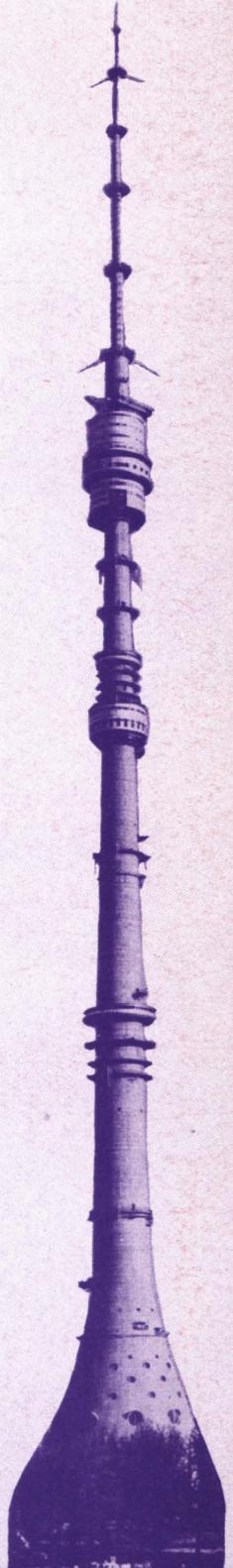


SPACELINK



UFO NEWS

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3/6

VOLUME 6 NUMBER 2

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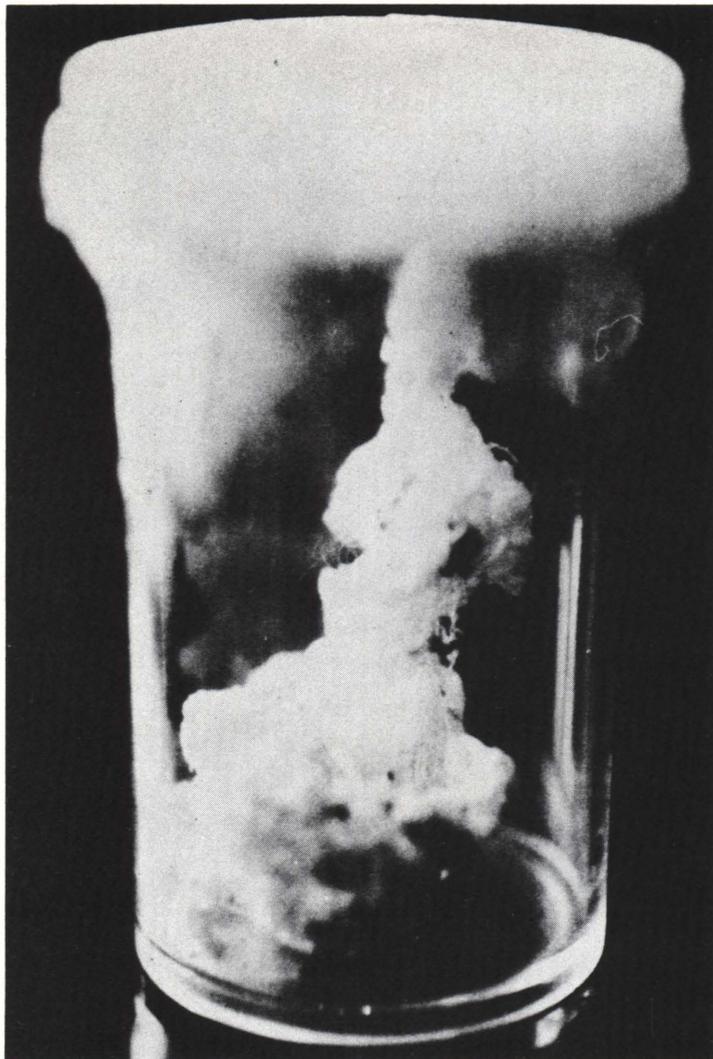
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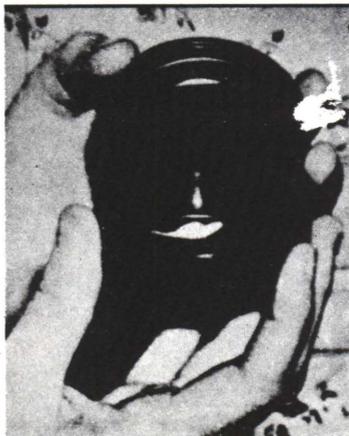
1970

Look! - ANGEL HAIR



Above is a magnified pill bottle showing a sample of the popcorn-like substance from the UFO's.

PHOTO CREDIT: Gene Duplantier, editor, SAUCERS SPACE AND SCIENCE



AUSTRALIAN ANGEL HAIR

The picture on the left shows a sample of Angel Hair from what is believed to be the first case of its kind in Australia. The fall occurred over Victoria in October 1953. Analysis of the sample indicated that the shapeless mass contained traces of Boron, Calcium, Magnesium and Silicon in a nylon-like compound. This sample owned by Andrew Tomas, a former editor of UFOIC Australian F. S. Review, is kept in an air-tight jar and measures only half an inch across, having shrunk from some three feet.

ANGEL HAIR IN CANADA

A farmer was inspecting buildings on his farm in Ste. Anne, Manitoba, at about 4 p.m on 18 September 1968, when he looked up and saw an oval object moving at an angle of 45° to the horizon. The strange disc seemed to be about five miles away, at an altitude of 2,500 feet. Seen for about ten seconds, it moved north-west to south-east. The farmer was unable to estimate the object's speed. As it moved from left to right, however, the man observed a second object moving in an identical path directly behind the first disc. And as these two moved away to the right, a third became visible. All three were placed an equal distance apart and were travelling in the same direction with the same velocity and altitude. The formation of three UFOs could have been covered by a grapefruit held at arm's length. There was no sound and the objects did not reflect light, nor were they self-illuminating. Their colour was a dull metallic grey. But most interesting of all the details, the objects appeared to expel a white 'fuzzy' substance from the top. The farmer told CAPRO's representative, Mr Roger Letourneau, that this substance rose above the first two objects, forming an arc between them. And despite their speed, wind resistance did not seem to affect the shape of the arc, which remained stable. Some of the material appeared to be floating down to the ground. The third disc was meanwhile also giving off the same substance but, according to the farmer, this was cascading down the sides of the UFO. The material was emitted 'just like popcorn, popping from a corn popper'. Although shaken by the experience, the farmer managed to shout out to his wife nearby, but by the time she arrived outside, the objects themselves had disappeared although a large cloud of the white substance could be seen floating down from the sky. It eventually settled on buildings and power lines on the farmer's property and on surrounding crops.

CAPRO's representative arrived on the following day and despite a fall of rain earlier, managed to secure samples of the substance for his research purposes. Other specimens were sent to AFRO in Tucson, and also to Dr Allen Hynek. CAPRO conducted its own analysis through the University of Manitoba and some interesting results were obtained. Examined by an infra-red spectroscope, the substance was shown to be of cellulose nature. All fibres were of a uniform $1/200$ th. millimeter diameter. Further tests showed that the 'angel hair' was rayon fibre coated with a gummy substance, but a check was made with the Depts. of Forestry and Agriculture to see if it was a crop-protection material, as the University specialists thought this was a possibility. The Departments were entirely unfamiliar with the strands. The material was not the chemical crop-protector suggested. No further information is available at the present time, but it is interesting to note in passing that certain forms of cellulose are used in military propellents and explosive compounds.

Credit: CAPRO Bulletin, Nov/Dec 1968

A report in SAUCERS, SPACE & SCIENCE No. 54 gives the further information that the farmer's name was Marius Magnan. Also that on the same day as this sighting, 18 September 1968, a report reached CAPRO of a UFO landing at Steinbach, 12 miles south of Ste. Anne. Seven students said they saw flying saucers hovering briefly over Steinbach before flying away during the morning recess on 12 September. Earlier in the summer, a Ste. Anne woman claimed to have seen a large strange craft one night near her home after being awakened by a loud, eerie noise. The craft landed several hundred yards from her house with numerous coloured lights flashing, and then suddenly rose and disappeared.

VOLUME 6 NUMBER 2

JANUARY 1970

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On the left is London's 620 foot General Post Office tower. On the right is the Television Centre tower in Ostankino, Moscow, nearly three times as high as the London tower, at about 1760 feet tall. The "ball" is a composite of well-known UFO photographs. The SPACELINK name is set in "Westminster" type.

PHOTOGRAPHS

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Readers Letters

YOU WRITE TO US....



SKY-SCAN CAMERAS IN AUSTRALIA

K.S. McKern of A.P.I.C., Sydney, Australia, explains his Group's system of sky-watching with cameras in an attempt to acquire permanent and informative data on UFOs.

'Cameras are placed out every favourable night over an area of about 4 sq miles with a few cameras at random at a distance of about 9 miles from camera 1 (my home). The centre cameras are all aimed at the zenith and cover about 30° of sky in a band 16° wide. One out of two cameras are covered with a defraction grating in order to obtain a spectrograph of the light being given off by the UFO. Such a spectrograph would reveal the elements that are giving rise to the brightness of the UFO. Other information obtainable is the altitude of the object, its angular size and its absolute magnitude.

Any camera with access for a cable release can be used, provided it has an aperture no smaller than F.4.

An average exposure time is 4 hours depending on the haze and clouds on any particular night. The cameras are able to photograph an object of Mag 4 provided it moves no faster than 2°/sec. Although not much time has been spent on the idea - about 144 camera hours - two unidentified light sources have been located with most of the film still undeveloped. Film rated at 400 ASA is used (Kodak Tri X Pan, Ilford HP4).

The idea of using these cameras in Sydney is growing and we are pleased to have Dr Herbis on Evans (of Sydney University, who is examining one of the photographs with the equipment at his disposal) also taking these photographs from his home.

Concerning your comment "I assume that your camera uses long exposures, so that you can only photograph trails of light, and therefore you are unlikely to obtain any clear images of UFOs", this is true, but remember that this way we obtain much more data (height, velocity, magnitude, composition, temperature) than would be obtained from a photograph of the McMinnville standard.'

SATURN-SHAPED UFO

The recent SPACELINK is, I think, better than ever. The meetings and book lists will be of use to everyone.

The Saturn-type UFO photograph from Norway is interesting. Lens flare usually occurs when light strikes the lens, causing internal reflections, even then the light itself is out of the field of the camera. In this case the lighting on the girl's left cheekbone and the boy's forehead show the sun to be on their right-hand side, almost at right angles, therefore it would be unlikely to strike the lens. Perhaps some attention could be made to find out the type and model of camera being used, and if the photographer was wearing rings which could have

reflected sunlight on to the lens. In the absence of this further information, I feel the balance of probability is in favour of a UFO.

Arnold West - 49 Mill Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex
(Ed: the photograph referred to appeared in the last issue of SPACELINK, and the photographer did not notice the object when taking the picture.)

SPREADING IT THICK

I must congratulate the editor and editorial board of SPACELINK on such an excellent production as Vol.6 No.1 (July 1969).

I like immensely the format, the good quality paper, with art covers, in multi colours, and the first-class typographical layout. What an abundance of reading material! And every page refreshingly attractive and thought-provoking, with a timely touch of humour here and there in the form of a cartoon or appropriate pun!

I am impressed too, by the high standard of the articles and literary content, most of which appears to be contributed by qualified and experienced, and if I may add by obviously gifted people.

Your innovations are useful and welcome features indeed, I refer to the Reference Section, Book Reviews, Calendar of Events, not forgetting, of course, Lionel's Litter!

In my opinion, SPACELINK, in its present format and scope, could well become the organ of the British UFO realm of interest. If it did, it would reflect credit and character to the widespread efforts and aspirations of all of us throughout the United Kingdom who are so insatiably curious about this phenomenon which is so intriguing and yet so tantalising in its understanding.

May you go on from 'strength to strength' and receive the support every worthwhile magazine merits in the form of ever-increasing and ever-sustained circulation.

Fred O. Gardner F.R.G.S. - Editor of South Herts UFO Investigation Group Journal - 29 Southsea Avenue, Watford, Herts.

(Ed: The South Herts Group is compiling a list of ufologists in their area or adjacent counties who would like to be alerted by telephone in the event of local UFO activity. Interested persons should write to Mr.Gardner, as above.)

I feel I must congratulate you on publishing the "Calendar of Events", which I find most helpful and I hope more clubs etc. will inform you of there own coming events. Nigel King, Totton, Southampton.

(Ed: We also wish that more clubs would provide us with details but our requests go unanswered!)



Heard about the SPACELINK Symposium?

Nothing to do?

Then see page 27

ASTRONAUTS' SIGHTINGS CENSORED ?

Calgary, Alberta, HERALD 11 April 1969: American astronauts flying in space have not only sighted UFOs but have taken photographs, a noted space research scientist claimed here Thursday. Dr. Garry C. Henderson, senior space research scientist with Fort Worth, Texas division of General Dynamics said at a public lecture in the Calgary Planetarium that astronauts had been instructed to say nothing about seeing UFOs and that their pictures had been locked up.

Henderson said he had spoken to one astronaut who told him he was instructed along with other astronauts by NASA officials 'not to mention any UFO

sightings made'. He attributed the shroud of secrecy to NASA fears of ridicule. The U.S. Congress, he claimed, could become wary of the space program and eventually cut down on financial appropriations.

(CAPRO Editor's note:- In his treatise on visual observations by astronauts, Dr. Franklin E. Roach of the Colorado University indicated that three sightings of unexplained objects are recorded at NASA. A scientist associated with General Dynamics recently commented on NASA's position regarding 'astronautical' UFO reports.)

Reprinted from the March/April 1969 CAPRO Bulletin, PO Box 1316, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba, Canada.

An interesting adjunct to this report appears in the U.S. Government booklet AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION OF FLYING OBJECTS. The question 'Have our astronauts reported anything that could not be explained?' is answered 'The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has reported that there are occasions during Gemini flights when objects were sighted by U.S. astronauts, but in all instances, these objects were later identified as satellites or parts of satellites launched into orbit from earth.'

Incident in Dorset

As readers expressed interest in this story in Vol.5 No.4 and it was widely discussed in the local press, we felt this piece worth including.

Roman ghosts at Eggardon?

