

SPACELINK



UFO NEWS

FLYING SAUCER TOPICS

SPACE NEWS

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VOLUME 5 NUMBER 4

OCTOBER 1968

At the time of the big UFO flap in Argentina, and shortly after the "bald dwarfs" landing case, mentioned in our Contact Section, a UFO was seen over the Spanish capital. On Thursday evening, September 5th, 1968, long traffic jams built up in Madrid as thousands of Spaniards stopped to stare at the night sky. They watched a pyramid shaped object with three blobs of light shining in the sky for about 65 minutes before it finally disappeared behind a cloud. The Spanish Air Force sent up an American built F-104 jet. After reaching a height of 50,000 feet, the pilot said the object was still high above him, and returned as his fuel was running low. The pilot of another plane at 36,000 feet also reported seeing the object, and Air Force radar screens indicated that it was moving slowly at 90,000 feet. At the Madrid Astronomical Observatory where there is a powerful telescope, a reporter said that the object gave off "a blinding light." A photo taken with this telescope revealed a triangular object apparently solid on one side but translucent in some parts. Scores of people photographed the UFO, although the American air base at Torrejon failed to pick it up on their radar. Later, a meteorological station at Cuenca, north-east of Madrid reported watching a triangular object in the sky for several hours.

Meteorologists are said to have denied launching any balloons. Two days later, a chemist named Antonio Sanz said that a UFO followed his car as he drove home to Duenas, 150 miles north of Madrid. Many other reports flowed in and by the weekend the Spanish Air Ministry issued a communique saying that UFO reports should be reported immediately to the nearest Air Force Station.

The only explanation heard so far, is that it might have been a big French meteorological balloon. Such an explanation might also be tried on the cone-shaped object seen on April 28th 1967, over Torbay in the West of England.

Top and Middle: UPI PHOTOS.

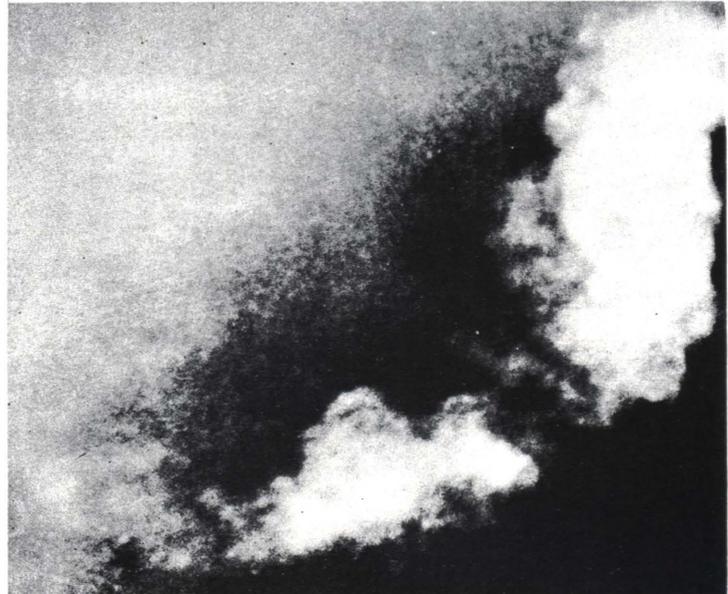
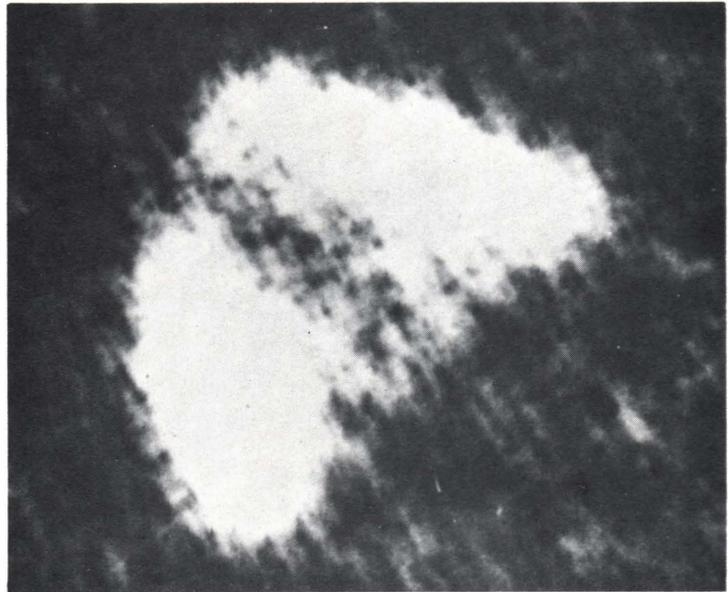
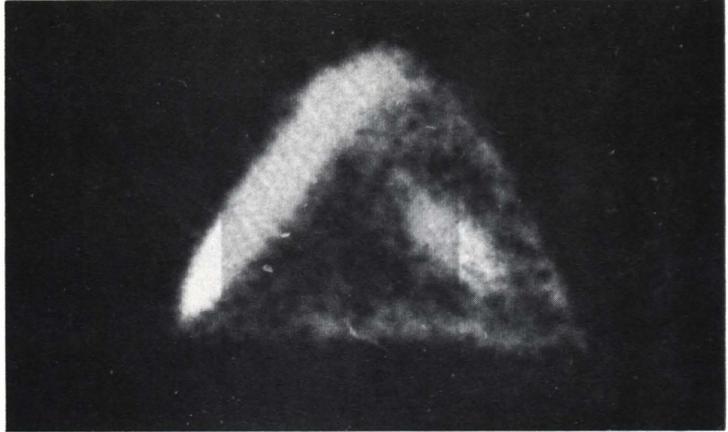
Middle photo taken with telephoto lens.

UFO OVER THE STATES, 1948

Now compare the middle and lower pictures. The lower one was taken by Duane Wray, who lived 9 miles north of Norton, Kansas at 5.05 p.m. C.S.T. on 18th February 1948. It was alleged to be a meteor, but was also reported over El Reno, Oklahoma at 5.05 pm and over Stillwater, Oklahoma at 5.12 pm. Other reports came from Kansas, Texas Nebraska and Oklahoma between 4 and 5 p.m. An army pilot reported that it seemed to go up from the ground. Also it is said to have exploded many times.

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UFO OVER MADRID



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(Originally scheduled for October 1968)

SPACELINK

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This is the fourth edition to be published by Lionel Beer. SPACELINK was formerly published by F.W. Smith on behalf of the Isle of Wight UFO Investigation Society, who produced 14 editions in 1964-1967.

Editorial"Things aren't what they seem to be"

A perplexing yet intriguing aspect of ufology has recently been brought into the open by the "Pennington affair" (see the Historical Section). This puzzling aspect can be summed up by the adage "things aren't what they seem to be". For in our field of interest, few things remain as they appeared at first glance after careful investigation. So it is prudent not to accept too much at face value.

Readers not familiar with the Pennington story will probably have seen a number of articles about the "great U.S.A. flap" of 1897, and so much detail has appeared in reliable UFO publications describing the strange aerial vehicle, its occupants and landings, that no one seems to have thought it necessary to dig a little deeper. Consequently the story is still reverberating throughout the world's flying saucer literature.

Until about two years ago the great 1897 wave of UFO sightings was generally taken for granted. Then an eminent ufologist (a former chairman of BUFORA) stumbled on some interesting facts, which he published in BUFORA JOURNAL (Vol.2 No.6) and thus brought some new light on this old mystery. I was glad to be able to assist by supplying Dr. Geoffrey Doel with some information which helped him to come to the conclusion that the strange air-ship reported from so many parts of the U.S.A. during 1897, was the work of a far-sighted inventor named Edward J. Pennington. This man had the ability, wealth and resources to build and fly such a machine, and also the ingenuity to keep the whole project secret.

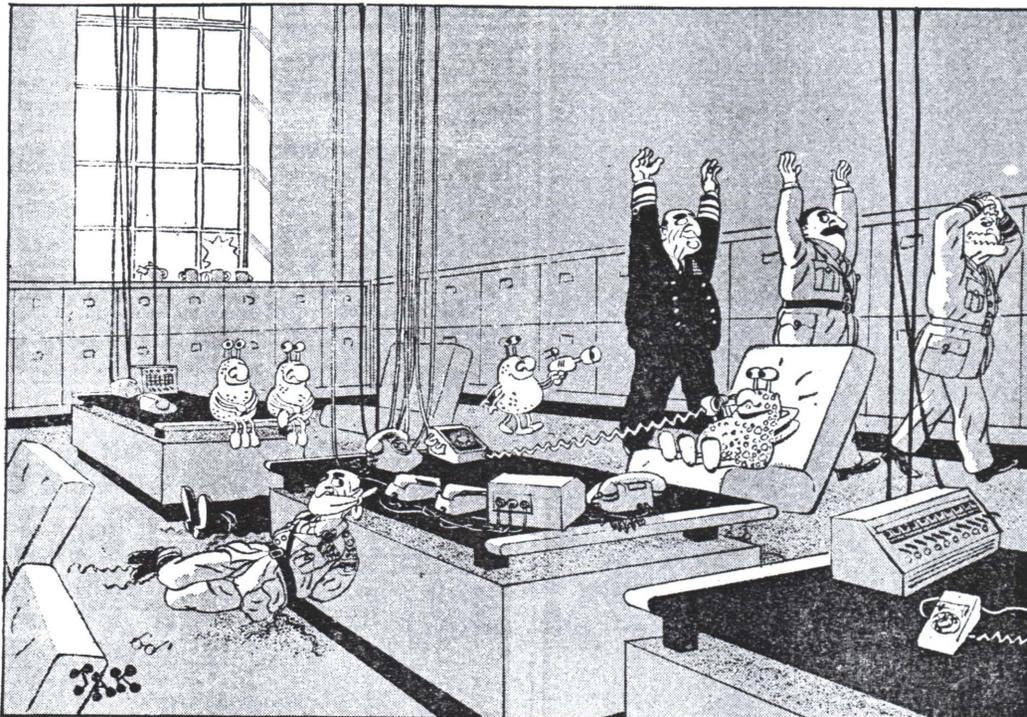
If these reports, after careful investigation still remain authentic, then this would imply another case of ufological camouflage. It is becoming evident that UFOs employ some devious devices, and exploit the occurrence of unusual natural phenomena (like the proximity and resultant brilliance of Venus during the Great Autumn flap of 1967) to put in an appearance.

Whether the above hypothesis is correct, time will tell; in the meantime the Staff of SPACELINK wish all readers a prosperous and ufologically successful New Year.

Fortunately there is so much apparently inexplicable happening right now, that it is just as well that the 1897 mystery has been solved. Let it rest in peace in the hope that those who have the ability, will devote their time to new and more promising fields of investigation.

This should not be too difficult, for even in the "mere fly-overs" one finds a few things that do not appear at first glance. Yes, even the famous celestial spectacle of last November 20th, explained as the re-entry of a Russian rocket (or was it a shower of meteorites, as Sir Bernard Lovell surmised?) reveals more than appeared from the first reports. Accounts came in from different parts of the country, indicating that some witnesses observed bright objects, on the same evening, at such low altitudes, that in one case, the vehicles' portholes were seen, and it is alleged - the occupants.

Edgar Hatvany



"Ministry of Defence here—No, Madam, it was just a Russian rocket breaking up on re-entry."

UFO study starts new controversy

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT—New York, Jan. 10

In spite of two years and \$500,000 (£208,000) spent by the United States Air Force on a study of unidentified flying objects by the University of Colorado, the controversy will not die down.

The chief scientist of the survey was Dr. Edward Condon, a physicist of great distinction who has been in and out of trouble with witch-hunting Congressmen. After differences over methods he dismissed some of the staff, including Dr. David Saunders, the joint principal investigator, who is a statistician-psychologist by training.

Dr. Saunders has written a paperback book to coincide with the release of the 1,485-page Condon report in Washington yesterday by the Air Force after clearance by the National Academy of Sciences. In Dr. Saunders's opinion Dr. Condon's whole approach was based on the assumption that psychologists could explain the social phenomenon of unidentified flying objects (U.F.O.) reports.

The Condon report says that nothing has come from the study of unidentified flying objects in the past 21 years that has added to scientific knowledge. It leaves some evidence unexplained, but finds none that could not have been fabricated. It dismisses as ludicrous the allegations that American authorities have captured extra-terrestrial craft or that U.F.O.s represent a threat to national security.

This is largely what Dr. Saunders predicts in his book. In his view the outcome was predetermined by the original approach of Dr. Condon and his closer advisers.

"One great weakness in the Colorado project was the very thing that was supposed to be its greatest strength, the selection of a man to head it on the basis of his outstanding record of past scientific achievement", he says.

He holds that Dr. Condon expected a psychological explanation for U.F.O. reports and placed less emphasis on scientific investigation of the facts. He criticizes Mr. Robert Low, the original project coordinator, and claims that his and other departures from the

The TIMES 11 January 1969.

Flying saucers don't exist say scientists

DAILY MAIL
13 Jan. 1969

project were the result of a dispute over a memorandum by Mr. Low.

Dr. Saunders, who had no part in writing the report and has not seen it, remarks: "It is inconceivable that it can be anything but a stone stew. No matter how long it is, what it includes, how it is said, or what it recommends, it will lack the essential element of credibility."

Nevertheless, a panel of the American National Academy of Sciences has endorsed the Condon report's conclusions that:—

"Further extensive study probably cannot be justified."

There is "no direct evidence whatever of a convincing nature for the claim that any U.F.O.s represent spacecraft visiting earth from another civilization." Some school children are being "educationally harmed by absorbing unsound and erroneous accounts" and teachers should stop giving them credit for reading books on the subject.

Nine out of 10 sightings "prove to be quite plausibly related to ordinary objects such as aircraft, satellites, balloons, street lights, clouds or other natural phenomena".

Of 35 alleged photographs of U.F.O.s, nine gave evidence of probable fabrication, seven of possible fabrication, another seven were classified as showing natural or man-made phenomena and 12 provided insufficient data for analysis.

Dr. Saunders claims that the project has been a failure but not a total failure. The study of U.F.O.s is more respectable than it was two years ago, some necessary concepts and models have been developed, and there are a few fresh facts—not enough to justify an attempt to formulate an explanatory theory but facts that could fit "a theory based on some definition of extra-terrestrial intelligence"

SAUCERS

THE University of Colorado's report on flying saucers concluded, as anticipated, 'There is no evidence to justify a belief in flying saucers.'

We are told that nine out of ten sightings can be plausibly explained. What about the tenth?

One aspect of the report is alarming—the recommendation that teachers should stop students reading about flying saucers. Where would this sort of thing stop?

NORMAN OLIVER,
Taunton Road, London, S.E.

U.S. REPORT UPSETS THE UFO-SPOTTERS

FLYING saucers piloted by little green men DON'T exist. . . .

And there is little chance of intelligent life from outside the Solar System visiting earth for 10,000 years.

That is today's news from the U.S. Air Force which has spent £200,000 to prove it.

Many Americans, however, are quite upset with the findings of the Condon Committee which studied Unidentified Flying Object sightings for more than two years.

THE REPORT is by Dr. Edward U. Condon of the University of Colorado who conducted the study for the Air Force.

Impossible

He said: "It is regarded by scientists today as certain that intelligent life elsewhere exists, but with no possibility of contact between the communities on planets associated with different stars.

"We therefore conclude that there is no relation between life on other solar systems and UFO phenomena as observed on earth."

He went on: "Travel of men over interstellar distances in the foreseeable future seems now to be quite out of the question.

"Even travelling at the speed of light, the news of Christ's life on earth could not yet have reached as much as one-tenth of the distance from the earth to the centre of our own galaxy."

Dr. Condon concluded:

There are NO little green men!

DAILY MAIL
10 January 1969.

From JEFFREY BLYTH
NEW YORK, Thursday

THERE are no flying saucers. That is the official verdict of a U.S. Government-appointed committee which has been investigating the mystery of unidentified flying objects for the past 18 months.

