertheless, no scientific explanation for them has been discovered to this day. Many people still believe that the earth was being signalled by some form of intelligent moon life.

So many unsolved riddles of the moon exist, and astronomers have seen so many apparently unbelievable phenomena that most of

them strictly refuse to discuss the matter, fearing international ridicule. Bearing all this accumulating mass of inexplicable data in mind, many scientists are seriously wondering whether the moon race is worth the top brains and money being spent on it.

Leaning heavily on astrophysicists reports, scientists say our space ships could blast off for the moon and find that it is not where it should be. They cite as evidence the fact that at least six Russian lunar probes have veered enormously wide of their target. Other experts claim we know so little of the dangers facing the astronauts that we would be little better than murderers to send them there.

Although the moon is our nearest neighbour in space, we know less about it than we do about the distant radio stars many million miles away. Astronomers have planned and predicted eclipses of the sun and moon for centuries with split second accuracy. To know precisely a year from now when the moon will pass between us and the sun we have to know exactly where the moon will be. Normally we do - but not always.

On the night of March 19th, 1848, astronomers prepared to watch, but the moon did not darken in eclipse. It turned flaming red. Scientists still have not explained the mystery. Nor have they been able to explain the eclipse of 1903 that failed to keep a date with Scott's expedition to the Arctic. Nor the eclipse of 1918 that was not supposed to occur, but did. Huge unaccountable shadows have obscured the moon from time to time, indicating the influence of a large asteroid or an undiscovered world. If unexplained objects are large enough to eclipse the moon, they are large enough to upset the intricate calculations of a space ship's trajectory.

Textbooks say the moon has no atmosphere, but some scientists disagree. How else would dully glowing meteors burst into white heat while passing over the moon? Drifting clouds of various colours also offer proof of the existence of some sort of atmosphere.

Astronomers have other more intricate scientific evidence. But the more they pour out only increases the mystery. Although astronauts can live in their space suits, what defence do these offer against gas mixtures not known on earth and subject to different natural laws than those we know? What of the lunar life? Scientists disclaim human existence, but life does not always consist of arms, legs and eyes. Highly developed cell

life could present danger. So could the constant attack of meteors. Over 70,000 a day attack the moon. Not large maybe, but big enough to harm a human being.

Radio communication is tricky. Scientists regularly beam the moon, and get return signals. But sometimes they do not. Whatever the mysterious lunar force that absorbs radar beams, it could easily hide radio waves at a critical time when continuous earth radio contact is vital.

The strange force the moon exerts over the earth's human and plant life could it is feared, turn astronauts into raving lunatics as they near its source. Many scientists are joining with Wernher von Braun in urging that Russian astronauts be allowed to be first to unveil the moon's secrets. They argue that it would be no disgrace for the West to come second in the frightening race.

End.

Credit: Coventry Evening Telegraph. Dec. 1966.

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Have you purchased your copy of Leonard G. Cramp's (our President) book 'A Piece for a Jigsaw' yet? If not, you can obtain your copy from the publishers:-

Somerton Publishing Co. Ltd.,  
Newport Road,  
COWES, Isle of Wight.

at 27/6d. per copy.

If you can't afford to buy it, why not ask your local library to get a copy?

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Don't forget UFOLOG, the information sheet issued monthly by the IWUFOIS giving all the latest sightings.

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