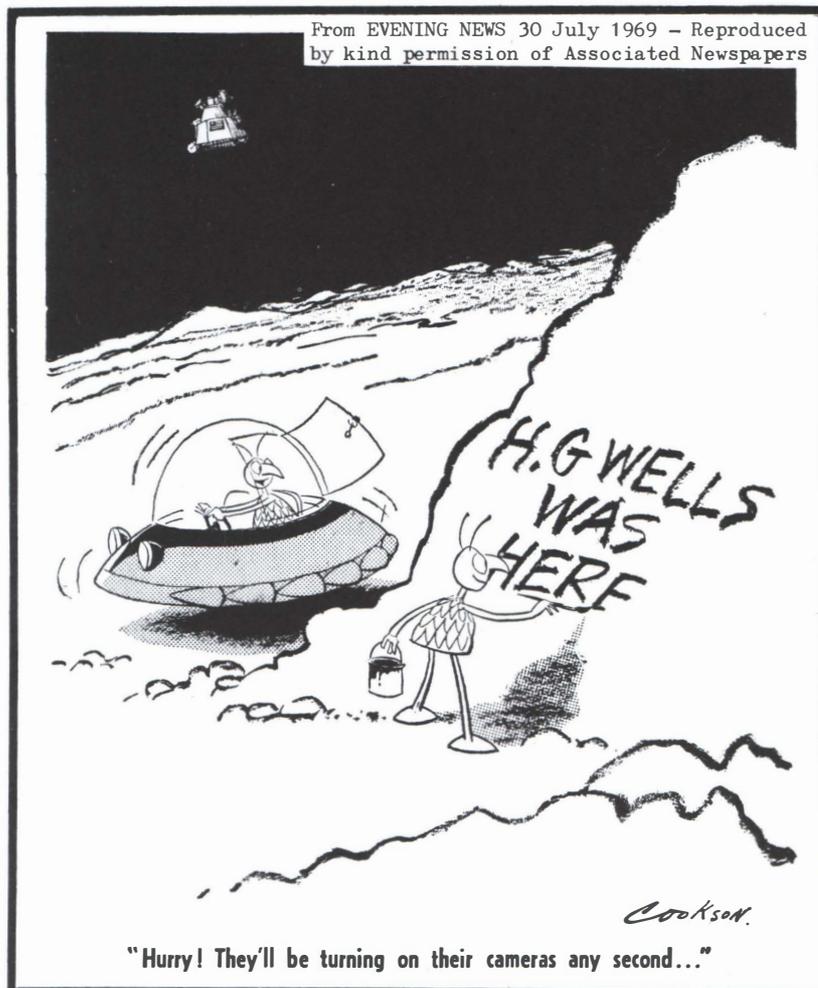
SPECULATION continues about the strange phenomena of the stopped cars at Eggardon hill last week. The lights went out, the engines died and half-an-hour passed before it was possible to restart the engines. The already switched-on lights all came on again simultaneously. The three drivers, watches, as well as the car clocks, stopped for 30 minutes and then started going again. A fierce thunderstorm was raging at the time. Were the car engines, lights, clocks and watches affected by electricity in the air? Obviously they were subjected to some form of "unseen force."

But it seems that Eggardon hill was a place of mystery long before "flying saucers" and "unidentified flying objects" entered our vocabulary.

According to Mr. Leonard Studley, of Broadwindsor, the late Major B. K. Ronald, of Slape Manor, used to tell a story (of the days when he was Master of Cattistock Hounds) associated with Eggardon Hill. He had a mare, a very obedient, well-trained animal which would "go anywhere, do anything" but which refused to go beyond a certain point on Eggardon Hill. Indeed, Major Ronald always had to turn back when he reached this spot. The mare could not be induced to go any further. "It was as though she saw something of which she was afraid," Major Ronald used to say. He wondered whether it was a vision of a ghostly army of Romans!

Bridport News, 20th September, 1968

Reprinted by kind permission.



Canada's Mysterious CHUNK of METAL

Mystery still surrounds a large chunk of hardware, found over nine years ago in the St Lawrence River of Quebec, Canada. This piece of metal measures about 4 ft by 6 ft and is roughly oval in shape, somewhat like an inverted mushroom, i.e. flat on top and roughly hemispherical on the underside. A plug or post about 9" in diameter, at 90° to the flat surface, penetrates the centre of the mass and extends through top and bottom surfaces. A smaller protuberance, which may be the remains of a 2½" pipe appears out of the flat surface near the plug. The weight is estimated at about 3,000 pounds. The whole is made up of layers of material which evidently have been subjected to very high temperatures and pressure. The material is ferrous, extremely hard, and resistant to all attempts to cut or dismantle it. It is faintly magnetic until melted when it seems to acquire approximately the magnetic permeability of mild steel.

According to an account in a French-language newspaper in Quebec on 12 June 1960, a sonic boom rocked the area around Quebec City between 3 and 4 a.m., EDT. At about the same time, a fiery object fell out of the sky, splitting into two pieces, one somewhat larger than the other, at about 1 to 2 thousand feet altitude. Both pieces fell into the St Lawrence River near Les Ecureils, about 20 miles upriver from Quebec City. The smaller piece was quite close to the shore and visible at low tide; the other lay close to the shipping lane and was completely submerged. It should, however, be pointed out that when, shortly afterwards, a group of members of the Ottawa New Sciences Club carried out an investigation at the actual location, they were unable to find anyone in the Les Ecureils area who had actually heard or seen the metal fall - strange in such a small town. So the manner in which the metal arrived at the scene still remains a mystery.

The area: At Les Ecureils, the river bank drops sharply to a relatively flat shale bed which extends out for nearly a quarter of a mile to the deep water shipping channel. The channel is separated from the shale area by a jumble of large boulders. The river is tidal so that the area of the find varies from dry to a maximum depth of water of about 1½ feet.

The find: A local resident, who supplements his income by beachcombing, covered the area pretty thoroughly the first day or two of June. Then came three days of rain during which he did not work the area. When the weather cleared, he found the two pieces of metal on the shale bed.

Disposition of the metal: The finder, unable to handle the larger chunk, loaded the small 800-lb. piece and sold it for one cent a pound to a scrap metal dealer in Quebec City where it was erroneously classified as non-ferrous metal. The large magnetic crane used for handling the scrap would not lift the metal due to its low magnetic permeability, so it was pushed into a pile of non-ferrous scrap, and eventually shipped to Japan. As for the larger



3000 lb. chunk of metal. The white lines were placed there by W.B.S. for identification purposes during his tests on the metal.

piece of metal, rumour of the find reached the Canadian Arsenal's Research and Development Establishment (CARDE) in the area who, thinking it might have been part of a space capsule, picked it up for investigation. On completion of their investigation CARDE eventually handed the metal over to an Ottawa New Sciences Club member who, at great difficulty, trailered the heavy object to Ottawa where it is now in the custody of the Club.

The findings: After analysis, CARDE reached the following conclusions: 'The X-ray diffraction analysis indicated that the unidentified object consisted of a metallic face-centred cubic compound, with a unit-cell dimension agreeing with those of (1) austenitic steel, and (2) meteoric iron. The semi-quantitative spectro-graphic analysis showed, however, that there was insufficient nickel present for the material to be of meteoric origin. The amount of manganese detected in the spectrographic analysis suggests that the metallic material is best described as high-manganese austenitic steel. This is consistent with the very weak ferro-magnetic nature of the metal. The iron oxide and the hydrated iron oxides on the surface are normal results of the exposure of steel to the atmosphere. The amounts of quartz and calcite detected by X-ray diffraction are very small, and are common extraneous materials. The low nickel and high manganese content are not consistent with a meteoric origin, whereas they are consistent with common high-tensile steels. The object is therefore considered to be of terrestrial origin.'

Another report states in part: 'The metal object proved to be a mass of high strength metal which had fallen, or had been dropped, while in a plastic state, and had splattered like a ball of mud. It was 6 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. thick at the centre. At the centre of the body, there was an outline of a tube about 10 inches in diameter which protruded from the mass about 6 inches. A

small electronic potting can was imbedded near one of the outer edges. By scratching away the potting plastic, it was possible to identify an electronic component which appeared to be a transistor. There was also the imprint of another electronic can which appeared to have been removed by curio seekers. It is not considered that the object fell in the location where it was found, because there was no crater or splattered material in the vicinity. The tidal flats at this point are solid rock. An analysis by CARDE revealed that the metal is an alloy with high manganese content. CARDE personnel who are familiar with foundry operations consider it to be a normal product of a foundry, consisting of slag with semi-molten scrap imbedded. Their investigation did not reveal any electronic components.'

Despite the findings of CARDE, an element of doubt exists as to whether these are completely accurate. Although they considered the object to be of terrestrial origin, laboratory experiments on the metal carried out by the late Wilbert B. Smith and co-workers, resulted in a number of unusual reactions not consistent with the normal behaviour of terrestrial metal. This was most evident when a small piece of the metal was heated with an acetylene torch which caused it to blossom into a miniature white cloud with extremely bright sparks in it - a sort of A-bomb in miniature. WBS concluded that the *magnesium went exothermic, reduced the ferrite in the spinel crystal structure, formed the cloud and left the iron free to burn with O₂ in the air. He warned that anyone attempting to heat a larger chunk of the metal might very well fry himself! He also considered that the intense heat-

ing should have burned the object worse than it did and he therefore reached the conclusion that it could not have been a blast furnace product. Further experiments revealed that some parts of the metal could not stand too much heat, thus limiting the possibilities as to why such a manufactured item came to grief. In testing the metal with the acetylene torch, it was noted that the resulting sphere, with its intensely brilliant shower of sparks, burned until nothing remained - no residue or slag, as is common with earth metals.

CARDE suggested that the metal may have been slag from a foundry brought to the area via an ice floe. The facts of the case, however, do not bear this out. The nearest mills are many miles from Les Ecuriels - and it was the month of June! The material is not a common foundry product, and even if it had been, one wonders why the foundry would waste 3,000 pounds of metal!

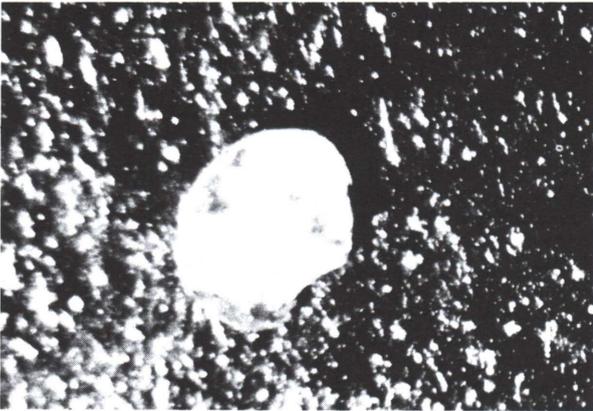
More mysteries: How the metal arrived at Les Ecuriels remains the biggest mystery of all. The maximum depth of water at high tide and the closely-spaced boulders along the shipping channel would seem to rule out any possibility of arrival by boat or raft. Had it fallen from the sky, the noise would have been earth-shaking. Even a small meteorite sounds like a rushing freight train.

A further mystery, indicating the possibility of exposure of the metal in outer space, is that the outer surface, under powerful magnification, shows minute inclusions which well may be micro-meteorites picked up during a long sojourn in space. The Ottawa New Sciences Club has in its possession a series of photographs of the outer surface of the metal, taken with the aid of micro-photography, in

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Close-up picture showing minute details of the metal's surface, taken by micro-photography. The white object in the centre is claimed to be a micro-meteorite, surrounded by grains of the metal itself.

which these inclusions can be observed quite clearly. The density of these particles is about 30 per square centimetre. Dr Peter Millman of the Canada National Research Council estimated that micro-meteorites of this size would occur through a sq.cm section at about 10^{-6} second, so it would take about a year to accumulate such a density.

Further investigations: In June 1967, the Ottawa New Sciences Club wrote to Dr E. Condon at Colorado University, suggesting that his group (Dr Condon at that time headed a UFO study group of scientists, which eventually produced the controversial 'Condon Report') might like to investigate the material. At the end of September, after a long silence, a Dr Roy Craig declined the offer as follows. 'Your letter to Dr Condon written on June 21, 1967, recently came to my attention. The piece of metallic material you mentioned, since it cannot be related directly to an unidentified flying object, would not seem of sufficient value to our study to warrant further analysis by us.'

But in the meantime, the metal was being analysed by a professional metallurgist in Montreal, whose report was as follows.

Findings

1. The corrosion on the part was slight and only superficial.
2. The specific gravity was very high.
3. The hardness was Rockwell B 94.
4. Chemical analysis
Carbon 0.16% Manganese 11.3% Sulphur 0.017%
Silicon 0.12% Iron (Ferrous) 88.403%

Conclusion

The chemical analysis does not correspond to any commercial manganese steels as they contain either more carbon and silicon or some nickel and molybdenum. The alloy work hardened very heavily during the process of cutting which is inherent to such an alloy. The slipped lines were more pronounced once nital reagent was used. Since deep electro-polishing was used in this instance, it indicates that the material went through heavy impact that caused the different planes to slip.

Comments

1. For a regular manganese steel, the carbon content should be at least 1.6%, not 0.16% and the sulphur should be in the neighbourhood of .2%.
2. The fact that this composition does not correspond to any known commercial manganese steel is in itself very interesting, but it does not exclude the possibility of unpublished new materials being used by either USSR or USA in their space probes.
3. We can only conjecture regarding the usefulness of the work hardening of the material. Space projectiles need material resistant to terrific temperatures and frictions. A material so formulated would indeed help in overcoming these problems.
4. The FE Ferrous percentage of 88.403 may be an erroneous figure since we were unable to make further quality tests, having exhausted the available material.

It is possible there may be an element here that we know nothing about - a most unscientific statement, though. (end of metallurgist's report)

We would draw your attention to three interesting factors in the above report: (1) The analysis was carried out without prior knowledge of the background details concerning the metal. (2) The report states in part '- it indicates that the metal went through heavy impact that caused the different planes to slip'. We should add here that the report was accompanied by two photomicrographs which show clearly the slipped lines (Newman's lines) in the grains of the metal. Now, if this metal underwent such heavy impact as to cause extensive slippage, surely it is a reasonably logical conclusion that this hardware must have been part of a spacecraft that came to grief; it is hardly conceivable that a foundry product would be subjected to such extreme impact. It is possible, of course, as suggested in the report, that it might have been part of a Russian or American space capsule, but if this were the case, why didn't the Canadian Government agency hang on to it? Could it be that, in fact, it was completely unidentifiable and that rather than admit they had proof-positive of a UFO, they preferred to ignore it? (3) The report states that the metal does not correspond to any known commercial manganese steels and suggests the possibility of an element they know nothing about. This again surely suggests an extraterrestrial metal.