The investigation was carried out—at the request of the air force—by Dr Edward Condon, a respected scientist who was formerly head of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He and a team of scientists from the University of Colorado, in a 1,485-page report, confirm the air force's earlier conclusion that "there is no evidence to justify a belief in flying saucers"—or that the world is under surveillance from extra-terrestrial visitors.

DAILY EXPRESS
10 January 1969.

From
Express Staff Reporter
Washington, Friday

"Human beings know enough to destroy all life on earth.

"And they may lack the intelligence to work out social controls to keep themselves from doing so.

"If other civilisations have the same limitation then it might be that they develop to the point where they destroy themselves utterly before they have developed the technology needed to enable them to make long space voyages."

OBJECTIONS to the findings have flooded in from UFO spotters.

Retired Major Donald Keyhoe, director of the 12,000-member National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena, snapped: "We are publicly challenging the attempt to dismiss UFO's. Dr. Condon started off as a non-believer and made his findings fit his beliefs."

Arrogant

Mrs. Jacqueline Henty, a Washington housewife who meets regularly with a women's group called UFO's Unlimited, said:—

"It is arrogant for an earthling, after three of his own kind fly around the moon, to think there is no other life in some other universe capable of doing as well or better."

Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell, Washington librarian, said: "No one is going to shake the faith of the people who believe in flying saucers. . . ."

The report added that any further study of UFOs was not justified.

The scientists claim that, on investigation, many flying-saucer incidents turn out to have been hoaxes. Others had natural explanations.

Nonsense

And there is no evidence that anyone is concealing information about flying saucers. No Government is attempting to deceive the public.

Nine out of ten flying saucer sightings, the scientists said, can be plausibly explained. Either they are aeroplanes, space satellites, balloons, street lights, weather beacons, clouds or other natural phenomena.

Suggestions that the U.S. Government has captured extra-terrestrial spacecraft and is holding their crews in secret captivity is absolute nonsense. The committee also recommends that teachers should stop students reading about flying saucers. It is "educationally harmful."

The scientists investigated 35 cases where UFOs were photographed, or appeared to have been. Nine were found to be fakes, seven were possible fakes, seven were natural or man-made phenomena—and in 12 cases there was insufficient evidence for any conclusion.

When the Ministry of Defence "Front Men" came out into the open.

In fact they had an outing to Owermoigne in Dorset to meet Angus Brooks in February 1968, and visited the site where his remarkable sighting of a large translucent cross-shaped object took place on 26th October 1967, at about 11.25 a.m.(BST). This story was widely reported (HORIZON Nov/Dec.1967; UFO INVESTIGATOR Jan/Feb.68; F.S.R. Jan/Feb.68; SK.March 68, etc.). The M.O.D. team who visited Mr. Brooks were Dr. John Dickison, a Farnborough scientist, Mr. Alec Cassie, an R.A.F. selection psychologist and Mr. L. W. Akhurst, from the M.O.D. Secretariat. One notes that their visit was some four months after the sighting.

v 24/3/6

To: Angus Brooks
Grasshoppers,
Chilbury Gardens,
Owermoigne, Dorset, U.K.

From: Mr L.W. Akhurst



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Main Building, Whitehall, LONDON S.W.1
Telephone: 01-930 7022

Our reference: W/509/10/56/S42(A12)
Your reference:

5 April, 1968.

Dear Mr Brooks,

1. As promised at our meeting I am writing to let you know the conclusions we have reached on your report about the object you saw at Owermoigne on 26th October.

The team deliberated over the story for about two months before replying in April, and their complex explanation was as remarkable as the report itself. Mr. Brooks remarked that someone at Reading reported seeing a similar craft, and in mid-May 1968, a villager stopped him in the street to say he had "seen that thing you saw". So naturally Mr. Brooks did not accept the MOD team's explanation of his sighting: that after carefully checking for unusual or unauthorised aerial activity, "The explanation is this". "You first saw a contrail (of an aircraft)..." "The next thing you saw was a vitreous floater - piece of loose matter (a dead cell) floating in the fluid of the eyeball". "It seems possible....you were feeling a little tired and you fell asleep or entered a near sleep state." "I recognise that you may find our conclusions unsatisfactory but in the light of the information available to us, we must form our own judgement."

Mr. Brooks answered their several points in detail, commenting on the lonely nature of Moigne Down, and that he would hardly have fallen asleep in a gale force wind, with a frightened Alsatian pawing at him to leave the place. (The dog still showed unease at this spot two days later in the presence of other witnesses.)

An additional point of interest arises from the Brooks sighting; Dr. Edward Condon, as head of the Colorado University UFO Research Project wrote,

"We have no previous reports of quite the same type of object, so cannot forward any information to you. Your report will be included in our Active File of UFO observations. It appears that we will investigate in depth a few selected sightings only. If the events you related are selected for detailed investigation we will be in touch with you further."

We have not heard of Mr. Brooks being "contacted further".

On 29th September 1967, Roger Stanway and Anthony Pace visited the Ministry of Defence, Main Building off Whitehall, with the object of getting advice on the growing number of UFO reports that they had unearthed in the Staffordshire area. On contacting the relevant office by internal phone, they were told that a Mr. W. F. Allen, who devotes most of his time to UFO reports was on leave. After persisting, they were granted an interview with Mr. Allen's 'colleague', Mr. Cassells (of S.4.F.). This gentleman, in his late 20s., said he was not a scientist, but listened politely. He assured them that all UFO reports were treated seriously, but the Ministry was unable to supply them with any information. No person in the Ministry was employed full time on UFOs due to lack of resources and manpower, and no one ever made on the spot enquiries or field investigations when reports came in. Mr. Cassells said the Ministry's function was to receive written reports and find explanations for them, but firmly denied it was their policy to play down the evidence. He also made it clear that no evidence of extra-terrestrial connection had been found. On leaving the building our friends were surprised to learn that Mr. Cassells was the immediate superior of Mr. Allen, who was only a junior civil servant.

Later requests for help, by letter, were met with polite answers stating that the Ministry was not in a position to offer any information. Roger and Anthony were disturbed to learn that the Ministry did not carry out full scientific investigation of UFO reports, as they had assumed.

After their report on the Staffordshire sightings had been published and submitted to the Ministry, an appointment was arranged to meet officials and discuss the matter further. They eventually met Messers Dickison, Cassie and Akhurst, the same men who had visited Angus Brooks. The interview proved rather unfruitful, and the Ministry team seem embarrassed by the detailed nature of the report, as it confounded the old stand-by excuse of "insufficient data to draw conclusions." Our friends asked if the team were concerned about all their unexplained evidence, to which the only reply that could be given was a reserved "Yes".

continued overleaf

Readers may remember that when 12-year-old Alex Birch of Sheffield voluntarily visited the Air Ministry in London with his father in 1962, he was "grilled" for some two hours. The officials would not give an immediate explanation of Alec's photograph, nor would they confirm or deny that the objects were flying saucers. They later issued an explanation by letter, suggesting that the objects were 'ice particles'. The Army stepped in at the time of the Christine Keeler trial in July 1963, when the Charlton Crater made headlines. P.C. Colin Perks was closely questioned about his sighting in March 1966, after his report found its way into the national press.

One concludes from these various incidents, that Defence officials are only stirred into action when a UFO report is widely publicised in the press. The U.S. Air Force's "Project Bluebook" team appears to operate on much the same basis, and as far as research is concerned, it is little more than a public relations operation. As Mr. Cassells stated to Roger and Anthony, the job of the Defence Ministry was "finding explanations for reports wherever possible."

Lionel Beer.

BUFORA NORTHERN CONFERENCE IN MANCHESTER, 12th October 1968

The conference was hosted by the Direct Investigation Group on Aerial Phenomena and took place in the well-appointed Friends Meeting House near the centre of Manchester. The large reception area was well-filled with a display of UFO material, including numerous photos, press cuttings and sighting reports. Special features included a display of paintings and local material by S.I.G.A.P. a model of Newchapel Observatory together with a case of meteorites supplied by Messers Stanway and Pace, and a display of magnetic detectors together with a Geiger-Mueller radiation detector.

After coffee, the main programme started at 11.30 with DIGAP Chairman, Bill Moore, introducing BUFORA Executive member, Norman Oliver. At the start attendance was 80 with only six ladies present (two of whom, Mrs. Jean Stott and Mrs. Joan Nelstrop, were organisers). Norman gave an interesting and amusing talk entitled "Experiences of Contact Claims", and mentioned cases where telepathic contact was claimed. He explained his reasons for establishing COS-MOS, which will be dedicated to the investigation by all means, of all types of 'Contacts'; and this includes the aspect of sex which "was a pretty hot potato".

Attendance for the afternoon session rose to about 120, but the organisers were embarrassed by apologies from scheduled speakers, John Cleary-Baker and Leslie Otley. However Roger Stanway and Omar Fowler (SIGAP Chairman) filled the gap remarkably well. Roger went over the history of the Stanway and Pace "Flying Saucer Report" which led to some revealing discussion about the Ministry of Defence's approach to UFO investigation, commented on in the last article. Omar talked on "UFOs over Surrey" with the aid of Dan Butcher's very graphic paintings (later used at the New Year Show). Ample teas were then partaken of. oo

The evening session commenced with Tony Duncan Wedd's standard "Skyways and Landmarks" lecture illustrated with colour slides. The question period for this dragged somewhat, and the evening concluded with a short session of badly edited slides and film material.

In comparison the Bristol Conference run by the British Flying Saucer Bureau in July 1968, reached and maintained a higher practical and technical level. However the diversity and quantity of the supporting exhibition at Manchester was far more impressive. DIGAP members are to be congratulated for their good all round organisation.

Lionel Beer.

PHOTO CREDIT: Brian Simmonds.



Bill Moore, DIGAP and Conference Chairman, with Roger Stanway and Anthony Face, outside Friends Meeting House, Manchester.

A P O L O G Y

The Managing Editor wishes to apologise to Readers for the delay in publishing this issue. It was felt that the offer by the DAILY MAIL newspaper to BUFORA, enabling them to have a Stand at the NEW YEAR SHOW in London, was too good an opportunity to pass by. As an official of BUFORA, the M.E. undertook much of the preliminary management and scripted the Stand. The Show provided the chance to present flying saucers to an especially receptive section of the general public, on an unprecedented scale in England. It is hoped that Readers will appreciate the dilemma and agree that the delay has occurred in the best interests of ufology.

Also the rapid gain in readership has warranted more time being spent on preparing SPACELINK for publication. When the initial design and printing problems have been ironed out it is hoped to establish a reliable publication schedule.

A CHOICE

SPACELINK has now reached the stage where a choice can be made between offset litho and letterpress printing. Letterpress printing offers greater clarity and justified margins, while offset litho allows more variety with art-work and layout as well as more pictures. The editors would be interested to hear from Readers on this matter, as they like to know what you think even if it is unflattering!

Readers Letters

8

NATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE ON AERIAL PHENOMENA

1536 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

We note that your magazine seems to take a conservative and sensible editorial policy towards the peripheral, cultist and sensational aspects of the UFO problem. We hope to see this policy continued. NICAP's own attitude, as you probably are aware, is very conservative, and we are glad to have something similar from abroad.

Allow us to mention also the excellent typing & reproduction work in your magazine.

GORDON I. R. LORE, JR.
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

(Ed: Praise from NICAP is praise indeed. We hope that NICAP's critics will remember the amount of time and effort this organisation has devoted to breaking down the official "ice barrier". Although NICAP remains unimpressed by numerous "contactee" reports, other types of UFO occupant reports receive special study and are not arbitrarily discounted. NICAP's annual subscription is \$5.00 - U.S. and \$6.00 - foreign and members receive UFO INVESTIGATOR)

Recently I had occasion to order some books from Miss Stebbing and as a kind of 'make weight', I requested her to include a copy of SPACELINK. She sent me the March issue. I have read most of this and am most impressed by the whole business-like get up of the journal. The test of worth I believe, is whether or not one feels a magazine is a must, and I definitely feel this about SPACELINK. So will you please add my name to the list of subscribers.

William Herschell, Hon. Membership Secretary,
CONTACT (U.K.), 325 The Greenway, Epsom, Surrey.

(Ed: It is gratifying to know that organisations with such contrasting approaches to ufology, e.g. NICAP and CONTACT both find SPACELINK acceptable reading.)

We would like to congratulate Mr. Hatvany, yourself and other members of your editorial staff on producing the recent issue of SPACELINK which we found to be interesting, fact filled and refreshingly balanced in content. The quality of such a publication, if maintained, should ensure an ever increasing circulation and it will be well deserved too, we are sure.

Roger Stanway and Anthony Pace,
Newchapel Observatory, Newchapel, Staffordshire.

(Ed: SPACELINK recommends their substantial report described elsewhere in this edition.)

You have a very interesting and well done publication, and I enjoy reading it very much.

Donald Johnson, Editor, FLYING SAUCER OBSERVER,
Sand Hill Road, Portland, Conn. 06480, U.S.A.

I received the magazine SPACELINK and thanks a million I enjoyed it very much, I only hope I can put out a magazine soon, but I have to wait until the finances grow a little. I do put out a newsletter such as it is; I want to reach every one that I can and the letter goes out to 16 states and four foreign countries now.

I wish you much success in your venture with the Magazine. It looks real good, is good printing and well written up.

Rev. Edward Palmer, Editor, Portland Flying Saucer Club Newsletter, 1646 S.E. Elliott Street, Portland, Oregon, 97214, U.S.A.

For Overseas Readers, we explain that the tortoise is symbolic of the second-class of our two-class postal system recently started in the U.K.



READERS REQUEST HELP

May I make an appeal in your magazine, to U.F.O. societies and their readers in this country and abroad, for reliable sighting reports for inclusion in our publication, UFOLOG.

This bulletin of sighting reports is issued monthly by the Isle of Wight UFO Investigation Society and we are trying to make it a complete and up to date account of all UFO activity.

Reports should be sent to Mrs. K. Smith, Ringlemere Colwell Road, Colwell Bay, Isle of Wight.

Kathleen Smith, Editor, UFOLOG.

(Ed: Readers are urged to support this publication as it is the only one in the U.K. which tries to include ALL UFO reports, and may well prove valuable for statistical analysis in the future. (Duplicated - 10/6d for 12 issues.)

I would be interested to hear from anyone who has notes on Scottish sightings over the past years. I am taking note of all sightings in Scotland, and many details are missing, i.e. exact date, time and place.

Scotland has very often had strange happenings, and your assistance may be very helpful.

Duncan C. Hogg, Sightings Investigation Officer,
(Glasgow and Scottish UFO Research Societies),
13 Barnflat Street, Rutherglen, Near Glasgow.

CRITICISM

I was interested to see that you classify "NEW UFO BREAKTHROUGH" as fringe material. I would argue with you on this. I admit that the book is fairly sensationalist (to satisfy the mass market), but no more so than Steiger's other paperbacks, which are in your recommended section. There are plenty of hard facts, and the authors do not claim that the way-out theories are anything but theories. Just because new, and different, theories are voiced they should not immediately be classed as 'fringe'. I am not a supporter of the hollow earth theory, but I think it is just as probable or improbable as the extraterrestrial theory.

Incidentally, I enjoy reading SPACELINK, which gets better, and I approve of your experimentation, even if it doesn't always come off! But I cannot understand why you waste two whole pages on Raymond Drake's 'poem', which is, to put it mildly, a load of rubbish, and completely out of character with the rest of the magazine.

Miss Janet Gregory, Coalville, Leicester.

(Ed: Your remarks about Steiger's book are fair comment, and the headings on the list are only intended as a guide. Perhaps some of our readers have overlooked the more subtle points of Mr. Drake's verses, but in any case SK will not carry any more poetry at present.)

Very best wishes and congratulations on SPACELINK a first-rate production in its new format! I hope I may be allowed to contribute later.

Arthur Shuttlewood, 17 Portway, Warminster.

(Ed: A review of Mr. Shuttlewood's new book appears in the reference section of this edition.)

SOME THOUGHTS ON CONTACT

After I had read several books upon supposedly true reports from UFO witnesses, I did a little pondering, and, though its quite feasible that others may have come up with some of the same thoughts as I have, I'm writing them down just in case.

In quite a few of the descriptions given upon occupants of u.f.o. there appears to be a great many classed as being an average three to four feet in height, who have a sort of barking noise for speech, a rough skin like coarse orange peel, and very large heads with protruding eyes.

I suggest these small types could be scientifically produced beings, by some alien extraterrestrial planet, specially cultured via certain cells to fit the kind of space programme work desired from them. The taller type in more human form could be another kind of being used in another kind of their space research work, in connection with their U.F.Os.

If beings exist outside our planet, it appears they are definitely more in advance of us scientifically. But I can recall reading recently that we can hope to be able to produce certain types of individuals, better fitted for various types of work, such as to withstand the rigours of our outer space programmes, and to produce identical human types from cell cultures. Note it is not yet possible, but our science is on its way to that possibility. If these UFOs and their occupants are doing research work upon our planet, it isn't much different from what our own would be like. Studying very warily at first - even our own Spacemen would have to be wary of coming into close contact in case of strange bacteria etc. on another planet.

Regards the nasty cases of burnt people, it is possible that this was not cruel and belligerent action on the part of those Strangers of the UFO. I've seen quite a bit of oil that drops from cars upon the roads; why shouldn't a space machine have a bit of a leak? Unfortunate for those who are being observed when a flying saucer occupant pilots his machine over a car in an effort to view those inside it. Regarding the definite malicious sort of shooting via a ray gun and of burns to its victim we ought to consider the temperament of the Occupant of that particular machine; maybe some of these beings are afraid, or just are not fitted via their natural make up to have human feelings of compassion.

Tales of kidnapped people all sound something like our own research programmes would be on another planet. We would never pause to think of how afraid a strange being might be of us, to find out what we could of them and their planet. We do tend to have our own types of men with varying approaches to a problem, as we learn in war time.

I am puzzled by olden tales of Flying Wheels, as this implies they were as advanced in shape hundreds of years ago; so one would have thought they would have contacted us by now, as they have had plenty of time to scour our planet.

I wonder what we would feel like if it was proved that at the times of saucer sightings, we are slipping into our own future; having an experience of second sight. No, I had better not let my imagination run riot. I'll just keep on reading and listening for more UFO news.

On this planet there are many different races of people. If a Japanese, an African, an Indian and an English person all land on another planet, our different appearances would be baffling to an alien.

Mrs.S.M.Walker, Hull, East Yorkshire.



Readers Letters

LOCAL CLUB NEWS

The "Fleet UFO Study Group" is still in existence. The Group is not so active, but very much alive. I am also a founder member of the South

Herts Group, of which I am Press and Information Officer. Membership totals about 67; meetings are held once a month in Watford. The Group has progressed well under the leadership of Ray Holmes. We have an active investigation committee, led by our Field Officer, Albert Davey, FRAS, and are now setting up a Projects Committee. In the very near future we hope to expand the Group still further, forming a northern section in the Aylesbury area.

A Group bulletin is in the process of being published; our editor is Miss Janet Gregory. An exchange copy will be available to all groups. The Group would very interested to hear from other societies, and is interested in projects they are engaged in. The Group came into existence in January 1968.

Barry W. Woodgate, 51 Kindersley Way,
Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire.

MORE PRAISE!

First of all, allow me to congratulate you and Mr.Hatvany on the most excellent current issue (July 68) of SPACELINK, both in get-up and contents.

As regards Scorriton, what Mr.Hatvany says at the top of page 16 is an eye-opener and no mistake. I wish I'd known this before.

Eric Biddle, Ludlow, Salop.

Thank you very much for the July issue of SPACELINK. I think it is a very good publication and contains more information than any other journal I have read. Please continue the publication of this excellent periodical.

P. K. Parkinson, Purley, Surrey.

Thank you for the issue of SPACELINK. I think it is a great publication and will be looking forward to receiving it in exchange for SAUCER MAGAZINE.

Mark Bouge, Editor, SAUCER MAGAZINE, 1911 Main Street, Bellevue, Nebraska 68005, U.S.A.

Congratulations on the July edition of SPACELINK, another fine issue. I find it a combination of an extra organ of BUFORA, as well as an international magazine on global ufology. I look forward to the December edition.

P. Gregory, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs.

May I also add my congratulations on producing such a fine publication as SPACELINK, which I think fills admirably, the gap remaining on the U.K. publication scene.

Gerald Lovell, Hon.Sec., Bristol Branch of Contact U.K, 126 Summerhill Road, Bristol, BS5 8JU.

The Editors would like to take this opportunity of thanking other readers for their letters, comments and Christmas cards. They would also like to thank everyone who sent in material, even if it has not been used, and everyone who helped in any way with production and distribution. With such strong support, SPACELINK will improve with each issue.

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COS-MOS is interested in Saucer landings and all types of Contacts; are YOU? Please write to us about any experiences you may have had yourself. Membership details from: Brian Simmonds, 4 Nutfield Road, London N.W.2.

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STILL WANTED. A copy of GODS OR SPACEMEN by Raymond Drake and BUFORA's UFO HANDBOOK No.1. Please write or send to The Managing Editor, SPACELINK, 15 Freshwater Court, Crawford Street, London W1H IHS.

UFOLOGISTS! For a new factual look at UFOs, get: UFO CHRONICLE, quarterly, from: 26 Churchside, Vigo Village, Near Meopham, Kent. 10/0d a year.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

May 7, 1968

Dear Mr. Llewellyn:

Reference your letter of April 22, 1968, in which you asked for information about "PROJECT SAINT," a research into our files, as well as those of the Air Force Systems Command, discloses that there is no releasable information concerning any such project.

With regard to an up-dated copy of Project Blue Book, the latest version is now at the printers, and should be available in a few weeks. I shall be happy to send you a copy when it becomes available.

In our March 1968 issue, we mentioned PROJECT SAINT, which was initiated by the Pentagon to send specially equipped satellites into space for pursuing and identifying mysterious objects.
Our Contributor took the matter up and received this reply, which we have reproduced as it is a remarkable piece of official ambiguity. Note also that the letter is unsigned.

Sincerely,

H. A. SUSSKIND
Lt Colonel, USAF
Chief, Operations Branch
Public Information Division
Office of Information

UFO's Secret Discovered

PAUL MASSA



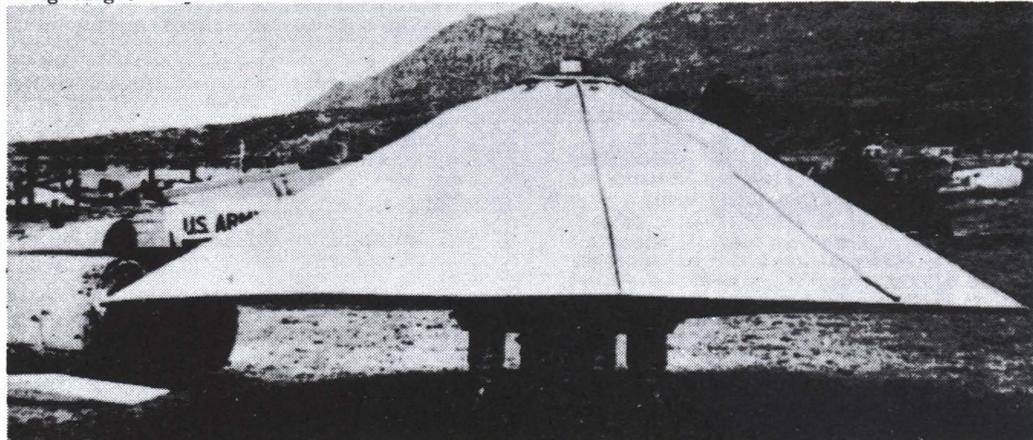
The object, photographed by COLUMBUS DISPATCH reporter Paul Massa, was found in a junkyard for space hardware at White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. It was a test vehicle for NASA's Mars landing Voyager Programme. Tested five times during the summers of 1966 and 67, it was lifted to 130,000 by a balloon. Then its eight jets rocketed it to 140,000 feet. At this height the air simulated the thin Martian atmosphere. A pack of instruments was dropped by parachute and the aeroshell was lowered back to earth by a giant balloon. The object of this now-shelved Voyager 'balloon' programme was to soft-land instruments on Mars.

When asked if this 15 foot aluminium vehicle might account for some of the flying saucer sightings in 1966 and 67 (AFRO had a number of UFO reports from the Las Cruces area, New Mexico, near the Air Force Base in 1967), an Air Force official cautiously admitted, "It could conceivably give the illusion of being a flying saucer." The red-orange jets were often reported by UFO observers. In fact a NASA man said, "Actually the engineers used to call it the Flying Saucer."

When Massa first enquired about the craft, NASA officials seemed embarrassed, and even moved it out of sight. However a White Sands spokesman claimed that at the time, the Voyager project was well publicised. Massa is sure that this and other types, made by the Martin Marietta Company of Denver, were responsible for most of the UFO reports. On the other hand a UPI story indicated that White Sands officials were denying that the Voyager balloon-drop programme could have been responsible for the numerous UFO sightings.

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GIANT MUSHROOMS IN ARGENTINA

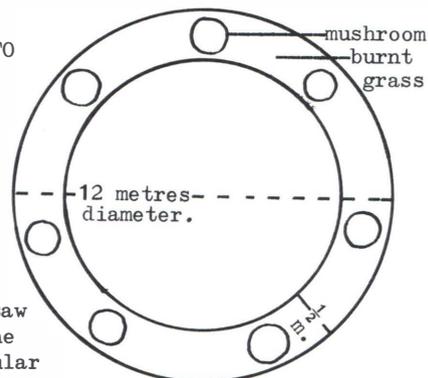
Last October was one of the most important months of 1968 for UFO sightings in Argentina. One of the strangest and most sensational cases came from Correa, a little town near Rosario.

Newspaper headlines read, "A SQUADRON OF FLYING SAUCERS HAVE LANDED IN CORREA" and "GIANT MUSHROOMS HAVE APPEARED."

A group of A.O.A. (Asociacion de Observadores de los Astros) investigators went to the farm of Mr. Alberto Damiani, where the strange marks had been found. Mr. Damiani told us that while he was looking for stray cows, he noticed eleven circles, each about twelve metres in diameter, which were formed of burnt grass. Mr. Damiani had never seen the strange circles before, and further on saw several gigantic mushrooms. He took the A.O.A. investigators to the spot where the circles had been found, in fact they saw a few circular marks themselves and the unknown mushrooms.

Mr. Damiani said that two nights before a strange glowing oval-shaped light, which he thought might be a 'saucer', appeared near his farm. Several neighbours from the surrounding area said they had seen flying discs during the last two weeks, and that these objects must have landed on the Damiani farm. Last December A.O.A. was still investigating the case, including two of the mushrooms. No UFOs were actually seen landing, but it is assumed that they came down during the night.

SOURCE CREDIT: Guillermo Aldunati, President of A.O.A. Internacional, Casilla Postal 467, Rosario.



Mushrooms of enormous size have been found in the provinces of Santa Fe and lately in Necochea also (North and South of Buenos Aires). The latter were discovered on an aerodrome landing strip, and the ground around them was scorched in an area six metres across (about 20 ft.) Eight white mushrooms stood in the centre of this spot, the largest having a diameter of 90 centimetres and a height of 15 cms. An investigation commission and military authorities are examining the case. Several papers have described these happenings as results of extraterrestrial radiation.

People in Lima think that the flying saucers emerge from the bottom of Lake Titicaca. People living on its shores say they have seen flying objects, on their return from excursions to the Andes and Pampa, dive into the Lake. The presence of deep-sea explorer, Commander J. Cousteau, adds conviction to the view of the local population, who are convinced that his expedition is there to search for the flying saucers' stronghold.

SOURCE: UFO NACHRICHTEN December '68. TRANSLATION: D. Sarkar.

Top: Mr. Damiani (leaning on spade) with investigators who are studying the strange mushrooms.

Right: Close-up of two of the mushrooms.

Diagram at top right shows positions of the mushrooms in relation to the circle. Note that they only grew in the half-metre band of burnt grass in this case.

Editorial comment: The fungi look something like the puff-ball variety from the photo, and in the U.K. giant puff-balls grow to an impressive size. However 90 centimetres sounds alarming, and perhaps one of our readers who is knowledgeable on fungi would care to provide some statistics on this point.



SPACELINK UFO GUIDE

DRAWN AND RESEARCHED BY DAVID THOMPSON

We make no claims about the authenticity of the cases cited or of the accuracy of drawings as descriptions of UFOs are generally quite inadequate.

- (1) At about 2.30 p.m. on 9th January, 1967, brothers Dan and Grant Jaroslaw, were out near their home on Lake St.Clair, Michigan, when Dan saw a mysterious object hovering over the ice about quarter of a mile off-shore. Grant took four snaps with his "Polaroid Swinger", then the object sped off into sky towards the South-East.
- (2) In 1954, an Australian rancher, Mr.W.C. Hall was out attending his sheep when he noticed this object hovering over the flock. Mr.Hall's picture shows a well defined UFO hovering over the sheep, which appear to be making a run for it. In fairness the object is well in focus and is similar to a hub-cap.
- (3) In the Spring of 1950, Paul Trent photographed a saucer at his farm in McMinnville, Oregon. Researchers and photographic experts consider this photo to be genuine.
- (4) On 13th November, 1966, Ralph Ditter, a barber in Zanesville, Ohio, was on his way to his cousin's home, when he saw a metallic object slowly moving through the sky and rotating counter clockwise. As it was hovering silently about 50 feet up, Ditter took three photos, and added it was about 20 feet across. It is similar to Rex Heflin's UFO of 1965.
- (5) At 9.30 a.m. on 31st July, 1952, Gianpietro Monguzzi, 30, and his wife were climbing in the Bernina Mountains. To their surprise, a circular machine with a transparent dome on top swooped low and landed on the Cherchen Glacier about a 100 feet away. Monguzzi took snaps with his "Kodak Retina 1" and was astonished to see a humanoid emerge from the craft and inspect its underside.
- (6) On 29th July, 1952, George Stock of Passaic, New Jersey, took seven photos as a UFO passed over his home. Mr.Stock was working in his back yard and called to his father who also witnessed the UFO, which appears from the photos to have an either concave or convex underside.
- (7) This object, similar in appearance to George Adamski's "Scout Ship", was seen and filmed by West Virginian schoolboys, who were on their way to take movies of a baseball game. A short strip of film was taken before the UFO vanished.
- (8) On 26th October, 1967, at 4.30 a.m. BST., Mr. B.J.Colley was driving a Ford Transit bus to Reading along the A.32, when the vehicle's electrical system suddenly failed. Mr.Colley got out and noticed a dark object in the sky. It was about 60 feet across and 30 feet wide, and the second time his vehicle stalled it was about a 100 yards away and 50-100 feet up.
- (9) In April 1966, five policemen in the Akron, Ohio area observed this saucer, which has a remarkable resemblance to the one seen by the Jaroslaw brothers in 1967, when viewed from the side.
- (10) A Martin B-57 was apparently paced by a UFO near Edwards Air Force Base, California. Officials at the Martin Company panicked when ufologists saw it, put out several contradictory statements to add confusion to the incident.

READER RESEARCH PROJECT

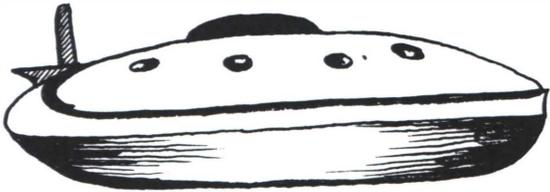


Over the years, many different explanations and theories have been put forward to dismiss flying saucers in terms of known phenomena and natural causes. We thought it might be useful to compile a full list of these for reference purposes in the future. Examples are: weather balloons, ball-lightning, bio-luminescent plankton etc. Although we hope readers will treat this as a serious research project, we are offering a mini-prize of one guinea (21/0) for the best edited list, and this need not necessarily be the longest! Please send your manuscripts to Edgar Hatvany, and the results of your research will appear in a future edition of SPACELINK.