More experts show interest in the hardware:

The metal was also submitted for analysis to a group of scientists at McGill University in Montreal. Professor John Jonas, heading the group, reported that the scientists conducting the tests were 'very disturbed' at their findings, and at his suggestion samples of the metal were forwarded to two Canadian government experts in metallurgy who had more sophisticated equipment for making analyses. However up to the summer of 1968, no real developments had been reported, the metallurgists claiming trouble with their experimental machine, but still promising to make thorough tests. It is interesting that almost a year after the Condon Committee had turned down an offer to examine the material, the Ottawa New Sciences Club received an urgent request from one of the scientists of the Colorado group, asking

to see the hardware, to be allowed to take photographs and samples, and to be supplied with copies of the analysis reports and all Wilbert Smith's written material. However despite this sudden interest, the conclusion given in the Condon Report was the same as that reached by CARDE - that the metal was 'ordinary foundry waste'.

But though the Ottawa New Sciences Club are not the only people firmly to disagree with this conclusion, the chunk of hardware continues to keep its real identity a secret - for the time being.

This report was compiled, and in parts reproduced verbatim, from articles originally printed in TOPSIDE, published by the Ottawa New Sciences Club, 95 Centre Street, Aylmer, Quebec, Canada. Our grateful thanks go to Mrs Carol Halford-Watkins for supplying the photographs, and for permission to reproduce this material.

*(Ed: 'Magnesium', copied from the original report, is presumably a typing error for 'manganese'.)

Our Technical Consultant, G.C. Brown, M.S.H.A.A., A.M.R.S.H., comments as follows:

No doubt you will appreciate that my comments are really no more than conjecture, since the events which apparently took place are not easily substantiable.

1. The photographs seem to confirm that the material is foundry waste, probably poured into a sand depression near the furnace to solidify. The surface of the material appears to have a slag covering, and if this is so, this would support the 'foundry waste' theory.

2. The overall pitting may not be due to meteorite bombardment, but perhaps to the sand depression. Meteoritic evidence, surely, would have been burned off in most forms of re-entry from outer space. This would produce molten disruption of the original mass.

3. The photograph of the 'micrometeorite', although interesting, is valueless scientifically-speaking, as there is no scale of measurements, and it could just as easily be a picture of an egg lying on the beach.

4. Manganese doesn't burn the way W.B.S. suggests, and manganese steel often has quite varying constitutions to that given in the report.

5. The 'professional' metallurgist seems a bit off! Why does he give an analysis to third decimal place and then admit that Fe (ferrous) % may be erroneous? Followed by a fatuous comment about an unknown element!

(Ed: If it could be definitely established how the material arrived in the St Lawrence River we should be a lot nearer finding a solution. Although it was reported to have fallen from the sky, there is no proof of this, and as well as making plenty of noise in descent, as already suggested, the material would surely also have left a large crater in the river bed, though there is no mention of such a crater having been found.

On the other hand, it is suggested that the material could not have been deposited by an ice floe or from a ship, although we wonder if the Canadian

researchers checked whether ships using the river ever carry foundry waste as ballast or for any other reason, or checked with the foundries.

The contradictory opinions expressed throughout this report should bring home to all practical UFO researchers the importance of eliminating all natural possibilities early on in investigations.)

Can I have my flying saucer?

INVENTOR Edward Jagers is protesting to the Home Secretary—because the police will not let him have his flying saucer back.

Mr. Jagers says the flying saucer found by the roadside at Shepton Mallet, Somerset, during the weekend is his.

The saucer, which he claims is worth £7,000, is being kept by the local police until forensic science experts have examined it.

Fifty-year-old Mr. Jagers, of Havyatt Manor, near Glastonbury, said yesterday: "My saucer took off while I was experimenting with it."

Somerset police say the object—measuring 3ft.

across, crammed with electrical equipment and weighing 1cwt.—has never actually flown. They claim it was just dumped there. But just in case, it is being kept for examination. Mr. Jagers—also an electronics engineer—added: "The flying saucer is mine, and I want it back."

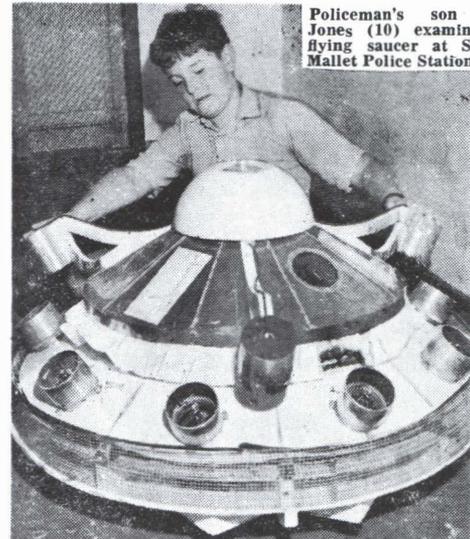
Credit: Sun 29.9.69

Flying saucer handed back

Inventor Edward Jagers, who protested that Somerset police were "detaining" his home-made flying saucer, got the craft back yesterday.

Mr. Jagers, aged 50, claimed the £7,000 machine had flown from his home at Havyatt Manor, near Glastonbury, to Shepton Mallet, but police said it was dumped at the roadside. A forensic scientist has examined the spacecraft and reported to the police.

Credit: Sun 30.9.69



Policeman's son Keith Jones (10) examines the flying saucer at Shepton Mallet Police Station

Picture credit: Bristol EVENING POST

The 3' diameter saucer was found on 26 September by surprised motorists as it emitted a curious humming sound and its white dome rotated. Numerous coloured lights flashed rhythmically. Police quickly took it away, but regarded it as "a load of old junk" after a "forensic scientist" had looked inside and found some leaky batteries and an aged electric motor which rotated the plastic lampshade dome. Mr. Jager's saucer, like the dodo, was incapable of flight, and his claim that the saucer cost £5,000 to equip is only one of several extravagant claims.

A NEW ERA IN

SPACE

EXPLORATION



Now that man has 'conquered' the Moon, he is beginning to look in the direction of Mars and the more distant planets in our solar system. The USA has many plans for visits to the planets, manned and unmanned, but they await Government approval. However a manned landing on Mars is definitely planned before the end of the century, though it has not yet been decided whether this will take place in 1981 (causing expenditure to rise to \$9,400m a year by 1980, compared with a present NASA budget of \$3,900m), 1986 or after 1990. In the meantime the soft landing of a Viking vehicle equipped with sensors will be attempted in 1973.

Another important objective is a 'grand tour' of the outer planets, in a flight lasting from 8 to 11 years. One craft could pass Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune if launched at the right time - the planets are correctly aligned every 179 years, and 1977 will be the next suitable occasion to undertake such a project. To achieve this flight, the spacecraft must become much more reliable in all ways than ever before - in the past they have not been designed to last longer than a year. Long-distance communications will also be a problem. It took about 5½ minutes to get a message to Mariner 7 when it was near Mars; it will take 3½ hours to communicate one-way with a spacecraft near Neptune.

Other possible plans include the development of a 50-man space station orbiting the Earth, a manned base on the Moon by 1980, the development of a Lunar roving vehicle, docking a spaceship to an asteroid and collecting samples, and flying a craft near Halley's Comet.

Apart from all this American activity, with the frequent use of men in space, the chief designer of automatic interplanetary stations in the USSR has said, 'In research on deep space our motto is the use of automatic apparatus. Using these automatic apparatus we plan to continue sounding the planets of the solar system. We are in favour of manned flights only on orbits round the Earth so far. What science needs to learn about Venus and the other planets can be achieved with a great degree of reliability and accuracy by automatic apparatus.'

J.G.

EDITORIAL NOTES

We apologise to readers for the delay in bringing you this edition. We did not wish to lower our standards, and economic necessity obliges us to prepare the typescript, art-work and layout ourselves. We regret that this has taken longer than expected and hope you find our efforts worthwhile.

J.G. & L.B.

The majority of books reviewed in SPACELINK are available through the Managing Editor, and full details can be found on pages 29 and 30. Readers are reminded that the high cost of printing SPACELINK and including interesting photographs is subsidised by these booksales, so purchasers are giving their additional support to the magazine by this means.

CLUB AND MEETING NOTES

The editors regret that due to lack of space and lapse of time they were unable to review the excellent BUFORA Northern Regional Conference, held in Wakefield on 6th September 1969, but would like to express their appreciation to the Halifax Branch of BUFORA for their generous hospitality and faultless organisation. Similarly they regret not having been able to include a summary of a very interesting lecture given at Caxton Hall on 29th July, 1969, by Mrs. Carol Halford-Watkins, editor of TOPSIDE - publication of the Ottawa New Sciences Club, 95 Centre Street, Aylmer East, Quebec, Canada (\$2.- 4 issues)

We hope readers will support the Western Regional Conference near Bristol on 16 May 1970, as the 1968 Bristol Conference achieved a high technical level, thanks to good organisation by BFSB. (See page 27.)

Gerald Lovell and Alan Bailey, formerly organisers of the Bristol Branch of Contact (UK) have now formed the South-West Aerial Phenomena Investigation Group and ZENITH has been replaced by SWUAPIG BULLETIN. Details: 7 Westbourne Place, Bristol, BS8 1RZ.

Joan Whritenour has ceased publication of her magazine SAUCER SCOOP. The Committee on Aerial Phenomenon Research Investigation, 61 Ames Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts 02124, have taken over responsibility for subscriptions, and readers will now receive CAPRI NEWS. (USA: \$2.00 & Foreign \$3.00 pa)

THE FLYING PINK ELEPHANT SIGHTINGS by Vincent Scott

One thing that I've noticed about UFO and flying saucer reports, is the speed and the lengths to which officials go to disprove their existence. I wonder whether they would treat similar sightings with equal attention?

'Good evening. Here is the news.

'A man in Reading today claimed to have seen a pink elephant, flying towards London. The Prime Minister has said that there is no cause for alarm.

'Within minutes of the sighting, the police, C. I.D., and the army arrived at the scene and began making their investigations. The Reading man later stated that the pink elephant did not appear to be carrying any weapons, but was travelling at high speeds.'

'A United States Air Force spokesman reported that it was probably two of their aircraft refuelling in flight; and the Royal Observatory states that it may have been Venus. Other theories so far put forward are that it was a satellite, weather balloon, peculiarly-shaped pink cloud caused by freak weather conditions, or Goldie the eagle on the loose again.

'Mr Heath, leader of the opposition, has suggested that this may be the beginning of Mr Wilson's economic miracle.

'However, there is no need to panic. Not only do flying pink elephants not exist, but the Minister of Defence says that they are not likely to be dangerous, and that he has just about seen everything when he sees an elephant fly.'

THE ONE THAT GOT AWAY

Members of the SPACELINK staff were sky-watching during the night of Saturday 23 August 1969 on a hill out in the country, their vantage point overlooking, among other places, the lights of Leicester about eight miles away. The night was cold and quiet, and though the sky was clear, nothing more exciting than circling aircraft approaching a nearby airport had been seen. Rapidly succumbing to the cold, the group decided to cease their vigil just after midnight.

Several days later, it was discovered that on the night of the watch, at about 12.15 a.m., a UFO had been seen over Leicester. A large crescent-shaped light, orange in colour and the same size and shape as an orange segment in the sky, was seen by a couple (Mr and Mrs Black, 196 Wintersdale Road) through their bedroom window as they were going to bed. As they watched it, it seemed to be hovering and glowing, and then it started to move backwards (or get smaller). As it changed, it shot a light like a shooting star into the air. Then just before it disappeared completely, it began to return to its original size and position. Next, it tilted up on the right, and changed into a circle of yellow lights, which seemed to be revolving anti-clockwise. By this time, Mr Black had gone out to try to rouse some neighbours, and although Mrs Black could still see the UFO (she had the window open now), Mr Black could not see it from ground level. While he was still outside, the UFO just faded away. The whole sighting had lasted for several minutes.

Was this a flying saucer come to parade itself before our eyes? Arthur Shuttlewood, speaking of Patrick Moore's visit to Warminster with a TV film team, said, 'Patrick was meant to see...' Perhaps the SPACELINK staff were not meant to see?

WILLY LEY, popularizer of space travel, died of a heart attack on 24 June 1969 at his home in New York, aged 62.

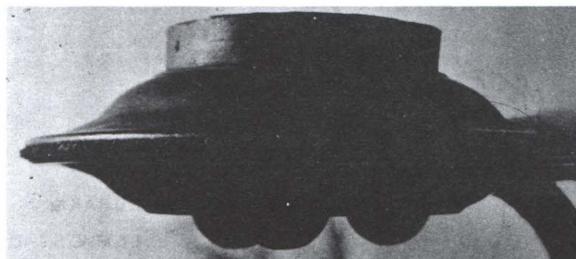
Born in Berlin, he studied astronomy, physics, zoology and palaeontology, and was the author of more than 30 books in English and German, those on exotic beasts of fact and myth being particularly successful. His first book on space travel appeared in 1926, and in 1927 he and colleagues founded the German Rocket Society. Among his books on space are THE EXPLORATION OF MARS (written in collaboration with Wernher von Braun), WATCHERS OF THE SKIES, CONQUEST OF SPACE and ROCKETS AND SPACE TRAVEL.

John Keel writes of Willy Ley: 'He was anti-UFO, but he was fond of speculating on the possibilities of extraterrestrial life. He felt that there was no scientific basis to the theories of the "flying saucer buffs" and was inclined to dismiss UFO reports as being a "natural phenomena". Nevertheless he maintained a periphery interest in UFO literature.'

Sources: obituary in THE TIMES, and SKYLOOK, Box 129, Stover, Mo., USA



On the inside front cover of the July 1969 issue, we published a photograph purporting to be of a UFO shaped like a soup tureen, taken in Denmark in 1959 by two ornithologists. In the interests of accuracy, we now report that we have since discovered that the photograph was a hoax. According to SUFOI REPORTER, Vol.1 No.3, Ole Strandgaard and Jorgen Ekvall took the photograph, using a model flying saucer, early one morning, and gave the photograph to a newspaper which devoted its front page to the story. The two men were interviewed on Danish radio and television. Next morning, they announced that the whole thing had been a hoax, and left the model in the newspaper office to prove it.