O B I T U A R Y

ROBERT E. LOFTIN, 50, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, was on his way to a UFO meeting on November 21st, 1968, when he suffered a heart attack, and died before reaching hospital. He was author of the book IDENTIFIED FLYING SAUCERS, first published in 1968, and which will be reviewed in the next edition of SK. He was appointed 'Early Warning Network Coordinator for the Colorado University Project' and was a director of the Tulsa Aerial Phenomena Research Organisation, as well as being connected with several national UFO organisations including NICAP. He leaves a wife and nine-year-old daughter.

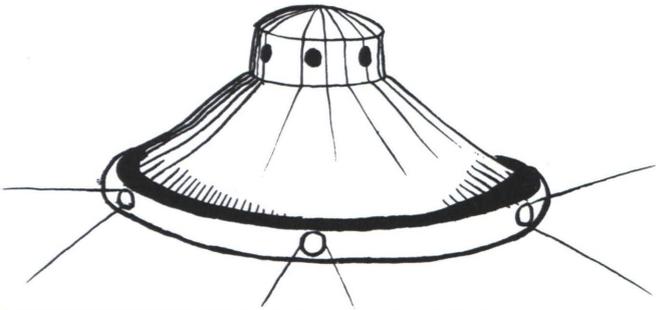
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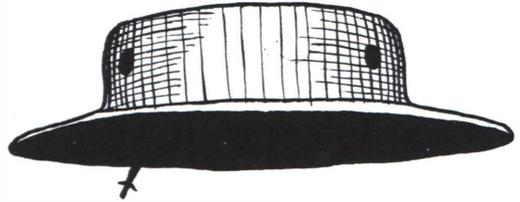
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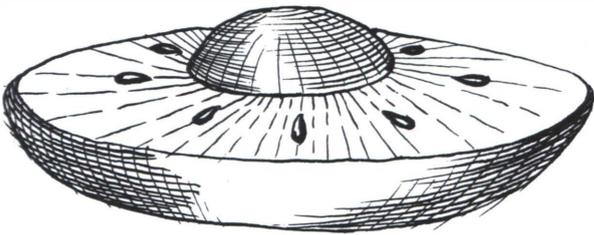
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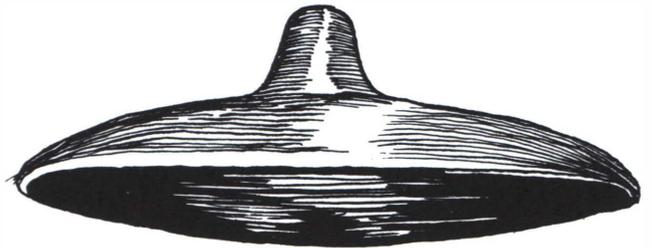
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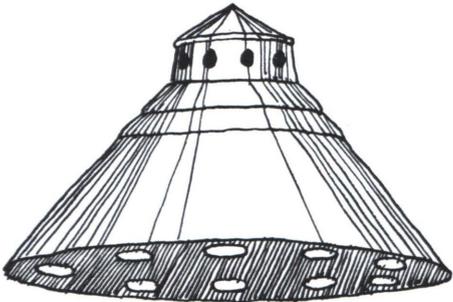
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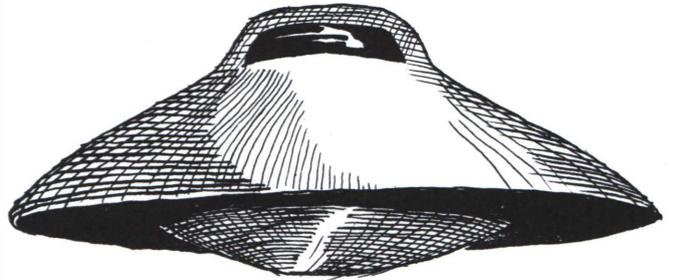
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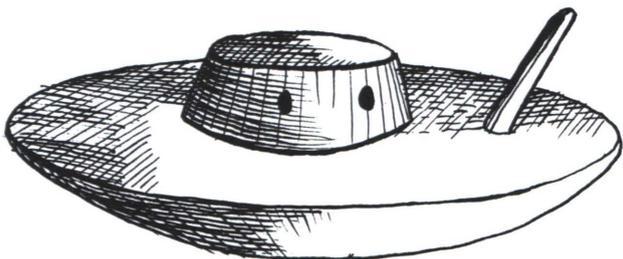
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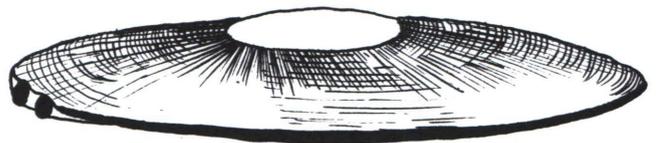
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10



SPACELINK U.F.O GUIDE

Drawn and researched by David Thompson.

- (11) On 16th June, 1963, Paul Villa photographed a saucer near Albuquerque, New Mexico. He has filmed many other saucers and claims to have spoken with some of their occupants, and has been advised of the times to turn up. However the authenticity of his pictures is questioned.
- (12) Bell-shaped UFOs similar to this have been observed many times. Police Constable Colin Perks saw an object like this at 4 a.m. on 2 March, 1966, while he was on duty in the streets of Wilmslow, Cheshire. It hovered 20 feet over a field making a humming noise.
- (13) A Melbourne business executive, who refused to be identified for fear of ridicule, took this photo in colour of a bell-shaped object over Balwyn, a Melbourne suburb, at 2.21 p.m. on 2 April, 1966, using a polaroid camera. The polished metal appears to reflect the pink roof below, at a height of 150 feet. The object was about 25 feet in diameter.
- (14) On 16th September, 1965, South African Police had a close-range encounter with a saucer. Constables John Lockem and Koos de Klerk were patrolling the Pretoria-Bronks highway when their headlights showed a round gleaming 30 foot object on the road. They could see flames underneath as it took off, and the UFO left physical evidence on the road surface.
- (15) On September 14th, 1965, at about 1 a.m. Paul Green was returning to Mersea Island, Essex, on his motor-bike. He was approaching Langehoe Hall, when he heard a high-pitched humming sound. He dismounted and saw an enormous object, the size of a gasometer, hovering in the sky. A flashing blue light became so intense that it "felt painful" and he quickly left.
- (16) This type of flying saucer has been observed many times, by reliable people, such as pilots and policemen. They usually describe it as like two inverted plates placed rim to rim, and sometimes with a string of small lights running around the perimeter. Sometimes a dome is observed at the top of the machine.
- (17) At 9 p.m. on 24th February, 1966, Mrs. Tully and her children saw this UFO on their property about 10 miles south of Tully, Australia. It was about 60 feet from the house and seemed to be rotating. This type of craft have been seen many times, and a similar one was seen by the crew of the Brazilian Navy ship, "Almirante Saldanha" on 16th January, 1958.
- (18) On June 24th, 1947, Kenneth Arnold saw nine gleaming objects flying at about 1200 m.p.h. over the Cascade range of Western Washington. The objects were about 25-30 miles away at an estimated 10,000 feet altitude, flying north. A pulsating light came from the dark area in the centre. This sighting resulted in the coining of the term "flying saucer".
- (19) At 6.10 p.m. on 21st October, 1965, Arthur Strauch, Deputy Sheriff of Sibley County, Minnesota, and four other people spotted this object two miles from St. George. It moved to the North-east and hovered for a few seconds while its light changed from white to orange several times. Mr. Strauch took a photo before it flew off with a high-pitched whine.
- (20) At 3.30 a.m. on 25th June, 1966, Police Officer, William Stevens, was cruising on the outskirts of Richmond, Virginia, when he saw a strange craft about 300 feet above the ground, which he estimated to be about 100 to 125 feet long and 35 feet wide. It seemed to be dull white or grey, very large with lights around the edge and surrounded by a vapour.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO HELP SPACELINK?

In order to keep up with the rapidly increasing circulation and to publish regularly, SK needs readers who would like to help in spare time. The jobs listed below should all be interesting as one is dealing with new material first hand. You must be able to type. Stationery and postal expenses will be refunded.

EDITORIAL TYPIST(s) To set out copy for publication, including careful editing. Access to a carbon/acetate ribbon typewriter would be helpful and SK will pay for your time.

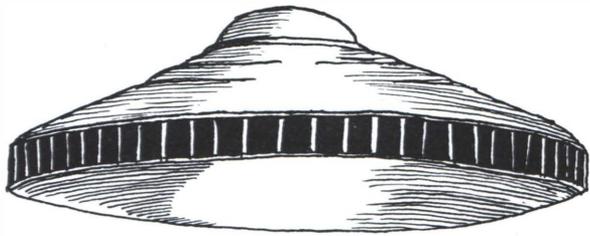
PUBLICITY EDITOR To generally publicise SK by writing to overseas UFO magazines and other publications, and prepare publicity copy. This job could also include writing to potential advertisers and bringing SK to their notice. Retaining fee considered.

TECHNICAL REVIEWERS Future editions will now carry reviews of semi-technical books, for example: Asimov's "IS ANYONE THERE" and "SPACE" edited by Patrick Moore etc., with emphasis on their relationship with ufology. SK would like to hear from readers with science or technology degrees, and with a knowledge of UFO lore.

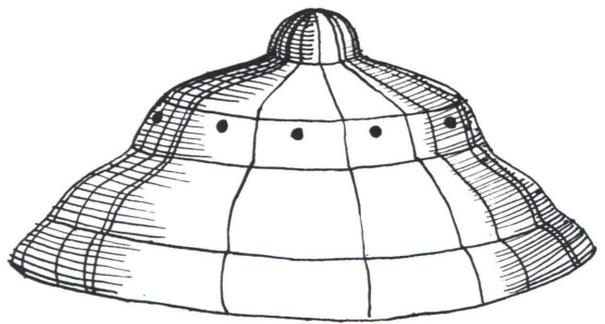
TRANSLATORS SK receives UFO material in about a dozen languages and would like to hear from readers interested in translating any of the following: Danish, Finnish, Japanese, Brazilian-Portuguese, L-A-Spanish, Swedish and most mid-European languages.

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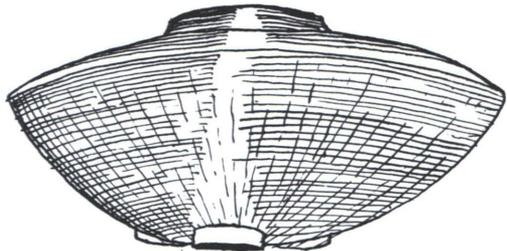
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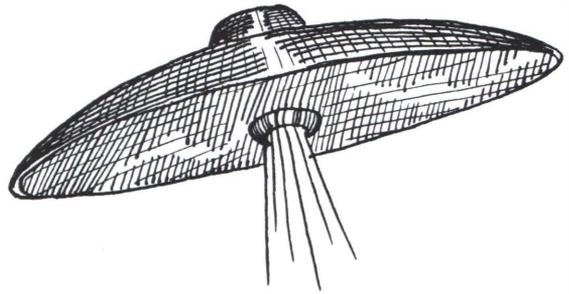
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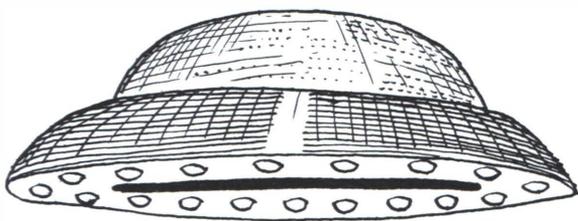
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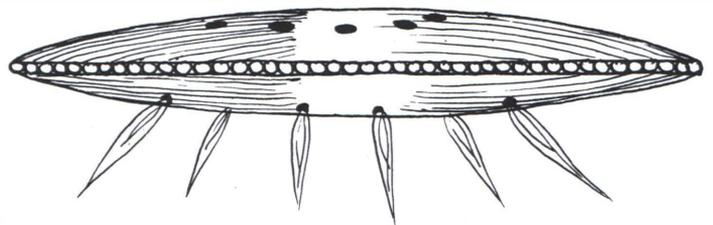
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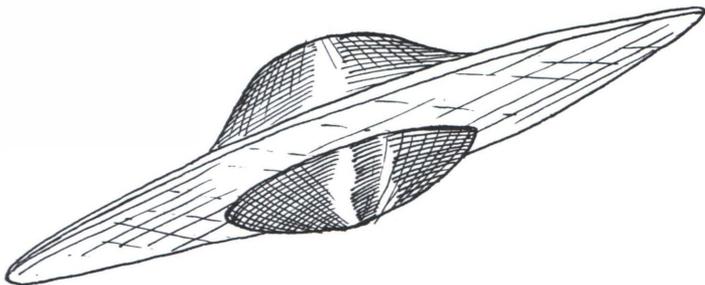
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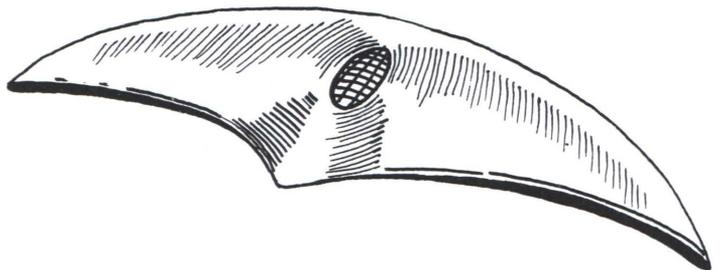
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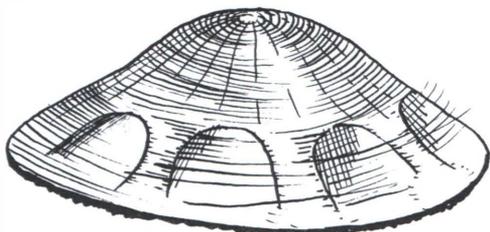
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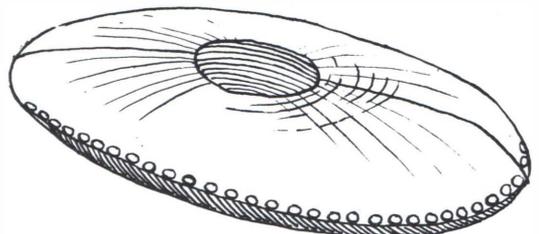
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Contact Section

HAIRLESS DWARFS LAND IN ARGENTINA AND TAKE BLOOD SAMPLES

At 3.30 a.m. on the Sunday morning of September 1st last year, two Mendoza casino workers climbed into their battered 1929 vintage Chevrolet, at the end of their Saturday night shift and headed for home. As they reached a dark part of Nequen Street, their car came to a stop. (Carlos later said his watch stopped at 3.42 a.m.) "And then we saw a strange looking machine, like two inverted soup plates, hovering about three feet over a vacant lot." At the same time the car lights failed. A powerful light came at an angle from the machine. Before they realised what was happening, three bald-headed dwarfs came gliding towards them, and they found themselves unable to move. Two more dwarfs were seen near the 5 foot high craft. It was about 12 feet across and remained hovering just above the ground. The two casino workers, Carlos Peccinetti, 26, and Fernando Jose Villegas, 29, found themselves overwhelmed with tiredness. When they regained consciousness they noticed little holes in their fingers (one report says their fingers had been pierced three times, presumably to take blood samples). The humanoids stayed a little longer and gave them what seemed like a telepathic account of why they were here.

The beings had made three orbits around the sun, which sustained our system, to study the customs of the inhabitants. They still had to learn one of our languages (of earth?) and were acquainting themselves with life on earth. They had come in peace, from outside our galaxy, and one of the humanoids illustrated their journey with crude lines on the side of the car, as though drawing planetary systems. His drawing implement resembled an electric welding torch and dazzling sparks came from its end, which left a deposit of mercury-sulphur lines on the car doors, running-board and windscreen. Two of the marks resembled the letters 'alpha' and 'pi'. Carlos and Fernando were 'told' "the universal language is mathematics." The men looked at pictures on a circular screen which appeared near the craft, and these appeared to depict a nuclear explosion. The humanoids were described as about 4'6", with abnormally large heads in comparison with an ordinary man. They seemed gentle, and wore golden one-piece overall-like garments, but nothing on their heads. Shortly afterwards, the dwarfs ascended effortlessly up a beam of light into the machine. There was an explosion and the craft sped into the sky with a great halo of light. As it took off, both men ran to a nearby Military College, where a soldier on duty said he had heard the explosion and saw a glow in the distance.