NEW CONSULTANTS

We are very pleased to be able to announce that Ivan T. Sanderson has agreed to become our consultant in the general fields of biology. Mr Sanderson (who is an M.A., holds B.A.s in zoology, geology and botany, is a Fellow of the Linnean Society and a Fellow of the Zoological Society) is the author of several books including the recent UNINVITED VISITORS which deals with the biological aspects of UFOs and their occupants; he is also Director of the Society for the Investigation of the Unexplained in the U.S.A., and Editor of their publication PURSUIT.

We are also pleased to welcome Norman E. Hardy, who is an Associate Member of the Institute of Technical Artists and Illustrators. He has worked in a government chemical engineering laboratory, as a draughtsman on aircraft engines, having formally been an engine mechanic in the R.A.F., and his training included metallurgy and electrical engineering. He is now a technical writer and journalist.

UFOs? YES! Where

the Condon Committee Went Wrong

By **David R. Saunders** and **R. Roger Harkins**

New American Library Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A. December 1968 Paperback. Price: 95¢

It must surely be hoped that all students of ufology will endeavour to read this fascinating book which penetrates the aura of scientific integrity that has surrounded the publication of 'The Scientific Study of UFOs', now commonly referred to as the 'Condon Report'. Dr Saunders supplies not only the background information about the Colorado project, but also many enlightening facts about the personalities and attitudes of those individuals engaged upon the project and which could only be properly appraised by someone as closely involved as Dr Saunders until his untimely dismissal from the team of investigators.

John G. Fuller, author of *INCIDENT AT EXETER* and *THE INTERRUPTED JOURNEY*, provides the introduction to the book, stating that it dramatises for an outsider a flagrant example of the misuse of the taxpayer's money and what has to be considered a dereliction of scientific duty. This is powerful criticism and there is no doubt that Dr Saunders evinces cogent reasons to support this view.

R. Roger Harkins, a reporter for the Boulder Daily Camera, agreed to help with the writing of the book when Dr Saunders, as Co-Principal Investigator and the Project's number two scientist, awoke one morning to find himself branded as an 'incompetent' in spite of his eminent qualifications embracing both the physical and social sciences and his keen participation in the Project's activities. One can only conclude that Dr Saunders' growing support for the extra-terrestrial hypothesis (ETH) was of the utmost significance when considering the real reasons for his dismissal.

The authors trace first of all the historical background to the formation of the Project, revealing that scientists at the nation's leading universities were unwilling to drop their research and go chasing flying saucers. However eventually a contract for the University of Colorado was signed on 6 October 1966, and in an official announcement the next day Dr E.U. Condon promised to make results of the studies available to the public freely and promptly once they were complete, but not to issue partial results of investigations in progress. This promise was not to be fulfilled on the various occasions that Dr Condon chose to comment on the current investigations of some of the more incredible contact claims. Dr Condon was devoting only half of his University time to the Project and to the growing dismay of other members he was, according to Dr Saunders, developing a seemingly inexplicable pre-occupation with the 'crackpot' aspects of the UFO problem, and as it turned out, this attitude rapidly alienated NICAP, APPO, and various others whose

FEATURE REVIEW

co-operation was vitally needed.

Dr Saunders admits to being flabbergasted by the report of a talk Dr Condon had presented before a large audience in Corning, New York, on 25 January 1967, when inter alia, Dr Condon said, 'It is my inclination right now to recommend that the government get out of this business. My attitude right now is that there's nothing to it, but I'm not supposed to reach a conclusion for another year.'

It is interesting to read Dr Saunders' claim that Dr Condon had speculated that in the unlikely event of finding evidence to support ETH, he would not honour the Project's commitment to make a public report that told it like it was.

The authors then go on to recount in considerable detail the 'turning point' as they refer to it - 'where the battle lines were clearly and openly drawn - Condon and Low against the rest of us'. The 'us' were all agreed on one thing - they wanted to do whatever they could to preserve the scientific validity and respectability of the UFO question. Then comes the eventual dismissal of Dr Saunders and Dr Levine and the events leading up to it. This is perhaps one of the most significant parts of this intriguing book.

In conclusion, Dr Saunders states that the one great weakness in the Colorado Project was the very thing that was supposed to be its strength - the selection of a man to head it on the basis of his outstanding record of past scientific achievement. 'That weakness,' claims Dr Saunders, 'was probably unavoidable, but the greatest weakness of all was the avoidable selection of Robert Low as Project Co-ordinator. Low is neither an outstanding scientist nor an outstanding administrator. With the right man in Low's job, many of our problems would have been solved instead of aggravated.'

Finally, Dr Saunders considers what should be done about the UFO problem in the wake of the Condon Report whose conclusions he anticipated accurately as this book was completed before the Condon Report was published.

This excellent book is a proverbial 'must' for every student of ufology. What a pity more scientists will not care to read it.

Roger H. Stanway FRAS and Anthony R. Pace FRAS

(Ed: Although the Condon Report received the sanction of the National Academy of Sciences as required by contract, it must be remembered that the Academy consists of a group of top scientists, and even though Dr Condon is not a member, he is amongst the scientific 'elite', and as such the Academy could hardly condemn in public a member of their own scientific establishment. There is nothing secret about the names of the Academy members who reviewed the Report. They are - Gerald M. Clemence (Chairman), H.R. Crane, David M. Dennison, Wallace O. Fenn, H. Keffer Hartline, E.R. Hilgard, Mark Kac, Francis W. Reichelderfer, William W. Rubey, C.D. Shane, Oswald G. Willard Jr. The NAS. review cost \$5000.)

PERSONAL

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SPACELINK

SYMPOSIUM for READERS

Theme: PRACTICAL UFO RESEARCH

2-6 pm, Saturday 18 July, 1970

Lecture Theatre, Kensington Central Library, London

Besides the formal introductions, Readers, Staff and Consultants will be able to meet informally.

The aim is to examine the progress of UFO research and see what avenues are open to us in the future, and how the media of SPACELINK can help to promote such research or open up lines of investigation. Well-known specialists in the UFO field are being invited to contribute short papers on the practical aspects of investigation techniques, detectors, sky-watching, computerised data processing, contact and historical reports etc. (slide projector available)

ADMISSION BY TICKET ONLY including light tea: 8/0d
Prepaid ticket applications enclosing SAE., must be sent to: Miss Christine Henning (Symposium),
99 Mayday Gardens, London S.E.1.

These will be answered in rotation when details are finalised, and tickets and programmes are printed.

Contact Section

TRUMAN BETHURUM, contactee, died on 21 May 1969 at his home in Landers, California, aged 70. During 1952, Bethurum claimed eleven visits to the 'Admiral Scow' (which was what the crew called their craft) and its attractive female captain, Aura Rhanes. All the meetings took place in the lonely Nevada Desert, where Bethurum had long talks with the visitors who claimed to be from the planet Clarion. A book describing his experiences, *ABOARD A FLYING SAUCER*, was published in 1954.

mute aliens in N.Z. ?

The witness

This strange story involves a 46-year-old Maori bachelor, Nathan Brown, of Awanui in the far north of New Zealand. Educated to secondary school level and an able-seaman during the war, Brown is employed as a groundsman at the Awanui Hotel. He admitted he had been drinking before the incident, but enquiries in the district established that he was not the type given to telling tales and that his reputation was one of reliability.

The incident

Brown had been drinking and playing darts in the Awanui Hotel until about 1 a.m. on 22 February 1969. He then decided to walk the 2 miles home (he normally takes a taxi) because it was a warm, clear night. About 1 mile north of Awanui, on the flat plains, he noticed an incandescence behind some tall pampas bushes standing in a shallow overgrown ditch. Brown walked along, looking through the gaps to find the source of the light, and came to a gap about 8 ft. wide, where he saw three people. Two men were sitting on the grass by the road, their feet in the ditch and backs to the road. They were about 4 ft. apart. A woman lay apparently across the ditch as if supported by a board that he could not see. The witness said his first reaction was that they were having a roadside party. He greeted them, but they remained silent. He asked questions, but got no answer, and at one point said, 'Can't you talk?'

He then thought that maybe the people had been involved in a motor accident, even though there was no car nearby. This impression was gained because of the strange state of the woman. She was lying with her feet towards the road and slightly above the level of her head as she lay across the ditch. Her feet came to about 2 ft. in front of the men. She was dressed in a long white gown which extended from her neck and even covered her feet. The witness likened it to a nightdress, but pointed out that her arms were inside the sleeveless gown and appeared to be straight down her sides. She was facing upwards, and appeared to be of average height. She had her eyes closed, and appeared to be unconscious. Her face was thin, with good features. Her skin was pale and looked like that of a dead woman. She appeared to be young, and had unnaturally white shoulder-length hair.

At this point, the witness stepped in between the two silent men to see what was wrong with the woman. He walked into an invisible repelling force which he likened to a bar across his stomach. He stepped back and tried to move forward again a couple of times, but found the same restraining force. He then turned his attention to the men. Both were sitting in a relaxed position looking down at the woman. Their heads were slightly bowed and their shoulders drooped. Their hands fell loosely into their laps. Brown said they appeared to be about 5 ft. 6 ins. in height, with dark brown skin and brown hair cut short like a crew cut. He did not get a good look at their clothing, but they appeared to wear brown jackets and brown trousers. He leaned down and tried to peer into the face of the man on his left. The man quickly turned his head in the opposite direction so that his face was not visible. Brown then turned to the man on his right who also quickly turned away. The witness then jumped quickly round to the other side of the man on his right, but the man, just as quickly, swung back in the opposite direction. Brown then tried to grab the man's shoulder in order to pull him round, but his hand could not penetrate to within less than a foot of the man's body because of an invisible repelling force. He described it as a 'fuzzy wall'.

At this stage Brown felt that he was contending with 'unnatural' forces, as well as strange beings, and stepped back on to the road. Being superstitious, he then carried out a protective ritual that many northern Maoris perform after encounters with 'ghosts'. This involved immediate chewing and spitting out of rolled tobacco and urinating in a circle while swearing. He then sprinted to a bend in the road about 40 yards further on and looked back, 'shaking like a leaf'. The luminous haze was still there. He had not been able to see the source of the haze, but it was very illuminating. It encompassed a circle about 40 ft. in diameter behind the pampas and extended about 20 ft up into the sky.

Aftermath

On arriving home, Brown woke his sister and brother-in-law, neither of whom would take him seriously. So he rang the police to ask if there had been an accident in the area. The constable answered in the negative, and told Brown to go to bed (it was 2 am). He then rang Lionel Yerkevich, local taxi driver, whose wife answered the phone and later reported that Brown sounded 'stone cold sober'. However she did not respond to his suggestion to wake her husband and ask him to visit the area.

Brown, now feeling much calmer, returned immediately to the scene of the incident, but the light and the people had gone. In the morning, on his way to work, he said he searched the area and found marks in the grass where the people had been. He also found a neatly flattened strip of grass, 3 to 4 ft. wide and about 60 yds long. These marks were also seen the same day by a local insurance agent.

The incident was investigated by members of the Auckland University UFO Research Group two months afterwards, and they determined that his story did not differ from that told to friends the day after the incident. He did report that for about three weeks afterwards he had been unusually tired. This

was confirmed by his brother-in-law. On the basis of a very detailed investigation, the investigators concluded that Brown was telling the truth - but they do not discount the possibility that the incident could have been psychic in nature as Brown is apparently quite a 'sensitive'.

Condensed from a report appearing in SPACEVIEW No. 58 - P.O. Box 21-007, Henderson, Auckland, N.Z.

(Ed: It should not be taken for granted that the beings seen by Mr Brown were from a UFO, as there is really no evidence to support this theory unless we surmise that the 'incandescence' concealed some kind of craft and that the marks the witness claims to have found the next morning were caused by its landing. If Mr Brown really was telling the truth (and we have no reason to doubt the judgment of the Auckland University UFO Research Group on this important point), then this case is very puzzling, and we decided to print it despite the apparent lack of connexion with UFOs. Although there appears to be a strong psychic element involved, it is increasingly being suggested that psychic phenomena and UFO phenomena may overlap, and this particular case may hold some clues for those who support this theory.)

KILLED BY A FLYING SAUCER?

Doctors in Bogota, Columbia, are baffled by the case of a man who died from a mystery sickness after he reported seeing a flying saucer.

50-year-old Arcesi Bermudez fell ill after he said he saw a blue and orange flying saucer with flashing lights in his back garden at Anolaima, south-west of Bogota.

Press reports said Bermudez claimed he approached to within 3 metres of the saucer and then went back to fetch a torch, but as he was returning, the saucer flew away.

One week after the sighting on July 4, a doctor found Bermudez near death, suffering from an attack of vomiting and diarrhoea. The reports said the doctor diagnosed gastroenteritis, but was puzzled by the patient's extremely low temperature. Bermudez remained lucid to the end and kept repeating he had seen a space ship.

Source: THE JERUSALEM POST, 20 July 1969

Another case in which a witness died as a result of seeing a UFO took place in the state of Goias, Brazil, on 13 August 1967. Inacio de Souza, farm manager at Santa Maria, saw a landed UFO with three humanoids standing beside it. He shot at the nearest one, and at that moment was struck in the chest by a beam of green light. He became ill, suffering from nausea, formication and numbness. The doctor suggested he had eaten a poisonous plant, but further tests revealed blood alterations, and Inacio was given two months to live. He lost weight and was covered with faded yellow blots. He died within 60 days of the sighting. His wife, who also witnessed the incident, suffered no ill-effects.

Details from SAUCERS, SPACE & SCIENCE No.55 (17 Shetland Street, Willowdale 443, Ontario, Canada)

THE TIMES 7 AUG.1969.

Aerial object Unexplained

By a Staff Reporter

An unidentified object was seen glowing in the sky near Carmarthen last night by a farmer and at least two policemen.

The farmer, Mr. John Moffat-Bailey, aged 42, saw the object from Ewarallt Farm, Llansynbydd, about five miles outside Carmarthen. Mr. Moffat-Bailey, a former radar technician in the R.A.F., said he was repairing his television aerial when he saw a bright, spheroid object which appeared to have some sort of undercarriage. It was varying its height from about 5,000 to 20,000ft.

He watched it through binoculars, and at one time heard "a peculiar buzzing-whistling sound".

The object was also seen by Mr. Moffat-Bailey's wife, Rita, and other relatives, including his brother-in-law, Mr. Angelo van der Tupe, from Belgium, who is holidaying at the farm.

Mr. Moffat-Bailey called the police and a constable on a motorcycle was sent from Ammanford.

An officer at the Ammanford Division of the Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire Constabulary said: "One of our men saw the thing from here. It appeared to be silver, and stationary."

Mr. Moffat-Bailey watched the object for an hour and three-quarters. One of the constables confirmed that it suddenly vanished.

The R.A.F. and the Ministry of Defence could offer no explanation.

Reproduced from

The Times by permission.

SO NOW YOU KNOW!

Today, throughout the length and breadth of our massive communities, there are hundreds of thousands of frustrated, would-be leaders with no real hope of leading.

What happens to the thwarted status-seeker? Where does all his energy go?

He can, of course, give up and drop out, but the flaw is that he does not really drop out at all; he stays put and pours scorn on the rat race.

This unhappy state is avoided by the great majority of super-tribesmen by the simple device of competing for leadership in specialised sub-groups. For some this is easier than others.

A competitive profession or craft automatically provides its own social hierarchy. But even here the odds against achieving true leadership may be too great.

This gives rise to the almost haphazard invention of new sub-groups where competition may prove more rewarding. All kinds of extraordinary cults are set up—everything from canary breeding and train spotting to flying saucer watching and body-building.

Extract from the series edited by

CYRIL KERSH

From *The Human Zoo*, by Dr. Desmond Morris, published by Jonathan Cape, 35s.
© DESMOND MORRIS, 1969.

SUNDAY MIRROR

5 October 1969

UFOs - A PREDICTION FROM THE PAST

Do the UFO occupants mean us harm? We may know the answer in 30 years' time, if I have correctly interpreted one of the prophecies of Nostradamus. Nostradamus forecast the future, and his predictions, involving world history, are still coming true, 400 years after his death. It is claimed that one of his prophecies concerns the end of the world, but I think that most ufologists would place a different interpretation on it. It reads, in the original,

'L'an mil neuf cens nonante neuf sept mois

Du ciel viendra le grand Roy d'effrayeur...'

(In the year 1999 and seven months, the great King of terror will come from the sky...)

(For those who want to read more about Nostradamus, there is an interesting article in the magazine HISTORY MAKERS, No.1)

J.G.G.



OBITUARY

Dr. Miran Lindtner

Dr. Miran Lindtner, born 30.8.1920 in Llubltana, Yugoslavia was always a keen sportsman, and represented his country as an international goal-keeper. During the 2nd World War he was a fighter pilot in the Yugoslav Air Force. Miran graduated as a doctor of veterinary science at Bologna University and later became a lecturer at Sydney University. At the time of his death he was a senior scientist working for the New South Wales Government at the Poultry Section of its Veterinary Research Institute. He was to have read a paper at the 4th Congress of the World Veterinary Poultry Association held in Belgrade. His wide ranging interests included archaeology, astronomy, chess, painting, besides being a talented musician and composer.

18 years ago Miran saw an unexplained object in the sky and became greatly interested in UFOs, being President and Chairman of UFOIC, Sydney, for sixteen years. In 1969 he lectured to four different faculties at Sydney University, commanding audiences of about 500 each including professors. Since 1960 he has appeared on radio and television some 19 times, including a one-hour film. He made the scientific image of UFOIC unassailable with a team of scientists willing to speak on UFOs: Dr.G.Martin, Chairman of the United Nations Committee for the peaceful use of the upper atmosphere and director of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation; Dr.Harry Woods, director and Dr.Robertson, deputy director of Sydney Observatory; Dr. Biggs, deputy director of the Radio-physics Dept. of CSIRO, who was computer-testing the theory of planetary conjunctions and UFO waves; Dr.Johnson of Sydney University Astronomy Dept.; and Dr.Herbison-Evans, who specialises in radiophysics and radioastronomy. Consequently UFOIC had no competition in Sydney from crank groups.

Miran said that most contactees he had come across in Australia were social rejects, often without regular employment. He had met Edgar Jarrold, pioneer Australian ufologist in the early '50s, but said Jarrold had no scientific background. Miran was unaware of the connotations that certain nameless USA. "men in black" authors had given Jarrold!

During his Government sponsored tour, he was able to meet Paul Smith in San Francisco, Dr. James MacDonald in Tuscon, who said no nation will touch UFOs until the "Condon Report" has been discredited, as

it had been "blessed" by the National Academy of Sciences. He also contacted the Lorenzens, APRO's director and Alan Greenfield in Atlanta. He specially flew to Toronto to see Gene Duplantier. In New York he saw James Moseley, John and Mary Robinson and Colman VonKeviczky of ICUFON. Miran saw VonKeviczky's letters to various governments, and although ICUFON was virtually a one-man set-up, he suggested that VonKeviczky could be appointed to act on behalf of "UFO societies of substance", although being no scientist might limit his approach. Italy, Cambodia, Ghana and Mexico were willing to offer land free of taxes for a UFO research institute, but none were offering to finance it. A meeting was arranged with U Thant, who sent apologies, as he had to attend a Security Council meeting.

Miran's flight from New York was delayed several hours and he arrived very tired at the Woburn Abbey convention at closing time. When he realised that Mike Parry's meeting was mainly supported by crank or religious groups, he made his views known in no uncertain manner. Norman Oliver and I had the pleasure of meeting him during his brief stay in London and I was able to drive him home in the BUFORA M.R.J. Miran emphasised to us the need to attract scientific specialists to our field. He considered that air forces and governments were unimportant as they would follow the lead set by the scientific community. I agree with Miran, and this is the main reason why I feel my friend, Antoni Szachnowski is wasting valuable time compiling an international UFO petition to present to UNESCO. The lead will come from scientists, not governments, and this has been demonstrated by the damage done by the publication of the "Condon Report".

In Paris, Miran saw his old friend and former AFS R. editor, Andrew Tomas, before travelling to West Germany, where he had a long animated conversation with Karl and Anny Veit in Wiesbaden. Next day, 29 August 1969, the day before his 49th birthday, while apparently getting his last suitcase at a Frankfurt station, the guard flagged the train away. Miran attempted to board the express as it started to pull out. He fell under it and was dragged about a 100 yards and crushed to death.

He was never able to visit his mother in Llubltana. His remains were cremated on 8 September and the Ashes returned to Australia. He left an attractive young widow, two daughters and a son, 5, 3 & 1.

People don't easily impress me, but I found him a dynamic personality. Much more could be said and I fully endorse the many tributes that have already been paid to him. Truly a sad loss to ufology.

(While in Wiesbaden in September, I discovered that German trains leave on time, and it is not so easy to get a door open quickly from the low platforms!)

Fred Phillips, UFOIC vice-president some 14 years, and managing director of a large transport company, succeeded Miran as President. Shortly after he was knocked down by a car and had his leg broken, but is understood to be recovering satisfactorily. It never rains but it pours...

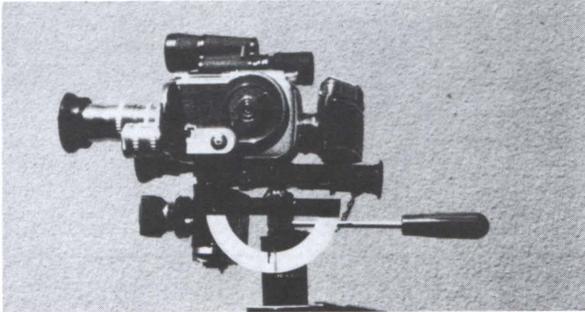
Lionel Beer

"CINE-THEODOLITE" AND E-M DETECTORS

G.L. Bernier of UFO - INFO Liaison Expedite, PO Box 654, Seattle, Wash. 98111, U.S.A. has developed several items of UFO-spotting equipment - a camera and three detectors.

'UFO GUN' Camera Assembly

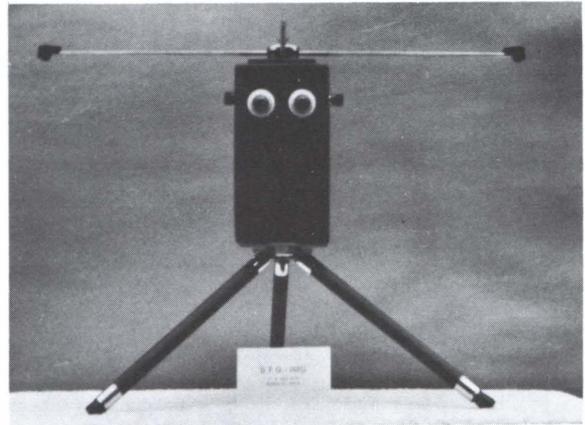
A plain 5 x 7 piece of aluminium plate serves as a base to which is attached by simple right angle braces, a pair of 7 x 35 power binoculars. A 35MM SLR candid camera is coupled in tandem to one half of the binoculars, giving the equivalent resolving power of a 350MM telephoto lens at about F:14. A 16MM magazine load manual wind movie camera with



turret mounted normal lens (F:2.8) and a 75MM (3") F:1.9 telephoto lens is mounted beside the tandem coupled SLR camera. A lensless quick sighting tube with cross-hair sights is attached to the base. A 180° protractor and a 360° protractor with pointers are attached to the base plate and tripod to allow readings of degrees elevation and 'travel' of the photographed object. The upper half of the binocular serves as a telescope co-ordinated to the attached cameras. Both cameras are loaded with colour film and polarizing filters and lens hoods. The single 'range finder type' camera mounted at the front underside of the base plate is loaded with Infra Red film and is fitted with a red filter (25A). Each camera serves a specific purpose and each may be quickly detached from the base plate for individual usage. The entire assembly may also be detached from the tripod and mounted on a 'Bazooka' type camera holder. The cameras may be 'fired' independently and the movie camera also takes rapid fire single exposures as well as slow motion and normal speed. Alignment of the cameras to a common objective is accomplished easily and quickly and is surprisingly accurate. The entire assembly may be considered as a 'poor man's' Cine-theodolite.

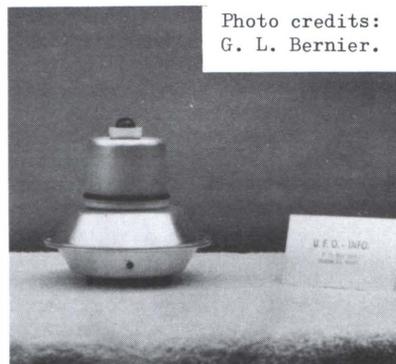
E-M DETECTORS

No.1: This detector consists of a pair of polarized steel rods mounted on a brass pivot not unlike a compass needle. A 'pot' magnet to which the rods are attached enriches the polarity. The rods are self-orienting to Magnetic North. A distortion in the normal Earth's magnetic field causes the rods to change position closing an adjustable switch and



activates a 6 volt lantern battery-operated circuit connected to a 'Flip-Flop' module and two panel lights. This unit is ultra-sensitive and can be quickly re-oriented to any area.

No.2: A small aluminium cup and a pair of small aluminium pans serve as a housing for a pivot mounted 'pot' magnet compensated to be non-directional. The small cup contains a panel light and two 9 volt transistor radio batteries and connects to the detector mechanism with snap-on connectors. This unit is self-contained but may also be connected to unit No.1 and used as a remote detector.



No.3: This small detector is completely self-contained and is fitted into one half of a plastic toothbrush case. Three small magnetic reed switches connected in parallel-series to a pen light-bulb and battery serve as sensors. Though a bit less sensitive than the two other models, this detector will operate in any position, requires no orientation to magnetic north, is rugged and will 'travel'. It can be easily attached to other field gear or carried in pocket or purse.

All three E-M detectors are 'off' until activated by a distortion in the Earth's magnetic field, do not react to aircraft, cars, etc, are reliable and based on simple physics. They are not toys nor gadgets, but practical instruments.

VISITORS FROM OUTER SPACE

Science versus Fiction

by Vyacheslav Zaitsev

Condensed from the almanac «Na Sazhe i na more» (On Land and at Sea)

Reprinted from the monthly Digest SPUTNIK No. 1
by kind permission of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY.
Continued from Vol. 6 No. 1.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM

The phrase 'Star of Bethlehem' is twenty centuries old. Some regard it as a product of sheer fantasy, others think that initially it had some meaning. Two centuries ago the mystery attracted the German astronomer, Johann Kepler, while more recently, scientists held an international symposium to discuss the matter.

But neither Kepler nor contemporary scientists found the key to the problem, which may turn out to have an altogether unexpected solution.

In antiquity and the Middle Ages human imagination was stirred by an unusual star, now believed to be the Star of Bethlehem. The star was alleged to be able to move and stop.

From that let us turn to the Christian Apocrypha - books banned by Church censorship from services and religious reading. The Apocrypha reflect man's efforts to explain the most dramatic mysteries of life. These books sometimes stand in direct contradiction of Church-approved texts.

A familiar one about early Christianity is called 'The Tale About the Three Magi'. The original version must have been written in Latin in the middle of the third century at the earliest, and later translated into many languages. A 15th-century Byelorussian translation made five centuries before the space era contains a highly unusual interpretation of the tale. The star, it says, was watched by astronomers (this is the actual word used) in many Oriental countries. Once it appeared at night and 'lit up the whole of the sky as the sun does'. Then the star hung over Mount Vans for a whole day, after which it alighted on the mountain like an eagle.

The text contains a reference to 'certain books' which claim that Christ came down from that star. 'But it was different from the one pictured in our churches. It had wings, the kind an eagle has, and many long rays', which sent it moving in a circle when it descended upon Mount Vans.

This version of the old story unexpectedly introduces a new image and a new idea, both sharply at variance with the church texts. Without question, the apocryphal version is fantastic. But it is hardly more fantastic than the approved canonic version. What was at the basis of the author's fantasy? That, too, is shrouded in mystery.

The author spent 30 years collecting evidence to back up his thesis that intelligent beings from outer space have had contact with our Earth. He has written two books, «Cosmic Reminiscences in Written Relics of the Past» and «The Evolution of the Universe and Intelligent Beings».



Christ the Cosmonaut

GABRIEL LORINCE

A senior Soviet university lecturer who claims to have 'irrefutable historical proof' that Jesus Christ was 'a cosmonaut with a civilising mission from an alien planet' has run into serious trouble with the authorities. His seemingly innocuous if somewhat unorthodox application of the tenets of historical materialism to the origins of Christianity has brought down on his head the displeasure of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, aroused the suspicions of the KGB and sent the vigilantes of the scientific atheist squad in hot pursuit of this 'space-age Christian revivalist'.