Although Carlos and Fernando later denied the story (perhaps in order to protect their jobs) the press seemed to take it seriously. Even the serious Argentine daily paper, LA NATION gave a detailed account of the incident. Other people also reported seeing UFOs on the same evening. A Mendoza space research centre official, Vice-President Victorio Corradi, announced that beings from outer space had communicated with us, and "the inscriptions on the car are undoubtedly a chart of the strangers' three trips to earth from Ganymede (one of the moons of Jupiter)." A Mendoza supreme court judge ordered a reconstruction of the 'violation to Argentine air space.'

Things livened up still further a few days later, when word went out that a traffic hold-up on General Paz Avenue, a fast thru-way ringing Buenos Aires, had been caused by a saucer crashing into a car. The rumour, officially described as a hoax, had it that a bald-headed dwarf had been arrested by local air force officials.

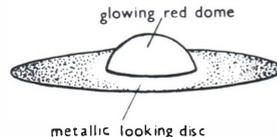
At Mar Del Plata, three saucers were seen hovering over the sea. The Navy said they were planes.

The situation became so bad that Argentine Police warned that anyone spreading "unwarranted fear" with stories about flying saucers, risked jail sentences.

L.B.

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UFOs UNIDENTIFIED UNDENIABLE



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ROGER H. STANWAY & ANTHONY R. PACE have now made available their factual and objective Report on a "UFO FLAP" over Staffordshire and Cheshire during the Summer and Autumn of 1967. The authors provide amazing evidence for the existence of flying saucers, and a wealth of fascinating information for all serious UFO researchers.

Following a Press Conference held by the authors earlier this year, the Report received wide acclaim both in the national press and on ITV and BBC television.

"The layout is remarkable and the detail it contains makes you sit up, although one may be very sceptical about the subject."
Gwyn Richards, ATV Today.

"This Report has the distinction of being recorded in reasoned unemotional language and giving detailed facts and figures!"
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"I believe you have made a substantial contribution to UFO literature by documenting these events."
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"All those in the department who read the Report, were very impressed by the amount of time, effort, and enthusiasm put into the project!"

L.W. Akhurst, Chief Co-ordinator of UFO Reports at the MINISTRY of DEFENCE.

"An EXCELLENT FLYING SAUCER REPORT!"
L.J. Lorenzen, Director of APRO.

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Saint Denis, Reunion Island, (in the Indian Ocean). A farmer living on the island maintains that he saw a 'flying saucer' flying over his field on July 31st. To the surprise of civil defence members there were traces of radioactivity both in the field and in the clothes of the farmer. The farmer, named Los Pointien, well known as a sedate person told the authorities the following story:

"I was about to gather some grass for my rabbits when I saw an object some 20 metres away in a clearing of the forest. The object hovered at about one metre over the ground and was a greyish colour. The diameter was about 5 metres and the height about 2 to 3 metres. The middle of the object was transparent and in it I saw two persons. They were small and round and reminded me of "tyre men" from the "Michelin" advertisements. One of these persons turned his head towards me and at this moment I was illuminated by a very strong white light ray. I covered my eyes in order to protect them from the light source. As soon as I tried to have a second look at the object - it was gone."

Out of fear of being ridiculed the farmer did not report the sighting immediately to the authorities, and some ten days passed before the civil defence authorities sent their investigators armed with Geiger-counters. To their surprise they found traces of radioactivity both in the clothes worn by the farmer (on July 31) and on the spot and on the spot where he saw the UFO on the same day.

TRANSLATION CREDIT: John Hatvani

RECENT REPORT FROM NORTH QUEENSLAND

On page 11 of our last issue we gave brief details of "another flying saucer nest". A young Australian lady has kindly given us the following details from the same area. A man with his wife and two daughters aged 13 and 14, saw a flying disc land in a sugar cane field at 4.30 a.m. near their caravan, after they had been awakened by their dog barking. The UFO gave off a violet light and a sound like the buzz of a swarm of bees came from it (Ed: Very typical characteristics of several close-approach cases). When it had landed, three huge men, described as 3 times bigger than humans, came out of the ship and collected samples of the sugar cane. The beings were bulky and rather shapeless. They also gave off a purple glow. After the family had watched for 10 minutes the disc took off. When it did so, their hair stood up as if "magnetised". We will publish more details of this case when they become available.

Looking ahead

WHAT'S NEW?

UFO AND SPACE CONVENTION The dates have now been fixed for 15-17 August 1969, at the home of the Duke of Bedford, Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire. Personalities attending may include Roy Thinnes of "The Invaders", Patrick Troughton and Frazer Hines of "Dr. Who". Astronomy and science fiction groups are being invited to contribute displays of equipment and photographs etc. So far we have not heard of any respected ufologists being invited, so hope that this doesn't turn out to be just another "hippy do".

FLYING SAUCERS - HERE AND NOW. This is the title of a series of 39 half hour colour TV. films being made by Cy Newman of NBC-TV. Chicago. The files of the late Frank Edwards may be used, and pilot programmes are being submitted to one of the ITV. programme companies. Having seen an early Frank Edwards pilot edition, I can say that the series should prove quite interesting. Susanne Stebbing said that she heard from Prof. James McDonald of Arizona University, who said that the material presented by Dr. Stranges was quite irresponsible, and hoped that something better could be shown to British TV. networks. She also tells me that the Producer says that the series is being reorganised and redone. Two films are already in the U.K. and a screening is scheduled for March 6th in London, with regional screenings later. Those interested should write to Mr. Scothern, 8 Buxton Road, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. The present films feature Frank Edwards, Frank Stranges, Brad Steiger and Joan Whritenour.

SAUCER FILM Roy Benson and M.R.M. Productions, who handle film commercials for the I.T.A. are planning a saucer-fiction film based on the Hill's 'Interrupted Journey' and other flying saucer stories.

ATV. SERIES At the end of November, it was reported that (U.K.) Associated Television is to make a science fiction series called "UFO". Each episode in COLOUR, will cost £100,000, and be produced by Gerry Anderson. The series will probably be distributed widely overseas.

NEW BOOK Robert Chapman, Science Editor of the SUNDAY EXPRESS newspaper, has written a book called UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS. It is scheduled for publication in May this year and will probably cost 30/0d. Chapman has been a journalist for over 20 years and has written several books; this time he examines the evidence of scientists and general UFO lore to see if there is a case for UFOs coming from other worlds.

UFO MANUAL Anthony Pace and Roger Stanway, authors of the FLYING SAUCER REPORT, are planning a comprehensive UFO Manual. This will be a major work and guide for serious investigators. It will include contributions from eminent scientists and UFO authorities all over the world, and articles have already been promised by John Cleary-Baker, James Lorenzen of APRO, Prof. James MacDonald and Edgar Hatvani etc. The Manual will be published with BUFORA's 'seal of approval'.

SPACELINK MATERIAL Once again we have been obliged to omit a lot of interesting material. We take this opportunity to say a special THANK YOU to our contributors and translators as this material is highly valued even if lack of space prevents us from using it all. Keep it coming in please! An article going into our next edition will cover the missing Australian UFO film mentioned in our last issue together with photos of the "saucer-nest" lagoon; also a letter received from KODAK LIMITED.

CAMBRIDGE SEMINAR This is being held at Cambridge University on 22nd February 1969, and the main theme will be "Investigation and Evaluation of UFO Reports". Further details from: Richard Farrow, BUFORA I.C., 95 Winner Street, Paignton, Devon. L.B.

HISTORICAL SECTION

WAS THIS THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF A UFO

We have been at some pains to provide a full and accurate translation of the original article published in "L'Astronomie", 1885, pages 347-50. Of necessity we have replaced the original photograph with a sketch as it illustrates the article with greater clarity.

PASSAGE SUR LE DISQUE SOLAIRE

D'UN ESSAIM DE CORPUSCULES, VU A L'OBSERVATOIRE DE ZACATECAS (MEXIQUE).

PASSAGE ACROSS THE SUN OF A GROUP OF SMALL OBJECTS SEEN BY THE ZACATECAS OBSERVATORY IN MEXICO.

At the Observatory of Zacatecas, 2502 metres above sea-level, I have made arrangements for the daily observation of the sun's surface, by direct means and by the projection of spots and granulations, as well as protuberances of the solar chromosphere by spectroscope.

For this purpose I am using an equatorial telescope with a 16 cm. aperture in a projector which gives an image of the sun 25 cms. in diameter on a sheet of paper, where the field of the telescope is only useful to a size of 26 cms. Since the solar disc offers a special interest, I am taking photographs of 6.7 cms. in diameter by means of instant plates covered with silver bromide gelatine.

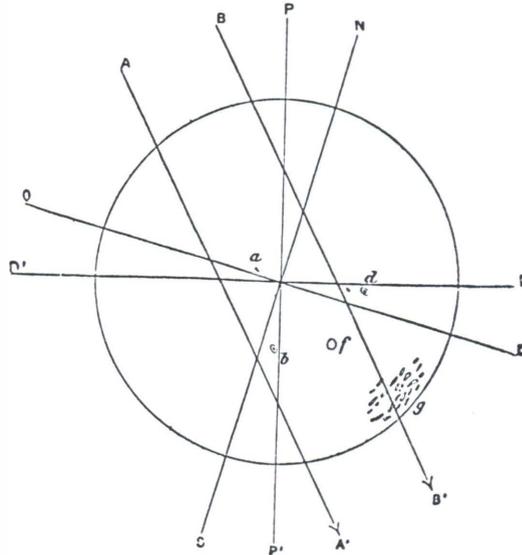
The dome of the Observatory has small windows and thick black curtains, which allow only the image of the sun to traverse the objective. This arrangement, thanks to the atmospheric transparency at this altitude, where the Observatory is situated under a tropical sky ($22^{\circ}46'34''$ 9 of latitude North), permits us to observe at any time the spots and minor details, and those of the granulations with precision and clarity.

On 12 August, 1883 at 8 o'clock in the morning, I began drawing sun spots, when suddenly I observed a small brilliant object, which penetrated into the field of the telescope, marking itself on the paper, which I was using to mark the spots. It crossed the solar disc and projected itself as a nearly circular shadow.



I had scarcely recovered from my surprise, when the same phenomenon repeated itself and at such frequency that in the course of two hours I was able to count up to 283 objects crossing the face of the sun.

Fig. 118.



Lignes suivies par les corpuscules devant le disque solaire.

AA' and BB' are lines showing the direction taken by objects crossing the face of the Sun.

PP' Declination circles. EO Solar equator.
DD' Parallel circles. NS Polar diameter
of the Sun, apparent diameter = 1899° .

Gradually clouds interfered with further observation, which could not be resumed until the sun passed the meridian and only for 40 minutes. During this interval, I counted a further 48 objects crossing. The paths taken by these objects indicated that they followed a direct West-Eastern movement with more or less inclination towards the North or the South of the disc. After several minutes of observation, I noticed that these bodies, some of which were perfectly round and others elongated, appeared to be black and sombre while projected across the solar disc, but appeared luminous on leaving the sun, in crossing the field of the telescope.

The intervals of crossing were variable, presently one took scarcely a third of a second, one a half-second, or at the most a second to cross the sun, and one or two minutes went by before others appeared, soon 15 or 20 passed almost together, so it was difficult to count them. I was able to establish the trajectory of several of these bodies across the solar disc by marking their entry and exit points on the sheet of paper on which I mark the sun-spots. This paper as well as the equatorial telescope, follows the diurnal movement appearing on the celestial dome by means of clockwork. Figure 118 is a reduction of the drawing I made of the solar disc on that day (25 cms. in diameter), with the paths of the bodies and the sun-spots.

As I frequently took photos of the sun, when its disc showed spots and faculae, I decided to take pictures also of this rare and interesting phenomenon of the passage of the bodies across the sun. For this purpose I replaced in the same equatorial, the objective (lens) of 16 cms. by another of equal strength, with a chemical focus (suitable for photographic work) and the eye-piece with a photographic chamber. After several attempts at adjusting the equipment, I succeeded in taking several pictures, from which I sent to "L'ASTRONOMIE" the most interesting one. While I took these photographs an assistant counted the bodies with the equatorial finder (telescope). The picture has been taken using a wet plate at $\frac{1}{100}$ of a second. This speed did not leave me time for titrating and conveniently preparing the baths, also the negative might be a little stained by the developer. The focus is not quite on the sun but rather on the body which was of more interest on this occasion.

Although at first glance at the projection, all bodies appear to be round or spherical, one can observe on several photos that the objects are not spherical but mostly of an irregular shape.

I have said that in the projection of the field of the telescope these bodies appeared luminous and stood out like brilliant trails; but when crossing the solar disc, they looked opaque. When studying the photo and the negative closely, one notes a body surrounded by a nebulosity and dark trails, which appeared brilliant after leaving the face of the sun.

This makes me believe that the bright trails when crossing the face, absorbed the actinic light of the sun or reduced its photographic properties. In the afternoon, clouds made all observation impossible. However I took steps and established an observation plan, in case the phenomenon repeated itself the following day.

On August 13th, the first two hours of the day offered a clouded sky until 8 o'clock in the morning. Then the clouds started to disperse a little and I was able to watch. Immediately the same phenomenon reappeared, and during the 45 minutes allowed us by the sky, we counted 116 bodies traversing the solar disc.

Immediately after the observations of the 12th, I sent telegrams to the Observatories of Mexico and Puebla, asking them to watch the phenomenon, but it was invisible from these Observatories. In order to verify by indirect means the approximate distance of these groups of objects, I carefully adjusted the finder of the telescope, the equatorial and a 10 cms. diameter Foucault silver mirror telescope, aiming them at the sun and the bodies. I had during the night the opportunity of directing this set-up at the planets and the Moon, which had been in the first quarter for the past two days, without changing the focus, and only the Moon was nearly at the focus.

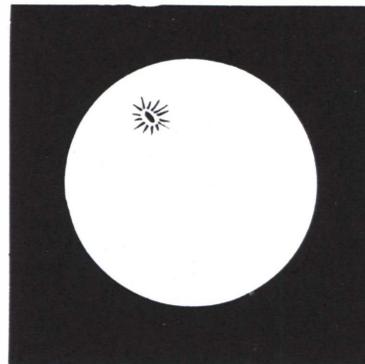
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From: Galway College Library, Ireland.

Translation Credit: L.Beer, W.Lasich, D.Sarkar.

Research Credit: William Lasich.

Sketch of the Photograph, showing object moving towards the lower right of the Sun.



In view of the phenomenon being invisible at Mexico and Puebla and elsewhere, makes me believe that these bodies were comparatively close to the Earth, and at a lesser distance than the Moon, and that their considerable parallax was the reason that at Mexico and Puebla they were projected outside the solar disc.

Signed: Jose A. y Bonilla,
Director of the Zacatecas Observatory,
Mexico.

L'ASTRONOMIE Editor's Note: The observation of Monsieur Bonilla is extremely interesting and not easy to explain. The dates of August 12th and 13th make us think of flying stars at that period, however, it would be unique for nothing to have been observed at either Mexico or at Puebla. Were these birds? We have studied with great attention the photograph, of which Fig.119 represents a reproduction; the black object is of oval shape, preceded and followed by thin trains, its length is of 0.9 mm, its width 0.6-7 mm, the solar diameter 66 mm (the star is not in focus but the object is.) Outside the Sun, the trains appeared to be brilliant. We tend to believe that it is a question of birds, insects or higher forms of dust, in any case the bodies belong to our atmosphere.



SPACELINK Editor's Note: In 1883 photography was a complicated business, and photographic plates were not used indiscriminately. The actual reproduction in L'ASTRONOMIE shows the Sun with an oblong dot approaching its centre. An official at the British (Natural History) Museum turned over a tome by Wallace and provided the following details: lapwings had been recorded flying at 8,500 feet, cranes at 15000 feet and a flock of geese is recorded as flying over the Himalayas as high as 29,000 feet. (Some wags at the office have asked whether the geese were wearing oxygen masks or going by Boeing. However, the estimated altitudes may well result from optical illusions.) As the Zacatecas Observatory would only be at about 8,200 feet, high-flying birds are a possibility although one would expect the Director of an observatory to recognise them if such were the case. The speed of the objects crossing the Sun indicates that they were close to earth, also the focusing of the telescope. The big "but" is: would high-flying birds, insects or dust, etc., produce trains or trails in the atmosphere, or is this indeed THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF A UFO?

The 1897 Flap

EXPLAINED

This revealing article has been reprinted from BUFORA JOURNAL by kind permission of Dr. Geoffrey Doel and by courtesy of the BRITISH UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

The diagram below is reproduced by courtesy of:

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The sketch by Captain Hooton is from "The Allende Letters" and reproduced by courtesy of:

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DID PENNINGTON BUILD THE 1897 U.S.A. AIRSHIP ?

Speculation as to the origin of the 'Airship' reported over the central States of the U.S.A. in 1897 has resulted in many theories and at least one of these attributes the sightings to the activities of a peculiar antique sort of U.F.O. I understand that the reason that the craft looked very much like the current airship design already flying in Europe is that the U.F.O. denizens wished to present their ship to the natives in a manner that would be acceptable and understandable. However the airship in question did not seem to be at all anxious to present itself, operating as it did almost exclusively by night and skulking during daylight hours in out of the way places.

Witnesses of the airship were often men of excellent reputation for veracity and often crowds of onlookers were able to compare experiences.

The descriptions tallied to a remarkable degree. It seems clear also that some of the sightings of night flying objects were of quite a different category and to present day ufologists may be recognised as being the result of 'normal' U.F.O. activity.

From the reports still in existence it is possible to build up a very good idea of the type of dirigible involved and there is no doubt that in many respects it was similar to airships already built and flying in Europe particularly in France. In 1884 Renard and Krebs devised and built an electrically propelled airship called 'La France' which made a circular flight of five miles at its first appearance.

It would indeed have been strange if there had been no parallel activities in the U.S.A. at that time. Resources of material and money were there in abundance and among the fertile brains of a rapidly growing scientifically orientated community was there no person of sufficient genius engineering ability and wealth to take up the aerial challenge?

I believe there was and I believe that his name was Edward J. Pennington.

Pennington was born in Franklin, Indiana in 1858 and as a boy showed remarkable engineering aptitude and as he developed into manhood he displayed remarkable initiative, charm and persuasiveness. With these attributes it was not long before he was running his own factory and at the age of twenty-three had patented a reciprocating head for planing machines the first of a continuous stream of patents which flowed from his active brain until his death in 1911.

He was ruthless too and could exhibit considerable showmanship in order to further his own ideas. A characteristic of Pennington which in this context is significant was the secrecy he achieved to protect his projects and his habit of quietly dropping one idea in favour of another with little regard to the financial outcome.

By 1885 Pennington had acquired sufficient capital to set up the Standard Machine Works in Defiance Ohio and two years later he created two further firms: to make pulleys and wood-working machinery. A flood of Pennington Patents were registered at this time at Fort Wayne.

There were rumours of a company capitalised at one million dollars in Oswego, Kansas and another at Cincinnati with factories to produce 'Freight Elevators'. (Could this phrase possibly have been a euphemism for load-carrying Airships?)

After a brief appearance at Edinburg, Illinois, where he collected some 50,000 dollars from the inhabitants for yet another 'pulley works' he came to rest at Mount Carmel, Illinois in 1890.

Now things begin to develop this new Company was actually entitled 'The Mount Carmel Aerial Navigation Company' and fresh patents included a four cylinder radial engine "for the propulsion of an aerial vessel". He also let it be known, that he was "readying a vessel to fly from Mount Carmel to New York".

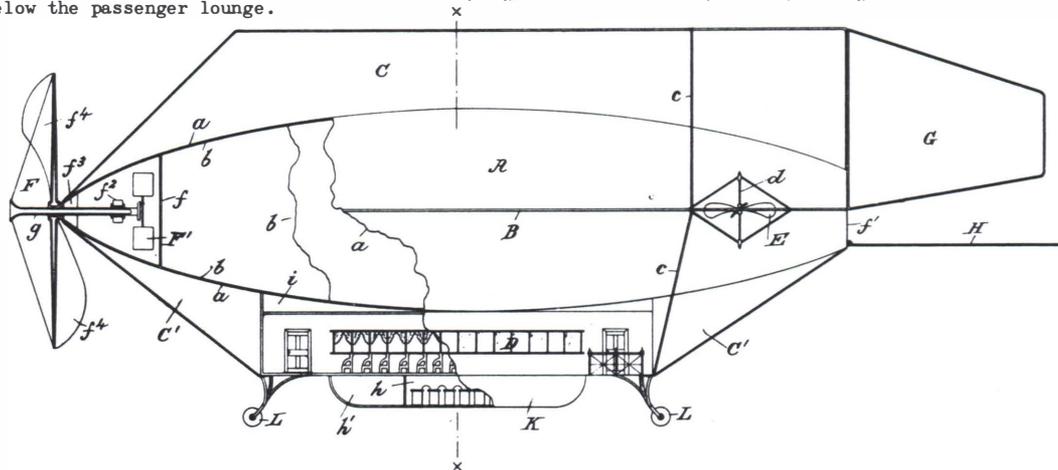
In 1891 he exhibited a captive airship some thirty feet long and six feet in diameter. It flew in a circle propelled by an airscrew turned electrically. The current was conveyed by wires in the tethering cable.

In 1893 he turned his attention to motor driven vehicles and again a spate of patents flooded from the Pennington brain. Soon he was making motor-cycles in Cleveland, Ohio and here he invented the first balloon tyre.

Such giddy progress was bound to meet with reverses and due to his dogmatic attitude and ruthless decisions he began to make enemies: yet his uncanny instinct for avoiding trouble kept him from falling foul of the law.

During 1894 he joined Thomas Kane who made kerosene engines widely used in dairies for milk separation. This event is most important in this thesis which will be evident later. Here, in Racine on the shores of lake Michigan they financed a really large concern for the development of petrol engines.

Pennington's Airship design, patented 31st December 1895. Note the battery compartment below the passenger lounge.





FOR AND AGAINST

Consider the words of British aviation authority and historian, Charles H. Gibbs-Smith, as quoted in the outstanding British UFO magazine, *Flying Saucer Review*: "Speaking as an aeronautical historian who specializes in the periods before 1910, I can say with certainty that the only airborne vehicles carrying passengers, which could possibly have been seen anywhere in North America in 1897 were free-flying spherical balloons, and it is highly unlikely for these to be mistaken for anything else. No form of dirigible (i.e. a gasbag propelled by an airscrew) or heavier-than-air flying machine was flying, or indeed could fly, at this time in America."

Mr. Gibbs-Smith, M.A., F.M.A., is an Honorary Companion of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

Ref: F.S.R. Volume 12 No.4.

SPACELINK does not exclude the possibility that there may have been a few genuine cases of UFO activity in 1897.

The hypothesis put forward to explain the airship in terms of a flying saucer, is that the occupants wanted to present themselves in contemporary terms so that witnesses would not think the machine too out of place in 1897. This tongue-in-cheek hypothesis is let us face it, rather hard to swallow.

The policy of SPACELINK is to look for the obvious rather than the devious and we consider the obvious explanation fits the facts.

The editor was glad to be able to supply Dr. Doel with some of the material.

Captain Hooton's own sketch of the Airship he saw on 20 April 1897.

Note the large lighted passenger lounge at the base of the craft; also the ropes for adjusting the large ailerons.

They patented among other things an 'electric igniter' for petrol driven engines which was really the first sparking plug, in 1895. In this year Pennington visited England and took some of his vehicles with him.

Exercising his well-known assurance and charm he persuaded Henry J. Lawson a successful manufacturer of bicycles to purchase patents to the tune of half a million dollars. He was still here in 1896 and entered the Brighton Run. After an altercation with Mons. Leon Bollée his claim to have won the event was not disputed. After this he commuted frequently between England and America so that he could very well have participated in the aerial demonstrations in the U.S.A. late in 1896 and during 1897.

In December 1895 he had deposed with the American Patents Office the design for full sized Airship. Many of the features of this design are so close to those described by witnesses of the aerial ship seen in 1896 and 1897 that on this evidence alone one would suspect that Pennington could have been responsible.

Basing the scale of the design on the size of the passenger seats the overall length of the ship would be about 140 ft. The keel beneath which provided accommodation for the crew and passengers also housed large batteries and extended for 70 ft. with an equal amount of overhang of the envelope at each end. At the front end of the envelope a large airscrew about 50 ft. from tip to tip provided traction. At the rear an ample rudder and a horizontal fin allowed control of direction.

At the sides two horizontally disposed propellers furnished lateral 'trimming'. Along the top of the ship a high dorsal fin would help to prevent sideways drift and yawing at slow speeds. Altogether a very impressive aeronautical design for that period of time.

It is probable that the finished airship based on this plan would deviate in minor details. Perhaps laterally placed aircrews were found to give a better lift and control if suitably shaped.

Wings or large ailerons above the envelope would also help to provide lift if suitably angled. In 1895 during his motorcycle phase Pennington was heard to remark: "Suppose I have a cycle, screw driven, making a mile a minute . . . just suppose that . . . then suppose that I put aeroplanes on that machine . . . and they are under good control, what then?"

The sighting of the Airship on the ground in 1897 by Capt. Hooton at 6 p.m. on about 20th April is usually regarded as a true account of his experience which he recounted in the Little Rock, Arkansas, Gazette. He was, he said, out hunting near Homan when he heard the sound of 'pumping' like the noise of a Westinghouse locomotive brake.

Going in the direction of the sound he was amazed to behold "the famous airship" in an open space. A man wearing dark glasses was doing something at the rear of the ship. As he approached four other men appeared.

During the ensuing conversation there was no doubt in his mind that the crew were American. When the ship was ready, three large 'wheels' started to rotate on either side of the airship and with a hissing sound she took off. The 'aeroplanes' on top of the envelope sprang forwards and the ship rapidly gained height and speed.

(For a more detailed account of this sighting please refer to the JULY/AUG. 1966 issue of 'The Flying Saucer Review').

The 'pumping noise' is of great significance. This noise is noted in at least three of the sightings. Twice it was referred to as being similar to that made by a milk separator. This is almost conclusive, it was Thomas Kane whom Pennington joined in 1894 who made the motors for these separators.

All witnesses agree that there were lights aboard in abundance with one very bright searchlight which was seen to dim as the airship accelerated.

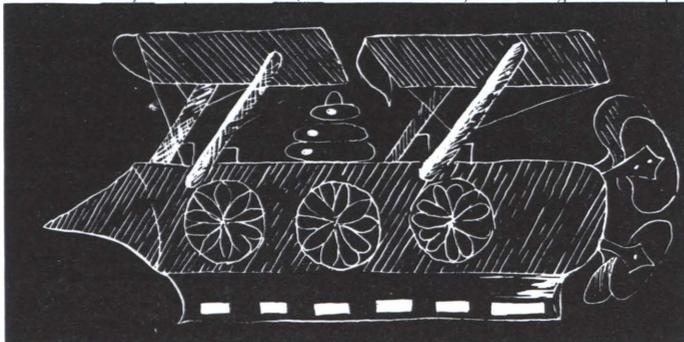
One witness encountering the aeronaut grounded claims to have asked why he turned the light on and off so much. He replied, no doubt truthfully that it consumed a great deal of motive power. We are led to the conclusion that Pennington's ship was propelled by a petrol-electric, or diesel-electric system. A bank of large batteries would be charged by a motor driven dynamo and would then operate electric motors geared to the airscrew(s). This system was widely used for the propulsion of road vehicles in the early years of this century.

After a trip of some miles it might be necessary to land to recharge batteries. Such a propulsion system would be well within Pennington's capabilities at this time.

The crew referred to by some witnesses included a woman, and it was customary for Pennington to take his wife on most of his exploits. (He married three times but I cannot find record of any children). Also a bearded man.

I have a photograph of Pennington with one of his vehicles and here he is accompanied by a man with a beard. Pennington himself was tall and of good physique. He usually sported a rather long dark moustache.

The next evidence required towards proving that the ship was not only terrestrial but Pennington's is to plot the course of the airship from recorded sightings during the 'voyages' of 1897 and to show that its speed was within the capabilities of such an early craft and that it operated in the vicinity of Pennington workshops.



Here I suggest the reader obtains a good large scale map of the central States of America. Those included in the Encyclopaedia Britannica of 1911 are most useful being nearly contemporary.

Two series of sightings occurred in 1897.
Expedition One. Starting from Pennington's base at Oswego, Kansas, to Belleville, Kansas, to arrive March 25th, thence to Sioux City some 200 miles northwards travelling at night. Making around 40 mph and in fair weather the six or so hours of darkness would allow easy arrival by 28th March. Here the ship landed and charged batteries?

Turning southwards an easy night run of 100 miles allowed late worshippers leaving church at Omaha, Nebraska to view the aerial visitor. Continuing via Lincoln and Beatrice on the southerly run arrival at Everest, Kansas on April 1st., another 100 miles apart. In fact Kansas City was reached quite early at 8.15.

Back to base at Oswego without serious mishap on about the 3rd. April.?

After this there are three possibilities. a) Pennington flew to Racine on lake Michigan by April 9th keeping to out-of-the-way landing sites b) The ship was partly dismantled and carried by rail in Pennington's closed rail cars to Racine. c) That Thomas Kane had another similar airship at Racine. I would suggest (b) as being the most probable in the circumstances. Pennington had the resources and the experience in moving large objects by rail from place to place, vide his captive airship which was shown at exhibitions at Chicago and elsewhere.

Expedition Two. The Airship would have taken the air on the evening of April 9th. 1897 and leaving Racine some 60 miles from Chicago was seen first north of the city and then to south-east at 9.30 p.m. passing over the lake.

Turning westwards the ship would have reached vicinity of Eldon in Iowa some 200 miles after five hours at around forty m.p.h. Spending the day of 10th on ground at some secluded spot the batteries would again be charged and ready for the take-off on evening of April 10th. Then passing over Eldon westwards to Ottumwa (10 miles) at 7.25 and 7.40 p.m. respectively the ship is seen near Albia 25 miles further on at about 8.10 p.m. This chain of sightings allows some estimation of the airship's speed, — 35 miles in 45 minutes which is better than 45 m.p. Wind speed must be taken into account but from the sighting reports the weather during this period seems to have been remarkably calm.

Steering now towards the north-west apparently en route for Racine the ship would have passed near Mount Carroll but the date given for the airship over this city is April 9th. One must conclude that if this date is correct that the craft passed near this city on the westward leg of its journey before turning south-east towards Eldon. This is perfectly possible on the time schedule estimated.

However, and here one must speculate on Pennington's movements, it is not certain how the airship arrived at its next point at Yates Center, Kansas on April 19th. It could well have travelled at night over the next week or so southwards which would be well within its 40 m.p.h. capabilities. Or, it may have returned to Racine and have been once more despatched by rail.

At Yates Center there was the unfortunate incident of a young heifer becoming entangled in the mooring rope on take-off. Then south-east and a fairly long haul 400 miles to near Texarkana, but at 40 m.p.h. only ten hours of darkness were necessary. Here the ship was obliged to land on April 21st. to recharge batteries. In the evening when all was ready for take-off the airship was spotted by one Capt. J. Hooton whose detailed report is well known.

Airborne again and travelling in a leisurely manner Hot Springs, Arkansas was reached on May 6th. Once more the ship landed and was encountered by the Law Officers, Constable Sumpter and Deputy Sheriff Mc.Lemore. Both these gentlemen have sworn affidavits to their evidence in which they tell of a bearded mechanic and of a young woman. There was also a young man who was engaged in filling a water bag. They were informed that the ship was en route for Nashville, Tennessee. This may well have been so, but I feel that it was not long before it was once again safely at Oswego, Kansas with Pennington highly satisfied with his aerial exploits. There is little evidence of its re-appearance.