In public lectures and in a series of articles in the Siberian periodical *Baikal*, Mr V. Zaitsev has put forward his theory that Jesus Christ and his closest associates were representatives of a more advanced civilisation. They had landed in their spaceship 'somewhere north-north-west of Egypt', he claims, and their apparent 'descent from heaven' had made Jesus the object of religious veneration. Zaitsev, a reader in philology, maintains that historical and linguistic proofs fully bear out his theory and help reconcile cosmonaut Christ's celestial - divine - human origins. He points out that the 'bright and slow-moving star of Bethlehem' that guided the shepherds to the scene of so-called nativity had stopped right above the spot where Christ is believed to have been born. The nomadic people of Palestine called the star a 'flying temple', indicating that the holy family landed in a dome-shaped spacecraft.

Further proof that Jesus came from outer space can be found in the 'cosmonaut's' conversations with his disciples as recorded in the Bible. Christ had repeatedly said that he 'came from Heaven' and that he 'did not know the ways of the earth'. 'My kingdom is

not of this world' is quoted by Zaytsev, together with the saying that 'My kingdom is in Heaven', as a clear indication of Christ's cosmic origins. Among the wealth of historical events used to substantiate his theory, Christ's death and his 'ascent to heaven' plays an important role. But the real give-away of cosmonaut Christ's civilising mission on earth, according to Zaytsev, was his 'tolerance' of social outcasts and his 'democratism', quite out of place in the backward, slave-keeping society of some 2,000 years ago. 'Christ's humane, democratic attitude - to sinners, Samaritans and even tax collectors - could only be explained by his ignorance of prevalent earthly views and customs,' states Zaytsev.

Although such big guns as Academician Fedosyev, Russia's leading space expert, and the authority of the Soviet Academy of Sciences have been brought in to discount Zaytsev's theory, the government newspaper *Izvestia* renewed the attacks on him last week on the grounds that his theory 'shows a suspicious kinship to the views propounded by reformist Western theologians, like the

Bishop of Woolwich, or William Hamilton and Paul Van Buren, working for a Christian revival in the space age.'

In a lengthy if one-sided review of Anglican attempts to salvage Christianity by admitting that 'God had died' but the new-found 'just and human image' of Christ must 'live as a refuge for the believers', *Izvestia* finds much similarity between the 'Western Christian atheists' and Zaytsev. In particular, he is being taken to task for attributing to the 'historical figure of Christ' such traits and characteristics which not even the Bible claims he possessed. *Izvestia* writer Aleksandr Rogov takes exception to Christ's alleged 'democratism', and accuses Zaytsev of 'conveniently omitting all that does not fit his theory'. (A method showing Zaytsev's thorough Leninist training.) *Izvestia* quotes Christ's 'Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's' to prove that, far from

showing undue inclination to democratism, this Christian principle accommodated the slave-keepers and land-owners of the time 'and is today perfectly acceptable to the money-bags and monopolists'.

On the issue of 'tolerance', *Izvestia* recalls Bertrand Russell's lecture 'Why I am not a Christian' to show that Christianity, by condemning people to eternal damnation for even the slightest misdemeanours and unclean thoughts, had spread cruelty to the world over. 'All this, however, does not prevent Western modernist theologians from endowing Jesus with the halo of tolerance, and compassion . . . or Zaytsev, a Soviet philology don, from becoming their virtual ally in keeping the Christian myth alive,' *Izvestia* added.

Clearly, the Soviet Academy of Sciences and *Izvestia* recognise a dangerous Christian revivalist when they see one, and are determined to crucify him.

Reproduced by kind permission from NEW STATESMAN, 4 July 1969



Continued from
the previous page.

Fresco in the Dechany Monastery (Yugoslavia). The angels look as if they were flying in spacecraft.

ANGELS IN FLYING MACHINES

The Dechany Monastery in Kosovskaya Metehia, southern Yugoslavia, was built in the first half of the 14th century, and by 1350 contained numerous frescoes on subjects from the Old and New Testaments.

In the spring of 1964 more frescoes were found in the monastery. The Yugoslav magazine *Svet* published photographs entitled: 'Spaceships on the Dechany Crucifix, Sputniks in our frescoes, Could ancient icon-painters have depicted spaceships in Dechany? It did not take a journalist's imagination to think up titles like these. Dechany frescoes actually depict angels flying in spaceships like the present sputniks.'

Two ships are shown flying one after the other from west to east. Sitting in the lead ship is a man without an angel's halo. He holds an unseen 'control column' and looks behind him as if watching the flight of his fellow spaceman. Sitting in the spaceship following is another man, who also has nothing in common with the traditional angel and also has one hand on the 'controls'.

Both ships have streamlined bodies. Clearly visible jets in their wake accentuate the impression of speed. 'The saints in the flying machines are in the positions of pilots', says the magazine.

Angels watching the flight cover their eyes and ears with their hands and seem to be backing away for fear of being blinded or deafened. Below, two groups are pictured, every face portraying surprise, fear, or perplexity. The central figure represents the crucified Christ.

The fresco depicting the Resurrection of Christ looks just as odd. The Messiah looks as if he is in a rocket which has not yet begun to move, explains the Yugoslav magazine. Indeed, the vehicle looks very much like a space rocket, with a two-wing stabilizer in its upper part. With his right hand Christ is trying to lift aboard the ship one of the people standing on the ground before starting on his way to the heavenly kingdom.

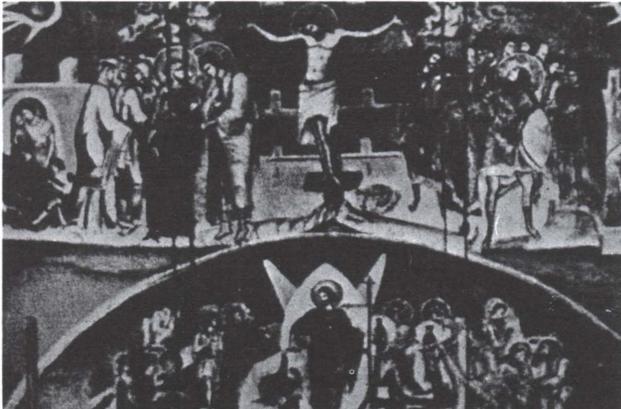
Monks at Dechany, to whom experts turned for an explanation, replied that apparently the drawings of 'ships' are pictures of the Sun and the Moon. According to New Testament legend, Christ was crucified during a solar eclipse. But why the 'sun' is depicted rising in the west, the monks could not say.

One of the papers on the Dechany miracle refers to a hypothesis saying that Christ was a man who came down to Earth from space. The magazine comments that such ideas are 'over-bold', that the hypothesis, if confirmed, 'would basically alter the Biblical story about Christ'. The frescoes, it

Continued from page 19.

is noted, showing objects obviously resembling sputniks, 'baffle layman and specialist alike'.

The Dechany 'Miracle' is not unique. An icon in the Church Archaeology Study of the Moscow Theological Academy, called the Resurrection of Jesus Christ and dating back to the 17th century, shows Christ in a streamlined container which vaguely resembles a spaceship standing on the ground. Smoke billows from both sides of the container's lower part, enveloping the legs of the angels who watch from the sidelines. Just as on the Dechany fresco, Christ's right hand lifts a man (the church version identifies him with Adam). Eve waits for her turn on the other side.



The icon, "The Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ", (17th century) from the Moscow Theological Academy. "The House of the Lord" resembles a space ship.

The icon is surely of an apocryphal nature. There may have been a written version presenting a non-canonical view of Christ's resurrection and ascension, but if there is, nothing is known about it. Possibly it was destroyed by Church censors or else it disappeared with time. Or perhaps the manuscript exists undiscovered, in which case it may have inspired icon (or mural) painters to present space episodes.

THE MOONLESS SKY

Some ancient puzzles lent themselves to scientific analysis.

Old Tibetan chronicles about 'antediluvian' times say that once there was no Moon in the sky. This theme is repeated in certain Slavic sources (Fairy-Tales and Stories of Podolia, recorded in 1850-1860 by Mikola Levchenko). Such fairy-tales were once believed to be merely the products of a fertile imagination. Now they can be viewed in a new light. Austrian engineer and mathematician Hans Herbig has calculated that the Moon was captured by the force of terrestrial attraction some 12,000 years ago. In his opinion, that caused the sinking of Atlantis and the Flood of the Bible. Herbig's hypothesis is exhaustively presented in Henri Bellami's Myth about Atlantis.

CHILDREN OF THE LORD OR GRANDCHILDREN OF MARS?

How did man originate? This is still one of the greatest mysteries in the world.

There are three possibilities: man is a product of earthly evolution; man is a creation of the Lord; man is a link in a long chain of evolution that started on some other planet and continues on this one.

The first is a logical answer, well supported by science, but with at least one element still unclear. Namely, it does not prove how man emerged from the kingdom of apes. The first man on earth has never been discovered.

The second answer immediately raises doubts. It is inconceivable that man should be the product of a momentary act of creation.

The third answer, an ancient one, is interesting. According to some myths, man's initial evolution took place on some other planet of the Universe. After the formative period man reached the Earth, where he continued to develop and change. Some scientists maintain that our planet is not old enough for intelligent beings to have spontaneously developed on it from the protozoa to the present-day species.

The Slavic fairy-tale, 'How Humans Appeared on the Earth', says that 'man was created away from the Earth a long time ago. When his world was about to end, God, in order to perpetuate human-kind, ordered that the angels take several human couples to the Earth to propagate. The angels scattered the humans, and wherever couples landed people have been multiplying since. Perhaps when this world comes to an end God will again take humans to some new place for further propagation.'

The mind behind this tale must have been a rational one. What it says may be fictitious but it is not entirely meaningless. It provides reasons for assuming that the ancients had some ideas on man's origin, which clashed with the canonical. People were not satisfied with church dogma and strove to expand the scope of their knowledge about the world. Finally, the fairytale contains the idea that mankind as we know it today is not the first intelligent race on the Earth, that it follows other races, which died in major cataclysms.

According to beliefs of ancient South and Central America, human beings of wood and clay lived on our planet before mankind. A variant of the idea is mentioned in a Slavic apocryphal manuscript which is kept in the USSR Academy of Sciences' Library in Leningrad. It says that a man was created before Adam and that he had a heart of wood.

Many details of the myth cannot be taken seriously. But what is surprising is the correctness of the basic idea and the statements that evolution is a series of 'trials and errors', that 'everything is in a state of flux and change', and that 'nothing is permanent under the Moon'.

To be concluded in our next issue. (Vol.6 No.3)

WOMAN CLAIMS SHE SAW FLYING SAUCER LAND

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

A WOMAN who claimed that she and her husband, who had been trained as a pilot, watched a flying saucer land on army ranges at Tyneham, Dorset, early yesterday, later visited the site in daylight.

She found a 24ft diameter pattern of large holes, as if made by tubular legs tipped with long spikes.

Dorset police said last night that they found an unexplained similar pattern of corresponding holes at Badbury Rings, an ancient camp near Blandford, at the weekend.

Puzzled, they had written them off as some kind of hoax.

Tyneham's circular holes are nine inches to a foot across, with a central narrow shaft. They appeared to have been gouged with a cylindrical object, but in neither case has any of the removed earth been left behind.

Mrs. X, who insisted on keeping her identity secret, said: "My husband and I had been fishing and were returning across

the ranges at about 2.30 a.m. An elliptical object, glowing and apparently translucent, shot into view over the hill about a mile in front of our car and my husband said "It's coming down."

"There was no sound and it settled. It seemed to come to a sudden stop in the air and, in the light from it, we saw tripod like legs come down out of it.

"I was paralysed with fright. My husband drove slowly forward with his lights off until we could see it clearly about a quarter of a mile away. We stayed watching it for about half an hour, when it went up into the air and disappeared fast over the sea.

"There was no sign of life in it."

Mrs X's husband was not available for comment.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH (London) 30th August 1969.
Reproduced by kind permission.

An interim report on their investigation was issued by the BUFORA Research Section on 28 September 1969

'Both sites have been located, photographed and measured. Both are similar to each other in having nine 6-inch diameter holes, 3 ins deep with central shafts of about ¼-inch diameter and about 5 inches deep. The ground at both sites was very hard and covered with short grass. The layout of the marks at each site was similar though not identical. In each case the ground sloped about one in twenty up towards the north-east. In each case no sign was found of the soil that had apparently been removed from the nine holes.

'Attempts to identify the witnesses so that the many unanswered questions can be resolved are as yet incomplete. The Association is anxious to interview Mr and Mrs 'X' so as to complete the record, and gives its promise to respect the witnesses' request for anonymity.

'No further light has been shed on the visit of the Ministry of Defence officials to the area about the time of the sighting. Coincidence has not been ruled out. The ranges are now closed to the public and access can only be obtained through the army. It is reported that someone has already been detained after being found trespassing on the ranges.'

As the BUFORA investigation continued, it appeared more and more likely that the whole incident was a hoax, probably having something to do with the fact that there is local opposition to the continued use of Tyneham as an army range, and that all civilians are barred from the area.

A report also appeared in the September 1969 newsletter of SIUFOP (Society for the Investigation of Unidentified Flying Object Phenomena).



This photo shows the five central holes found at Badbury Rings and there are four more further out, but they do not form a precise symmetrical pattern.

Photo credit: Frank Marshall

'The Tyneham holes were roughly circular but certainly not 'gouged with a cylindrical object'. They could easily have been dug with a small garden spade. The comment 'none of the earth had been left behind' was found to be completely untrue. A small pile of earth was found not far away and it certainly could have come from the holes. The radius of the pattern was 24', not the diameter. The holes were about 9" to 12" across as described, but only one had a long spike hole in the middle.

'A search over the rest of the field yielded two interesting pieces of terrestrial hardware. Hidden in a crack in the ground, not far from the holes, was a piece of metal. The 'Phillips' screws on it removed any initial thoughts about it being part of a Venusian spaceship. Its colour and shape seemed to indicate that it was part of an Army missile. A few square inches of bullet riddled aluminium were also found nearby.

'Similar holes at Badbury Rings do exist, but it is rumoured that they appeared after the original press report. The pieces of metal, and also a series of photographs of the holes, are in SIUFOP's possession.'