From the foregoing evidence it must be conceded that the itinerary followed by the 1897 airship was not particularly miraculous even for a craft of that period, only it took place in America where hitherto no such aerial exploits had been seen. No wonder then, that the onlookers became scared and confused, suspecting a work of the Devil. The only Devil responsible was in my opinion one eccentric, brilliant inventor named Edward Joel Pennington.

Of course there are so many questions left unanswered. For instance why did Pennington decide to drop the whole project just when fame and fortune might seem to have been within his grasp? I would suggest that he was clever enough to realise that his airship, though a very remarkable invention had very severe limitations which could not readily be overcome.

There would be little prospect of increasing the battery capacity without making the ship larger and unwieldy. It was obviously very much a fine weather craft and he had been extraordinarily lucky to have had such a long spell of fine, calm weather for his trials.

Also he would have realised that until the internal combustion engine could be improved considerably in size and reliability the whole airship project had better be shelved. The new and more financially rewarding field of the motor car must have seemed to Pennington to offer much better prospects of immediate financial rewards. He must also have known that there were aeronautical designers in Europe who had forged ahead in the airship field with whom he could hardly compete.

In the Motor Museum at Beaulieu, Hampshire there is a very rare vehicle. It is an 1896 Pennington motor-tricycle. It is worth looking at closely. The twin-cylinder, water cooled engine functions by fuel injection and the ignition system is remarkably ingenious, operating an early form of spark plug on each cylinder. The wheels have wire spokes and are furnished with wide tyres of modern cross section. It is a really remarkable piece of advanced engineering for its time and marks its designer Pennington as a brilliant engineer of foresight and genius.



DR. OLAVO T. FONTES

It is with a sense of deep sorrow that we must inform the members of APRO and affiliated organizations of the death of Dr Olavo T. Fontes, APRO's Brazilian representative on May 9, 1968 of cancer. Since 1957 when the Doctor requested membership in APRO he had represented the great South American republic of Brazil in UFO Research. His accomplishments have been many. Had it not been for his efforts many recent volumes dealing with UFOs would be slim indeed, for most of the books which enjoyed public consumption in the last two years drew heavily upon his material.

Dr. Fontes was only 43, he left a wife and three children.

This short tribute is part of a detailed article published in THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN, May 1968, published by APRO, 3910 E. Kleindale Road, Tucson, Arizona 85716, U. S. A.



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Geoffrey G. Doel.
September 1968.

LAST NOVEMBER A CASE OF DANGEROUS DRIVING WAS DISMISSED AGAINST JOHN DOW, 19, IN AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND. HE TOLD THE COURT THAT HE AND HIS COMPANION DIVED OUT OF A MOVING CAR IN NAPIER AFTER "A FLYING SAUCER WHIZZED CLOSE ABOVE US." THE CAR THEN SPED DRIVERLESS FOR 200 YARDS AND CRASHED INTO A SHOP.

For full list, please refer to the March 1968 edition of SPACELINK

Amendments to our March List

AWARENESS published by Contact U.K. is now edited by John Roseweir, 383 Church Road, St. George, Bristol 5. The recent delay in publication was due to shortage of funds and internal problems.

SUFOA published by Barry Woodgate of the Fleet Street UFO Study Group has not appeared for about a (bulletin) year, but may appear again in January or February 1969.

The following appear to have ceased publication:

MUPORG BULLETIN Formerly published by the Merseyside UFO Research Group.

UFO WORLDWIDE Formerly published by Michael Montgomery of Great Horton near Bradford.

Additions to our March List and New Publications:

★	PUBLICATION	FREQUENCY AND SIZE	COST	REMARKS
Name:	BUFORA RESEARCH BULLETIN	Quarterly (approx)	BUFORA	Research Dept. newsletter,
Editor:	Stephen Smith, B.A.	6 foolscap pages.	M'ship	(additional to the JOURNAL)
Publisher:	British UFO Research Association		25/Od.	Clear & neat duplicating,
Address:	Hon. Sec: Bramhall, Claremont Road, Esher, Surrey.		a year	sensible and interesting.
Name:	CHALLENGE	Quarterly		Newsletter for active local
Editor:	Vincent O'Connell	6 foolscap pages		group. Poor quality spirit
Publisher:	Northern Sky-Watching Bureau			duplicating. Includes local
Address:	75 Hillcrest Drive, Queensbury, Bradford.			reports and general material
Name:	DAPRO JOURNAL	Quarterly	7/6d	Magazine for young local
Editor:	B. Richard Barton	23 quarto pages	a year	group. Sketchily duplicated.
Publisher:	Dagenham Aerial Phenomena Research Organisation		2/Od a	Quote from Journal: "Females
Address:	11a Hamden Crescent, Dagenham, Essex.		copy.	will be allowed to join."
Name:	FLYING SAUCERS ARE FACT	Quarterly Magazine	2/6d a	Fully lithographed using
Editor:	Christopher Rose	11 quarto pages	copy.	neatly typed large lettering.
Publisher:	Flying Saucer Fact Investigation Society.			First issue - October 1968.
Address:	8 Findon Place, Wisewood, Sheffield 6.			Includes Sheffield reports.
Name:	GUFORS JOURNAL	Quarterly		Duplicated newsletter for
Editor:	Duncan Hogg	2 foolscap pages		local group. Sensible. The
Publisher:	Glasgow UFO Research Society			editor investigates reports
Address:	13 Barnflat Street, Rutherglen, Glasgow.			for both GUFORS and SUPORS.
Name:	INTERPLANETARY NEWS	Quarterly Magazine	3/Od a	Fully lithographed with
Editor:	Michael Parry	60, 7 x 8½" pages	copy.	drawings and photos. Gaudy
Publisher:	Interplanetary Space Travel Research (Club)			art-work - startling. Mixed
Address:	149 Stewart Road, Leyton, London E.15.			material inc. UFOs & space.
Name:	MERSEYSIDE UFO BULLETIN	Bi-monthly	1/Od a	Clearly duplicated, inter-
Editor:	John Harney	10-14 foolscap	copy,	esting, sometimes cynical.
Publisher:	John Harney	pages.	or by	John Harney used to edit
Address:	53 Woodyear Road, Wirral, Cheshire.		exchange.	MUPORG BULLETIN.
Name:	NICAP CHRONICLES	Quarterly	6/Od	Neat and clearly duplicated
Editor:	Derek C. Samson	6 foolscap pages	for	newsletter. Interesting.
Publisher:	National Investigation Committee for Aerial Phenomena.		six	No connection with NICAP.
Address:	67 Wildmoor Road, Shirley, Solihull, Warwickshire.		issues.	in the USA. (See page 4).
Name:	THETA	Bi-monthly	7/6d	Duplicated on coloured
Editor:	Peter Jakiro	35 half foolscap	six	paper. Sensible and fringe
Address:	6 Catherine Street, Aston, Birmingham 6. (pages.		issues.	material. (1/6d a copy.)
Name:	UFO CHRONICLE	Quarterly	2/6d a	First issue - December 1968.
Editor:	Gordon Emery	20 quarto pages	copy.	Neatly duplicated. Rated
Publisher:	"UFO Researchers"		10/Od	about best of this list for
Address:	26 Churchside, Vigo Village, Near Meopham, Kent.		a year.	supplying useful information
Name:	ZENITH	Quarterly	1/4d a	Duplicated newsletter for
Editor:	Alan Bailey	4-6 foolscap	copy.	strong local group, who
Publisher:	Bristol Branch - Contact U.K.	pages.		are also publishing AWARE-
Address:	7 Westbourne Place, Clifton, Bristol.			NESS for Contact U.K.



N.B. With the exceptions of BUFORA RESEARCH BULLETIN and INTERPLANETARY NEWS, the above publications all have relatively small circulations.

Reference Section

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SEQUEL TO SCORITON Norman T. Oliver

95 Taunton Road, London S.E.12.
October 1968. Booklet. Price: 12/6d.

Ernest Arthur Bryant's contact claim of 1965 is adequately summarised and the author goes on to give details not published in, and subsequent to "The Scoriton Mystery" by Eileen Buckle (published 1967). Thorough checking of this complicated story has revealed much more than the complex preliminary investigations. He makes the point that the prime loyalty of anyone investigating U.F.O. claims and sightings is to UFOLOGY, and not to the sighting or contact claimant; neither is it to fellow investigators or a 'saucer group'. That person must not suppress any information out of a misplaced sense of loyalty to others. I believe the author has achieved this as I have tried to pick holes in his account, but the only discrepancies are those where Bryant gave different details to different investigators. One doctor said of Bryant, "He is a notoriously bad witness and 'can tell a tale'."

Photos at the centre include one of Arthur Bryant and an unflattering portrait of the author. The last five pages carry comments by Philip Rodgers (who I like personally) but these appear to make a poor 'marriage' with the story and is an overgenerous use of space in a mere 44 pages.

I can recommend this booklet for several reasons. Although familiar with most of the material, I found it both interesting, readable and fair. Also it shows ufologists that if research is to be of value it must be thorough. Lastly it shows that judging a man's personality is not the way to judge a contact claim, as in Bryant's case he was both friendly and likeable, and consequently appeared credible and honest. After reading this, I hope that researchers will look at other contactee claims, particularly way-out American ones, with a more wary eye.

Lionel Beer.

(Ed: Mr. Oliver says he is aware that the more usual spelling is "Scorriton", but Mr. Bryant spelt the name with one "r".)

FLYING SAUCERS OVER THE WEST A. W. Bearne

14 Southfield Avenue, Paignton, Devon.
July 1968. Booklet. Price: 3/6d.

The author, a prominent local citizen and retired estate agent, as befitting his trade, writes in a down-to-earth style. His 24 page neatly printed booklet is mainly devoted to his sighting of a "funnel-shaped stream of flames" accompanied by a huge disc on October 30th, 1950. Collected cuttings confirm that the object was seen from all over Devon. The author has made no attempt to evaluate his sighting, but has supplied ample data for any researchers willing to do this. The last chapter deals with other English UFO reports between 1950 and 1955 taken from newspaper cuttings, and may help to fill a gap for earlier years.

Lionel Beer.

FLYING SAUCER OCCUPANTS Coral and Jim Lorenzen

The New American Library, Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A. Distributed in the U.K. by The New English Library Limited.
July 1967. Paperback. Price: 7/6d or U.S.: 75¢.

The book starts with a six page introduction by Dr. Frank Salisbury, head of the Plant Science Department at Utah State University.

Most UFO researchers will be familiar with many of the 'occupant' reports in the new book, "Flying Saucer Occupants" by those indefatigable UFO researchers Coral and Jim Lorenzen. Although a number of these reports are to be found in "The Humanoids", it is edifying to study them again for they grow more impressive with repetition. It is remarkable that while many researchers are prepared to accept the idea of alien craft in the sky, they are unable to reconcile themselves to the reality of craft on the ground, complete with their occupants. For those people this book is a 'must', for where indeed does one draw the line.

This book is the culmination of painstaking research by the authors who are not afraid to delve into what must at first seem to be 'outlandish' material. The controversial Villas-Boas incident is reported in detail, as is also the Betty and Barney Hill affair. Not all the reports presented will be acceptable to all readers, but there can be no doubt that there are perplexing correlations in the cases reported.

A chapter on the psychological implications of the subject, written by Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle, has been included near the end of the book, and there is also a useful table of sightings and occupants. Four UFO photographs have been reproduced, but these I find are unimpressive, and would probably have been better omitted.

However, this challenging book certainly merits careful study by those interested in all aspects of ufology.

Kathleen Smith, Editor, UFOLOG.

THE FLYING SAUCER READER Edited by Jay David.

The New American Library, Inc. - address as above.
October 1967. Paperback. Price: 7/6d or U.S.: 75¢.

This very concise paperback, not illustrated, could well be termed 'The lazy man's guide to U.F.O.s'. Divided into three parts, the contents are compiled from brief extracts of 26 books and magazine articles, written during the past 12 years or so, by well known authors in the field of ufology. These books are identified for the reader whose appetite has been whetted for further information.

References to UFOs in early Biblical times, some recent outstanding cases, an actual contact claim, and results of telepathic communication, are just some of the items which make up the first part under the heading, 'The Evidence'. Covering a wide variety of topics, part 2 entitled, 'The Theories', discusses such subjects as, the lost city of Atlantis, methods of propulsion, ball lightning and psychological projection, plus many others. The last and shortest section, 'The Controversies', deals with a few UFO reports which have been suppressed by authority or dismissed with unreasonable explanations, among them the Maury Island incident, and the Killian case.

To anyone with little knowledge of UFO lore the

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Book Reviews ●●●●●

Book Reviews Reference Section

unbiased information put forth is invaluable, and leaves the reader free to judge for himself. Each part is systematically divided into sections, and being so compact makes a useful and easy reference book for those who have long since come to their own conclusions.

One could criticise the choice of articles, feeling that some of the major events have been left out, but despite this it is an excellent book.

Doreen Whitaker.

NEW UFO BREAKTHROUGH Brad Steiger & Joan Whritenour
Universal Publishing and Distributing Corporation,
235 E. 45th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.
Universal-Tandem Publishing Co., Ltd., 33 Beauchamp
Place, London S.W.3. 1968. Paperback. Price: 3/6d.

If the reader has ever had any ideas as to the origin of the UFO, he must surely find a hint of it somewhere in this paperback.

The report of the Allende letters, given special mention on the front cover, takes up only a small part of the book. It is packed with controversial matters, threats and silencing said to be widespread and on the increase, repeated hostility on the part of the UFOs, and apparent evidence of alien live-stock with disquieting associations. An interesting chapter relating to the mysteries under the sea, including references to the discovery of a man-made device on the ocean bed, and claims of proof of land beyond the Pole, giving support to the inner earth theory, make up this random selection of topics discussed.

For the researcher, here are the clues and theories together in one book, and for the non-researcher, this all makes interesting reading, especially in the light of sinister implications creeping into the mystery of late. Despite all the data put forth, one is left wondering; indeed the book ends with a question mark in the form of a short but thought-provoking passage by Joan Whritenour.

Doreen Whitaker.

WARNINGS FROM FLYING FRIENDS Arthur Shuttlewood
Portway Press, Portway, Warminster, Wiltshire.
Hard-cover. 1968. Price: 26/0d.

This book describes the happenings in and around Warminster, since the author's previous work "The Warminster Mystery". The local ascent called Cradle Hill, continues to be in the main, the centre of activity. With his fellow sky-watchers, Mr. Shuttlewood gives claim to witnessing rare visual manifestations, and landings or near landings, occasionally giving rise to very frightening experiences.

A chapter is devoted to a visitor, claiming to be from another world, bringing with him warnings that earth time is short, and Christ's Second Coming is only a few years away. This man predicted, among other things, a sighting of a spiritual nature, in the south of England at the end of 1967 - the fiery crosses seen by the Devon police?

The author is quite convinced that this visitor was genuine, and believing all that the man had to say, he begs the reader to wait till 1974 before judging him; time alone will do that.

The book is by no means devoted entirely to local events. Attention is given to other matters such as changes in the earth's polarity, reconstruction

of an ancient grid system, and an anatomy of a holocaust or death of a planet.

Being a journalist by profession, the author has the ability to paint with words, making the reading of incidents very dramatic and colourful, which some readers could find quite irritating. The poetry appearing at the end of each passage is an unnecessary addition, also one might argue that the arrangement of the chapters could have been better achieved, giving more continuity to the book. A few photographs taken of UFOs in the Warminster area, are included, but the majority being small are sadly lacking in detail.

Although some of the make-up of the book leaves one feeling incredulous, the author's experiences and coverage of incidents in this little Wiltshire town make interesting reading.

Doreen Whitaker.

NOTES ON ACQUIRING UFO BOOKS

The majority of books reviewed on these pages are available through the Managing Editor, and readers will find postage inclusive prices on the booklist, at the back of this magazine. Readers who obtain their UFO books through a library may give the name and address of the Managing Editor as a supplier of these books, as some libraries seem to have difficulty in acquiring UFO literature. Readers are also reminded that the high cost of printing SPACELINK and including interesting photographs, is of necessity subsidised by book sales.

NEWSSTAND MAGAZINES CARRYING INTERESTING ARTICLES.

Since our last issue there seems to have been a dearth of articles on UFOs in general magazines. The editor will be grateful for all such articles brought to his notice.

- FATE (U.K.) November 1968 No.169. "America's First UFOs 1796-1896." by Kenneth Larson. 3 page article - factual.
- FATE (U.K.) December 1968 No.170. "Colorado UFO Fiasco." by Curtis Fuller. Factual, 7 page article. "Dr. Hermann Oberth looks at UFOs." by Rho Sigma. Interesting interview described in five pages.
- WEEKEND Nov.27-Dec.3 1968. "Today's Headlines Straight from the Bible." by Ronald Camp. Flying saucers, the kiss of life etc., are all mentioned in the Bible..
- WEEKEND December 11-17 1968. "Are Men Already on the Moon?" by Alan Henderson. Problems facing Lunarnauts and mysteries on the Moon.
- VOGUE September 15 1968 No.12. "The Word is Unidentified" by John Michell. 3 pages - more fact, fantasy and myth.

PROJECT BLUEBOOK ANNUAL REPORT

'Project Blue Book 1968' is a lithographed 18-page report, which includes statistical tables, issued by the U.S.A.F. It is obtainable FREE from: Project Bluebook Information Office, SAFOI, Washington, D.C. 20330, U.S.A. (Includes material by Dr. Carl Sagan).



Lionel's Litter

NUMBER SIX JANUARY 1969



AN AWFUL TRUTH COMES OUT? After Johan Quanjer, as Chairman of Contact U.K. had lectured to BUFORA at Kensington Library on September 7th, I told him that I couldn't take his talk very seriously, to which he retorted in a tone of exasperated resignation, "Well you're not really interested in flying saucers."

CHAIRMAN MAO has recognised the appalling speed at which China's 760 million population is growing. Marriage, children and personal happiness are still regarded as a traditional goal in the Chinese way of life, so millions of young Chinese are being told that falling in love is "an evil wind". Press and Radio are emphasizing that young marriages and conceptions are the "relics of old society as well as vicious plots." In other words it is better to make "revolution" than "love". The Western attitude to abortion is regarded by some Chinese doctors as a "religious hangover". In parts of China it is already regarded as a moral and social crime to have say, more than two children, and over-productive families are liable to be ostracised for their "irresponsibility". What one wonders would happen to over-fertile families if such an attitude became prevalent in the West? Also it is only a short alternation from there to the stage where a predominantly young population regard it as selfish and morally wrong to live beyond a certain age.

FAME AT LAST! I was surprised at the number of people who told me that they heard my mini-interview on the B.B.C. programme, *WORLD AT ONE*, at the start of the *DAILY MAIL* New Year Show last December. However Edgar Hatvany really steals the limelight as he has appeared on both *ITV*. and *BBC TV*. programmes.

FLAT EARTH SOCIETY run by its general secretary, Samuel Shenton, 65, a good-humoured retired sign painter, has "well over a hundred members." Mr. Shenton admits that his wife, two children and grandchildren are non-supporters of his flat-earth theories; "I am not the first prophet without honour at home." The society is run on the belief of a literal interpretation of the Genesis story of the earth's creation. After the recent Apollo 8 capsule's voyage round the moon disturbed the society's belief that the sun and moon are small objects going round the North Pole, Mr. Shenton said they were willing to revise their ideas in the light of new evidence. Although they have conceded that the earth is round after all, they said that actually it is circular and not globe-shaped. "The orbits of the earth were simply circular flights, like flying around the rim of a saucer."

GETTING BACK TO EARTH At the 'International Symposium on Basic Environmental Problems of Man in Space' held in Geneva this January, Dr. O. H. Gauer of the Physiological Institute, Free University, Berlin, said that astronauts had a tendency towards circulatory collapse when they stood upright after returning to earth. This was part of a complex process involving loss of blood volume, loss of weight and loss of bone minerals. It now seems certain that unless space stations or space capsules can incorporate artificial gravity systems, astronauts returning to earth after long periods of space duty, will have to take extreme care not to over-exert themselves on landing, as their bodies may collapse with fatal consequences.

JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE Dr. Koji Kimura, a leading Japanese seismologist and Chief of the earthquake section of the Central Meteorological Agency, warned last September of the possibility of a powerful earthquake hitting Japan within a year. He issued his warning on the 45th anniversary of the Great Kanto quake, which destroyed Tokio and its environs, and killed 100,000 people. Dr. Chuji Tsuboi, also a well known seismologist, said recent calculations indicated that enough seismic energy was building up to cause a colossally devastating quake of 8.2 magnitude. Earthquakes run in cycles, so let us hope that a major cycle is not yet reaching its climax.

JOURNALIST JOHN KEEL is publicising rumours, that he alleges others have been spreading about him, to the effect that he is an 'android' and not the real John Keel. This sounds like a variation of the time-honoured journalistic gimmick of raising a controversy in order to keep one's name before the listening public. No doubt we shall hear counter-denials.

LOCH NESS MONSTER is believed to have been 'photographed' by underwater sonar cameras. A Birmingham University research team, including Professor Gordon Tucker of the Electronic and Electrical Engineering Department, and a senior research associate, Dr. Hugh Braithwaite, said, "The present data, while leaving the possibility of fabulous Loch Ness Monsters, is quite inadequate to decide the matter." However objects were reported moving swiftly through the 700 foot deep Loch. One object appeared to be about 20 feet and 'swimming' at 15 knots. It dived 450 feet in 60 seconds. Another 'blob' on the film, proportional to 160 feet long by 65 to 100 feet wide rose from the bottom at 6½ knots. This may have been several individual 'creatures' or group of objects, but was consistent with the type of behaviour one might expect from air-breathing aquatic animals. Dr. Roy Mackel, a molecular biologist of Chicago University and U.S. representative of the Loch Ness Phenomena Investigation Bureau Limited, confirmed that there were only slight variations in his own sonar pictures of last August from Professor Tucker's 13 minute film sequence. He said it strengthened the hypothesis that groups of large animals might be present in this Scottish Loch.

X-15 ROCKET PLANE trials have now come to an end after 199 flights. The X-15s are the only aircraft to have reached hyper-sonic speeds of up to 4520 miles per hour or six and a half times the speed of sound. Three planes were involved in the tests lasting almost ten years, and a peak altitude of 67 miles was reached, although the aircraft were always launched from a 'mother-ship' bomber. In earlier years X-15 pilots reported seeing UFOs several times while at high altitudes.

Books by Scientists

- ANATOMY OF A PHENOMENON by Jacques Vallee. Using factual data, an astronomer and mathematician thoroughly scrutinises all aspects of flying saucers. (Recommended) 26/6d
- CHALLENGE TO SCIENCE by Jacques and Janine Vallee; Foreward by Dr. J. Allen Hynek Formidable evidence of the wide global nature of the UFO manifestation.(Recommended) 26/6d
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- PIECE FOR A JIG-SAW by Leonard G. Cramp. The author looks at new evidence, while providing a sequel to: SPACE, GRAVITY AND THE FLYING SAUCER. Well illustrated. (\$3.55) 29/0d
- SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS The Colorado University study led by Dr.Edward Condon. Nearly 1000 pages with 30 pages of photographs. Essential data. 14/
- UNINVITED VISITORS by Ivan T. Sanderson. A biologist looks at UFOs. U.K. edition: Due May

Recommended Paperbacks

- FLYING SAUCER OCCUPANTS by Coral Lorenzen. Down-to-earth survey of contact reports. 8/0d
- FLYING SAUCER READER Edited by Jay David. A good handy reference for most aspects. 8/0d
- FLYING SAUCERS ARE HOSTILE by Brad Steiger & Joan Whritenour.Good material.Illus'd. 5/6d
- FLYING SAUCERS, HERE AND NOW by Frank A. Edwards. His final book. Illustrated. 5/6d
- FLYING SAUCERS, HOAX OR REALITY? by Jerome Stanton.Good, non-sensational material. 5/6d
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Other Paperbacks

- COMING OF THE SAUCERS by Kenneth Arnold and Ray Palmer. 40+ photos. Early book-1952 23/0d
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- FLYING SAUCERS OVER THE WEST by A.W.Bearne. 24-page booklet; U.K. sightings 1950-55 4/0d
- FLYING SAUCERS, PHYSICAL & SPIRITUAL ASPECTS by Georg Unger. UFOs and Rudolf Steiner 6/6d
- INSIDE THE FLYING SAUCERS (INSIDE 'SPACE SHIPS) by G.Adamski. No Photos.His 2nd book. 5/6d
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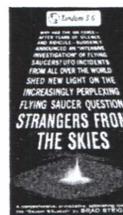
General Background Reading (Casebound editions)

- FLYING SAUCERS AND THE U.S.A.F. by Lt.Col.L.J.Tacker. Official story and documents. 65/0d
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- FLYING SAUCERS THROUGH THE AGES by Paul Thomas. UFOs in the Bible and in history. 22/6d
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- SPACEMEN IN THE ANCIENT EAST by W. Raymond Drake. UFOs in mythology. Unillustrated. 31/6d
- THE WARMINSTER MYSTERY by Arthur Shuttlewood. Flying saucers in the West Country. 26/6d
- WARNINGS FROM FLYING FRIENDS by Arthur Shuttlewood. Fringe material from Warminster 28/6d (\$3.60)

Contact Material

- FLYING SAUCERS AND THE THREE MEN by Albert K. Bender. "The three men in black." 22/0d
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Front of UFO Feature Stand. Visitors walked round to large area behind to see UFO diorama, BUFORA van and other displays. Overall effect was spoilt with unexpected addition of giant caption and hideous "eyes".

## THE NEW YEAR SHOW

organised by the DAILY MAIL

Empire Hall, Olympia

28 Dec. 1968 — 11 Jan. 1969

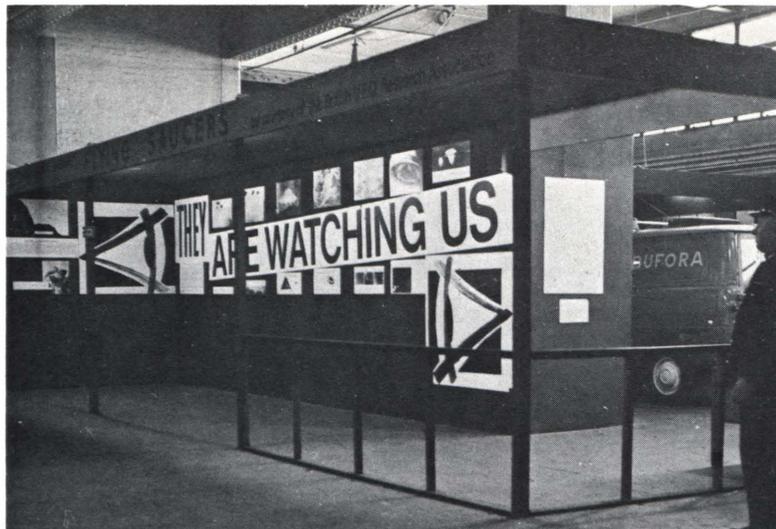
Over the years, little has been done to promote interest by using displays. Rare exceptions include a few shop windows, of which the display of SIGAP material in GAMMONS at Guildford in 1967 was an example. Most U.K. UFO conferences have had supporting displays, but these were mainly seen by the "converted". A worthy exception was the "LOOK INTO SPACE" exhibition staged by the Isle of Wight Society, the former publishers of SPACELINK. This one day show, held in Newport, I.O.W, on 18th February 1967, attracted 400 people.

Ivor Lewis of the DAILY MAIL Exhibitions section opened negotiations with me in 1967, but had to postpone the idea. However BUFORA colleagues agreed that this was an opportunity not to be missed, so I arranged the initial meeting for them at the DAILY MAIL offices on August 7th 1968. Norman Oliver wrote excellent copy for the Show's catalogue. Arnold West undertook stalwart work by refurbishing the BUFORA van and making a tough screen for the back. The vehicle displayed a quantity of equipment including, binoculars, telescopes, astro-compass, planetarium, lights, ELF radio receiver, magnetic detectors, maps and geiger-counter etc. Ivar Mackay (chairman) and Richard Farrow (report co-ordinator) helped me with the script for the walls of the stand. This included photos, statistics, historical section, news cuttings, SIGAP member Dan Butcher's eye-catching paintings and research department material, (including the Angus Brooks case) which Stephen Smith (research director) worked on. Richard Farrow provided a design for the diorama model. The attractive blue plastic model was lit from the inside with lights around the rim and went through a typical sighting sequence with sound effects. As the day sequence approached the sound faded and the UFO vanished. This was done using the Pepy's Ghost principle and an enormous sheet of glass at 45°. As opening day approached, we found captions and photos were too small and heart-breaking alterations to our script. The diorama refused to work properly and was ready only just in time for the opening. Mike Holt (hon.secretary) relieved us of a lot of work by co-ordinating the staffing arrangements, and our large band of volunteers seemed to enjoy manning the information desk, on which Peter Johnson's UFO detector attracted a lot of interest. Ivar Mackay worked very hard both before and during the Show.

During peak periods, up to 1500 people an hour passed through the stand, and a total of 130,000 people visited the show, largely children and teenagers. As 230,000 people had attended the Schoolboys Exhibition a year before, a drop of a 100,000 was disastrous, and the organisers made a major error in changing the Show's name. Out of it all, BUFORA acquired about 90 new members, and left many more people consciously thinking about UFOs for the first time. Also BUFORA was able to retain the display material for future use. Whole-hearted thanks are due to the DAILY MAIL for making it possible to promote interest in ufology at a major exhibition in the U.K. for the first time.

Dr.Geoffrey Doel demonstrates Peter Johnson's intricate (moving field) magnetic "UFO detector" to visitor who bends down for closer look. Behind them is the BUFORA Field van displaying a variety of equipment including detectors & geiger-counter.

PHOTO CREDITS: Omar Fowler (Chairman - SIGAP)



# UFO OVER KOWLOON

This photograph is said to have been taken in Kowloon (Hong Kong) in 1961, by Anthony De Salvo. He was then about 22, and serving as a radar operator with the Royal Air Force. He cannot recall the actual date but remembers travelling with five other men in the back of an open R.A.F. truck at between 8 and 9 in the morning.

At this late date Anthony admits that the only supporting evidence is the negative (now in the possession of BUFORA). He says that the object was first seen towards the North at an elevation of about 15°. It was directly over TAI MO SHAN, 3140 feet, the highest mountain in the New Territories and about 8 miles south of the Chinese border. It appeared as a sharply defined star near the radome (radar housing), as shown in the picture. Anthony says he was unable to distinguish the shape or size with the eye. His report form also indicated that the object was seen against a bright blue sky with the sun shining brightly. (The actual photo appears to show some cloud effects, so one must assume that some detail may have become obscured by time). The weather was said to be warm and dry. The object was hovering and possibly rotating as it appeared to vary its brightness.

When Anthony reached his equipment, he tried unsuccessfully to locate the object on height finding radar. Therefore he assumed that it was either very close or above 80,000 feet. If the object was a UFO, then there was cause for concern, as a long range radar installation is top security to any nation. Without it they would have no warning of approaching aircraft or rocket attack.

Although Mr. De Salvo is now a professional freelance photographer, after his five years service with the R.A.F. (1957-62), as far as we know he has made no attempt to "cash in" on the picture.

## TECHNICAL DETAILS

Film: Agfa IF  
 Camera: 35mm Pentax, with standard lens.  
 Special features: Yellow filter used.  
 Exposure: 1/500th of a second at f4.  
 Location: An open lorry moving at about 30 to 40 miles an hour.

## COMMENTS

Dr. Geoffrey Doel, who has looked after BUFORA's photographic collection, suggested that the object might be a kite. However it seems an unlikely place to fly one and Anthony De Salvo's report indicates that there was no wind at the time. A cynical friend suggested that it might be an insect on a window through which the picture was being taken.

A detail which we didn't notice at first and may not show up in the reproductions, is that the object is situated at the centre of a faint white cross of light.

The editor would be pleased to hear from anyone who knows the New Territories or can offer any valid comment.

PHOTO CREDIT: Anthony De Salvo.

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