Comment: Tyneham in Dorset is about 8 miles from Owermoigne, scene of the famous flying cross sighting made by Angus Brooks on 26 October 1967. We have included the Tyneham "landing" story, to illustrate once again the point that some UFO stories are put in proper perspective by investigation.

MYSTERIOUS ENERGY 'COOKS' PLANTS

A 42-ft diameter circle of dehydrated radioactive scrub was found on 4 September 1969 on farmland near Hamilton, New Zealand. Three deep depressions, in a triangle and 9 ft apart, were found in the centre of the circle. Vegetation in the surrounding area was healthy, and the farmer said there had been no weed spraying and no sign of scrub blight in the area. . . (Continued on page 22)

National Space and UFO Convention

WOBURN
ABBEY

On Sunday, 17th August, in the grounds of Woburn Abbey over a mile from the Duke of Bedford's state-ly home, the Interplanetary Space Travel Research Group (UK) held their convention. According to AURO JOURNAL No.5, Mike Parry's (President of ISTRG-UK) reason for organising the event was "I needed something with which to fill my time and energy." Under questioning, he told me that he was trying to raise funds to open an office for ISTRG. At meetings prior to the 17th, ISTRG was progressively said to have 20, 30 and 35 members.

The actual site was difficult to find due to lack of clear signs and its inaccessibility. Admission "by programme" was 4/- although it was a losing battle trying to collect money at the entrance "when everyone could walk under the ropes." People assembled at 11 am. and proceedings opened at 1 pm. going on until about 8 pm. The layout consisted of a large marquee at one end used for the films and talks, with stalls down opposite sides and two dismal refreshment wagons which had little to offer. Standholders were ISTRG, Surrey Investigation Group on Aerial Phenomena, Bedford UFO Society, Aliens Unidentified Research Organisation, Neville Spearman Limited (probably the only participant to profit from the exercise), the Aetherius Society (Stranges stayed with them in London), Lunic Enterprises (showing John Searl's plastic and balsa wood models), Kingdom Revival Crusade, Peter Scothern-evangelist, and the Scientology Foundation. Stands displayed books, magazines and photographs, covering the scientific aspects of space research to the rather incredulous accounts of UFOs alleged to be piloted by friendly and hostile beings from heavenly dimensions. In view of public disquiet and their being out of place, it seems unpardonable that Scientologists should have been allowed to participate. Fringe and religious elements were well to the fore and one individual was asking "Have you been given the word?" Two advertised standholders, the U.S. Information Service and the publishers of Soviet Weekly had second thoughts and stayed away.

Frank Edwards's film "Flying Saucers Here and Now" and Frank Stranges film "Phenomena 7.7", which includes some obvious fakes, shown in the white marquee were virtually invisible due to stray light and later abandoned. Speakers included Mike Parry, Arthur Shuttlewood, Peter Coleman and Frank Stranges.

Mysterious Energy....continued from previous page.

Horticultural consultant John Stuart-Menzies, said, 'Some object appears to have landed on the spot and taken off, emitting some kind of shortwave high frequency radiation which cooked the plants instantaneously from the inside outwards - similar to infra-red cooking on an enormous scale. A meteorite or lightning could not do this, and I know of no earthbound source of energy to account for the strange circle.'

Nuclear scientists called in by the Government were more prosaic, however. They said the cause was root rot and blight.



Photo credit: Omar Fowler - Chairman of SIGAP.

There was little publicity for the meeting apart from Frank Stranges appearance on BBC TV "24 Hours" programme of 11th August, and that put out by UFO groups (not even an ad. in the FSR.) A shockingly duplicated "Press Release Bulletin" consisting of one side of foolscap probably discouraged the press from attending. This release had the nerve to name Lady Churchill as a possible guest. A few entertainment people attended in a private capacity such as Ronan O'Reilly of TV over the North Sea fame and Gerry (Thunderbirds) Anderson. Others who attended were variously described as, "mostly young - quite cosmopolitan", "dis-interested local residents", "cranks and homosexuals" as well as some serious ufologists and ordinary members of the public.

Fortunately for Mike it was a nice fine day, but even so attendance was estimated to be not more than 750 to 1,000. (Compare this to the estimated figure of up to 100,000 who saw the BUFORA stand at the DAILY MAIL New Year Show - see SK. Vol.5 No.4.) Even so only about 500 could occupy the marquee at one time in order to follow the programme or films.

The printed programme had a despondent appearance and one wonders how the printers had the face to put their name on it. Of its advertised speakers, Rex Dutta was said to be in the U.S.A., Norman Oliver declined to participate well in advance and Dr. Lindtner is mentioned on page 16. This programme included a tongue-in-cheek message from the Duke of Bedford and a naive comment from Mike "It might have been far more interesting had the parties who were approached accepted our invitation and turned up as standholders there does not appear to be any reason why they should not...."

Although hardly any press publicity resulted, the event was none-the-less damaging to the efforts of those people who try to give ufology a serious image. Mike has been described as "happy-go-lucky" and to my mind he demonstrated a lack of appreciation for serious UFO research. Although he obviously worked very hard to organise the event, many visitors were disappointed and DAPRO used the word "pantomime" in their journal.

Lionel Beer

Reference Section

Special Notes: The circulation figures are publishers' statements and SPACELINK has not seen audited statements. Costs are given in the currency of the country of publication. Some societies have varying subscription arrangements, and these often include membership with additional benefits. Full details should be obtained direct from the organisation (enclose an international reply coupon). Some publishers will also send a free sample copy on request.

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COUNTRY	PUBLICATION	FREQUENCY AND CIRCULATION	SIZE	COST	REMARKS
Denmark:	UFO NYT	Bi-monthly	8½" x 6"	Kr.32.00	Letterpress, justified cols; illustrated - a few photos. Closely printed, recommended, serious. Established 1958.
Editor:	Iver O. Kjems and Frank Pedersen	2,000	40 pages	a year	
Publisher:	Skandinavisk UFO Information (SUFOI)				
Address:	Odinsgade 2, -4, DK 2200 Copenhagen N, Denmark.				
Denmark:	SUFOI REPORTER	Quarterly	8" x 6"	Exchange	Lithographed with large type face, photos. English text of items taken from UFO NYT.
Editor:	Willy Wegner	200	8-16	journal	
Publisher and Address:	SUFOI (as above)		pages	or news	
Finland:	VIMANA	Quarterly	8" x 6"	10 mk	Lithographed, glossy cover, photos in No.3 1969. Brief English summary included at the back. Good. Sensible.
Editor:	Mrs. Aili Nurmiö	Not given	24-32	a year	
Publisher:	Interplanetistit ry - Interplanetisterna rf		pages		
Address:	Postilokero 10101, Helsinki 10, Finland.				
France:	CIEL INSOLITE	Bi-monthly	10½" x 8"	30 F	Letterpress, justified cols; Only one page of photos. Formerly published as OURANOS and Bulletin du GEOS. Good.
Editor:	Marc Thirouin and Rolland Vagnetti	6,000 (?)	20 pages	a year	
Publisher:	Union des Groupements Espiologiques de France (UGEF)			Foreign	
Address:	51 rue des Alpes, Valence (Drome), 26-France.			35 F	
France:	LE COURRIER INTERPLANETAIRE	Quarterly	17½" x 12"	10 F for	Newspaper format, justified columns; no illustrations. Includes other topics as the name L'UMAH suggests.
Editor:	Alfred Nahon	3,000	4 pages	8 issues	
Publisher:	L'Union Mondiale d'Avancee Humaine (L'UMAH)			Foreign	
Address:	01-Ferney-Voltaire (pres Geneva), France.			12 F	
France:	GEOS INTERNATIONAL	Bi-monthly	10½" x 8"	30 F	Duplicated, justified cols. Good, but other French journals of high standard. Seems to replace "GEOS", Geneva(?)
Editor:	Gerard Lebat and R.P. Perrinjacquet	1,000	28 pages	a year	
Publisher:	Groupe d'Etudes des Objets Spatiaux de France (GEOS)				
Address:	77 - St. Denis Les Rebaix, France.				
France:	LUMIERES DANS LA NUIT	Monthly	10" x 7"	30 F	Letterpress, justified cols; line drawings. Sub. includes 8 supplementary pages in alternate issues. E.1958.Good.
Editor:	Raymond Veillith	4,000	16 or 24	a year	
Publisher:	Raymond Veillith		pages	(various	
Address:	Les Pins, 43-Le Chambon-sur-Lignon (Haute-Loire), France.			rates)	
France:	PHENOMENES INCONNUS	Bi-monthly	10½" x 8"	28 F	Duplicated, with diagrams. Sensible. C.F.R.S. is an association of six French groups working together.Good.
Editor:	Francis Schaeffer and Pierre Delval	500	24 pages	a year	
Publisher:	Cercle Francais de Recherches Scientifiques (CFRS)				
Address:	1 rue St. Exupery, 38-Grenoble, France.				
France:	PHENOMENES SPATIAUX	Quarterly	9" x 6"	30 F	Letterpress, justified cols; closely printed, photos and line drawings. Factual and serious. Recommended.
Editor:	Rene Fouere	Not given	34 pages	a year	
Publisher:	Groupeement d'Etude de Phenomenes Aeriens et Objets Spatiaux Insolite			(GEPa)	
Address:	69 rue de la Tombe-Issoire, Paris 14 ^e , France.				
Germany:	UFO NACHRICHTEN	Monthly	18" x 12"	DM 13.80	Newspaper format, justified columns, photos, world UFO news and comment. Associated with ICUFON, New York. Good.
Editor:	Karl L. Veit	5,000	6 pages	a year	
Publisher:	Deutsche UFO/IFO Studiengesellschaft (DUIST) e.V.			Foreign	
Address:	62 Wiesbaden-Schierstein, Postfach 17185, W.Germany.			DM 15.20	
Holland:	UFO BULLETIN	Bi-monthly	Foolscap	12.50 fl	Duplicated, a few illustrations. Contactee orientated, with non-UFO topics included. Controversial.
Editor:	Miss Rey d'Aquila	150	8 pages	a year	
Publisher:	UFO Kontakt Groep Nederland (UKGN)			Foreign	
Address:	Beeklaan 431, Den Haag, Holland.			17.50 fl	
Holland:	VLIEGENDE SCHOTEL NIEUWS	Bi-monthly	8½" x 6½"	6 fl	Neatly lithographed in a new format; no illustrations. NOBOVO tries to copy NICAP. Serious. Recommended.
Editor:	Gerard J. Kok	250	8 pages	a year	
Publisher:	Nederlands Onderzoek Bureau voor Ongeidentificeerde Vliegende Objecten			(NOBOVO)	
Address:	Moleneind Z.z. 69, Drachten, Holland.				

BUFOI REVIEW (Belgium), VISITEURS SPATIAUX (Belgium), CLYPEUS (Italy) and NOTIZIARIO UFO (Italy) will be listed with full details in the next edition, which will also include details of about seven Canadian UFO magazines.

Reference Section Book Reviews

UNINVITED VISITORS

Ivan T. Sanderson

Neville Spearman Ltd, 112 Whitfield Street, London W.1. August 1969. Case-bound. Price: 30/-

After you've read a few UFO books, they all begin to seem the same, with the old familiar cases churned out over and over again, the same well-worn theories expounded, the boring and futile tirades against authority. Apart from that, many of them are appallingly badly written, thrown together purely to cash in on a 'craze'. But occasionally, and just when you are beginning to think that there are no longer any original minds engaged in the study of UFOs, a book appears which is worth the publishing, and which contributes something very definite to serious research. Such a book is UNINVITED VISITORS, authored by Ivan Sanderson, biologist and Director of the Society for the Investigation of the Unexplained, in the U.S.A

The author first explains his involvement with UFOs and describes his own sightings and investigations, including a detailed report on the famous 1952 'Flatwoods Monster' case. He then puts forward his own theories in answer to many of the questions regularly asked about UAOs (unexplained aerial objects - a far more satisfactory term than 'unidentified flying objects', or the still-popular term hardly suited to serious scientific research, 'flying saucers'): What could they be? What forms could they take? What could they be made of? What do they do? What could the occupants be? How could these be organised? Where could they come from? How could they get here? Why do they come here? Mr Sanderson systematically discusses all the possible answers, and contributes his own biologically-oriented ideas. His conclusions are far-reaching, profoundly and disturbingly logical.

I have one criticism, and that is that Appendix B, 'Worldwide Ufological Organisations', is pretty useless in its present form. Several of the organisations and magazines mentioned are now defunct, and some important ones are missing, including our own BUFORA. I feel that these details should have been checked before publication in the UK. However, this minor blemish does not detract from the impact of the text which is, incidentally, highly readable. This is a book for the thinking man, and 30/- is cheap.

Janet Gregory

HARMONIC 33

Captain Bruce Cathie

A.H. & A.W. Reed, 182 Wakefield Street, Wellington, New Zealand. Distributed in the U.K. by Bailey Bros. & Swinfen Ltd, Warner House, Folkestone, Kent August 1969. Casebound. Price: 42/- N.Z. \$3.50

A little knowledge can be a dangerous thing, so we are told, and this possibility has certainly been realised in the case of Captain Cathie's mathematical knowledge. He claims to have discovered a grid or network formed from great circles and small circles constructed geometrically on the earth's surface. At numerous points on this grid are situ-

ated aeriels, and this pattern of aeriels forms a power network from which UFOs get their power. There are, he claims, two grids, one being ancient and distorted, and the second being currently under construction. Hence the reason for UFO activity in recent years. In HARMONIC 33 the author sets out to prove his case mathematically.

Evidence, recounted in this book, leads Cathie to believe that the mathematics of the grid are based on the figure 3. From this, he derives a new system of units, using 27 new hours equal to 24 old hours, and the conventional nautical mile (6080 ft) which equals one minute of arc of a great circle (latitude) at the earth's surface. Thus the speed of light can be converted from 186,300 miles per old second to 143,000 nautical miles per new second, and the acceleration due to gravity becomes 24.82 nautical feet (sic) per new second per new second instead of 32.17 feet per old second per old second.

So far so good, and, taking Cathie's figures to be accurate, we do in fact find that UFO sightings, mysterious explosions, and ancient meteoric craters, to say nothing of volcanoes, earthquakes, atomic explosions, and the 1908 Siberian explosion, plus crashed flying saucers, are in mathematical 'harmony' with his theory.

But Cathie's mathematics 'proving' this 'harmony' are sadly astray. There is an absolutely glorious mixture of radians, degrees, pi, tangents, cosines, etc, with logarithms - natural or otherwise is not stated - thrown in for good measure. No reason is given for the individual operations of the calculations, and seemingly mathematical juggling continues until 'harmonic values' appear. Displaced decimal points occur apparently at will.

I do not deny that there may be something in Cathie's theory, but even after two readings of his book I can find no logic in his mathematics, and certainly no proof, mathematical or otherwise, of his theory.

There are several typographical errors in the book, and many technically erroneous statements. For instance, it is not the acceleration which increases by 32.17 ft every second under a gravitational acceleration of 32.17ft/sec/sec, but the velocity which increases by 32.17ft/sec; and oxygen does not 'burn out' in an atomic explosion unless fire follows. And the all too frequent 'rate of velocity' and 'rate of speed' crop up. Speed and velocity are rates of change of distance with respect to time. A rate of change of velocity (or speed) with respect to time is an acceleration. A rate of speed or a rate of velocity is meaningless: the words 'speed' or 'velocity' are quite sufficient.

This book should never have been published in its present form. The author, as he himself admits, is 'fooling around' with figures. The theory is poorly laid out, a large proportion of the mathematics is illogical, and the author would appear to be at and beyond the verge of his knowledge. It is in fact the worst UFO book that I have ever read. A second edition, corrected and with the theory logically developed, prepared with qualified assistance, might be a different matter. Then possibly we could distinguish the wood from the trees.

Norman E. Hardy AMITAI

THE TAMING OF THE THUNDERBOLTS

C. Maxwell Cade and Delphine Davis

Abelard-Schuman, 8 King Street, London W.C.2.
1969. Casebound. Price: 30/-

The authors are to be congratulated on this book which is the result of over five years intensive research into the nature of 'ball' lightning and other allied atmospheric electrical phenomena. It deals with every aspect of the subject (one could say from Alpha radiation to Zeta), including superstitions, myths and pseudo UFO sightings.

So many of the phenomena dealt with are capable of giving rise to reports of UFO sightings that it is clearly a book for every serious ufologist. In fact several cases of 'fireball' sightings could well have been attributed equally to intelligently controlled objects as to natural electrical discharges.

The title is perhaps rather misleading. Far from having tamed the thunderbolts, mankind is still not certain as to the precise nature of their origin and production. This is clear from the text, but at the same time several possible theories are discussed including the intriguing suggestion that nature may have found a method of constructing 'bottled energy' on the principle of 'magneto-striction' fields set up by lightning discharges. These capsules would concentrate and stabilize the interaction of atmospheric Deuterium with other suitable heavy nuclei producing a pocket Zeta. The prospect of producing such conveniently portable miniature powerhouses must be responsible for much high level scientific investigation and experiment, the successful outcome of which would be a very major advance for the country concerned in the race for ever more cheaply available power.

It may well be that we have been forestalled and that one of the sources of UFO propulsion is based on the humble fireball. When reading of the visual effects, the crackling noises and the colour changes of many of the fireballs described, it is a conclusion which seems logical. I wish the book every success as it is well produced and printed. Many of the photographs are most impressive, particularly that gracing the dust-jacket.

Geoffrey G. Doel, MRCS, LRCP, DMRE

BEYOND CONDON...

Edited by Charles Bowen

Flying Saucer Service Ltd., 21 Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, London W.C.2. June 1969. Price: 12/-

This is Flying Saucer Review's second special issue, containing articles on the North American UFO scene by very well-known and less well-known American UFO researchers, which appears to be intended as a sort of counterblast to the arduous-dampening of the Condon Committee's Report.

The material is divided into three sections: 'Problems of methodology' (with articles by John A. Keel, W. Hickman and E. Turner, R. Leo Sprinkle, Richard Hack, William Gordon Allen, and Jennifer Stevens); 'The problem of communicating experience' (with articles by Mort Young, Otto Binder and Berthold Eric Schwarz); and 'The contact enigma' (with

articles by Brad Steiger and Joan Whritenour, Jerome Clark, John A. Keel, Mrs W. Graystone, Allen H. Greenfield and Joseph Ule). Many of the articles are supported by illustrations - photographs, drawings, charts and maps.

The content of this report is varied, covering different aspects of research (including the growing feeling of many UFOlogists that there may be some interrelation between UFO phenomena and psychic phenomena) and also citing several unusual cases. Some of the ideas put forward are UFOlogically unorthodox, but unorthodoxy is the life-blood of UFOlogy, which is in itself an unorthodox pursuit - in the eyes of the general public - and so this report should be read by all open-minded UFOlogists (which should be all of us).

I have only one query on the construction of this excellent report. We all know that John A. Keel is a prolific and popular writer with a never-ending supply of original ideas, but is he really the most important UFO researcher in the USA today, as one would imagine from the emphasis placed on him here? Out of a total of 72 pages, 27 are devoted to the writings of John Keel, the next highest scorer being Berthold Schwarz with the comparatively sad total of 7 pages.

Janet Gregory

SCIENCE, THE PUBLIC AND THE UFO

Arthur Bray

Bray Book Service, P.O. Box 5051, Station F, Ottawa Ontario, Canada. 1967. Paperback \$3.00. Casebound \$6.00.

This book contains a wide range of topics from pseudo and orthodox science and philosophy to UFO propulsion.

The author points out that it is no good expecting the scientists to come up with an explanation, as their sphere of activity is too restricted, and that if the scientific method has been applied with no results, then the only sensible thing to do is change the method. An echo of opinions from some quarters at the present time?

Mr Bray, an ex-pilot with the R.C.A.F. and R.C.N. gives more credence to reports made by trained observers such as aircraft pilots, control tower operators, astronomers and their like than members of the general public. Included is a list of such sightings from reliable sources throughout the world.

His own research has led him to the conclusion that the 'spaceships from other worlds' hypothesis is the most likely, and states that new information being gathered only supports rather than weakens the idea.

Some Canadian sighting reports are listed in the Appendix for those wishing to study them; also a few diagrams for illustration.

This is good reading material for all, and should help clarify a few points for the beginner.

Doreen Whitaker

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION OF FLYING OBJECTS

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, U.S.A. 1968. Price: 20¢.

The truly remarkable facet of this 36-page booklet is the unexpected involvement with UFOs. Although it may seem to the thorough reader as if the theme of misinterpreted observations was inexhaustible, there emerges a concise history of ufology. From a sighting in 1254 to the various United States Air Force projects, the Robertson Report, to 1968s Colorado University investigation, we are given helpful hints on how to purchase some out-of-print Special Reports, and even an explanation why the University of Colorado was chosen to undertake a scientific study of UFO reports.

This low-priced U.S. booklet is well illustrated with most helpful diagrams, and some not so helpful photographs. Perhaps the best part of the text is the 8-page questions and answers section, clearly revealing the hand of the master of the game, Dr. J. Allen Hynek. Finally, even the bibliography reads like a 'Who's Who' in the flying saucer world, and although our late friend Waveney Girvan is listed as 'Girvin', this is a small mistake in such a large field.

Edgar Hatvany

BOOK AND MAGAZINE NEWS

CHARIOTS OF THE GODS by Erich von Daniken is said to have world sales of 750,000 copies. In the U.K. Souvenir Press printed 25,000 initially, which were fully subscribed to prior to publication day, thanks to the "WAS GOD AN ASTRONAUT?" series in the SUNDAY MIRROR. Although his German publisher has paid off his debts (incurred during his travels) from royalties, von Daniken was still being held in jail, in November, in the Swiss Canton of Graubunden under a centuries old law. A spokesman for Souvenir Press said they were taking no action to secure his release, but were presumably leaving this to von Daniken's German publisher.

UFOS OVER THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE by Michael Hervey F.I.A.L., is said to have sold out immediately on publication in Sydney. The author received co-operation from several Australian societies including UFOIC and VUFORS. The book received excellent reviews and SK's managing editor will keep a stock.

Dr. Christopher Evans of the National Physical Laboratory, and well-known in science fiction circles is said to be writing a book on the psychological aspects of those involved in the UFO enigma. It is significant that David Simpson, who also works at N.P.L. and is chairman of the Surrey Group, SIUPOP, was reported in the EVENING NEWS, 24.10.69., saying most flying saucer fans were science fiction addicts. This has since been established to be quite untrue.

SK consultant Ivan Sanderson is working on a sequel to UNINVITED VISITORS, but despite a contract with his publishers, he has doubts as to whether it will be published due to some of his "contrary opinions."

The publishers of SAGA produced a special one-shot, with 80 pages, devoted entirely to the UFO enigma.

1969 MAGAZINES CARRYING ARTICLES OF INTEREST

- FATE (USA) August Vol.22 No.8. 5-page article by Cynthia Hind on Elizabeth (Klarer) Fielding's "encounter" in 1917, 1937, and later with UFOs in South Africa and her claim to have flown in one.
- FATE (UK) September No.179. Editorial by Curtis Fuller on the "Condon Report". 3-page article by Samuel H. Boyer on personal sightings in 1968. "Florida Reports a UFO Swarm", 6-page article by newsman, Lee Butcher on exploding UFO and contact report. 5-page article by Maryellen Kelly on housewife, who received facial "burns":- "UFO Made Me Sick."
- FATE (UK) October No.181. Curtis Fuller's editorial discusses Bozo, the frozen ape-like man and the Condon Report. 6-page article by Sally Remaley on objects seen by her during a flight with scientists:- "Luminous Objects on Artic Ice." "The Condon Report, Pro and Con" 13 pages, discussed by John C. Ross.
- FATE (UK) December No.182. "UFOs Panic Veracruz" by Jay Sanderson, bright meteorite-like objects roar through the skies:4 pages
- The LISTENER 27 November Vol.82 No.2122. 3-page article by Ian Rodger, "Megalithic Mathematics" on the alignment of religious structures. Of interest to "ley and straight track" researchers.
- MALE (USA) June. Excerpts from John Keel's forthcoming book: OPERATION TROJAN HORSE Strange beings seen during UFO flaps.
- MALE (USA) August. Article by John Keel on injuries sustained by people in close contact with a UFO; some new material.
- NEW SCIENTIST 27 November Vol.44 No.677. One page review by Martin Sherwood of CHARIOTS OF THE GODS by Erich von Daniken.
- PHOTOGRAPHY October Vol.5 No.1. Excellent illustrated 6-page article by Adrian Vance, "The UFO and You" on how to photograph UFOs. SK. says "well worth reading."
- PUNCH 23 July. "Where Have All The UFOs Gone?" by William Davis; part review of Robert Chapman's book on UFOs and also F.S.R. An attempt to be humorous?
- SAGA (USA) June. Otto Binder and Joan Whritenour speculate on hostile UFOs and the possibility of an "undeclared war" being fought between the Air Force and UFOs.
- SAGA (USA) August. Otto Binder points out the many inconsistencies of the Condon Rt.
- SCIENCE & MECHANICS June. Article by Lloyd Mallan on UFOs seen and photographed by Richard Gordon and Charles Conrad in Gemini 11 in 66.
- SCIENCE & December Vol.40 No.12. "What is the Mystery of the Bermuda Triangle?" by Norman Carlisle on ships and planes lost; but UFOs only mentioned at end.

Reference Section 1970 CALENDAR

COMING EVENTS

LECTURES

THIS GUIDE TO MEETINGS IS PUBLISHED AS A READER SERVICE.

Meeting organisers are invited to submit details of firm dates for inclusion in SPACELINK. SK would particularly like to have details of major conferences or conventions in any country, and especially Australia, Europe and the North-American Continent, where circulation is strong.

LONDON	Saturday	3 January	7 pm.	COS-MOS.	Talk & tapes by Philip Rogers. Kensington Central Library, Campden Hill Road, off Kensington High Street, London W.8.
GUILDFORD	Tuesday	6 January	8 pm.	SIGAP.	Meeting. Canteen, Plastic Coatings Ltd, By-Pass, Guildford.
MANCHESTER	Friday	9 January	7.30	DIGAP.	Meeting. Friends' Meeting House, Mount Street, Manchester.
LONDON	Saturday	10 January	7 pm.	BUFORA.	Satellite or UFO?—Tim Childerhouse. Kensington Cen. Lib'y.
WATFORD	Tuesday	13 January	8 pm.	SHUFOIS.	Three Views on UFOs from 3 speakers, plus Apollo 11 Film. YMCA Building, 37 Clarendon Road, Watford, Hertfordshire.
LONDON	Saturday	17 January	7 pm.	CONTACT.	Holy Grail & Other UFOs—Tony Wedd. Caxton Hall, Caxton St.
LONDON	Saturday	31 January	7 pm.	COS-MOS.	Investigation of UFO Wave—Roger Stanway. Ken. Cen. Library.
LONDON	Saturday	7 February	7 pm.	BUFORA.	Are There Men In Black?—Norman Oliver. Kens'n. Cen. Library.
WATFORD	Tuesday	10 February	8 pm.	SHUFOIS.	Tesla The Inventor—Eric Gladwin. YMCA, 37 Clarendon Road.
MANCHESTER	Friday	13 February	7.30	DIGAP.	Meeting. Friends' Meeting House, Mount Street, Manchester.
LONDON	Saturday	21 February	7 pm.	CONTACT.	Talk by New Chairman—F. Passey. Caxton Hall, Caxton Street.
LONDON	Saturday	28 February	7 pm.	COS-MOS.	Arthur Shuttlewood speaks.... Kensington Central Library.
LONDON	Saturday	7 March	7 pm.	BUFORA.	Mystery Night. Kensington Central Library, Campden Hill Rd.
GUILDFORD	Tuesday	10 March	8 pm.	SIGAP.	Meteorological Phenomena. Canteen, Plastic Coatings Ltd.
WATFORD	Tuesday	10 March	8 pm.	SHUFOIS.	Building a Flying Saucer—Brian Winder. YMCA, Clarendon Rd.
MANCHESTER	Friday	13 March	7.30	DIGAP.	Meeting. Friends' Meeting House, Mount Street, Manchester.
LONDON	Saturday	21 March	7 pm.	COS-MOS.	The Hoaxers—Norman Oliver. Kensington Central Library, W.8.
LONDON	Saturday	4 April	7 pm.	BUFORA.	Question Time Special. Kensington Central Library, W.8.
GUILDFORD	Tuesday	7 April	8 pm.	SIGAP.	Satellite News. Canteen, Plastic Coatings Ltd, By-Pass.
MANCHESTER	Friday	10 April	7.30	DIGAP.	Meeting. Friends' Meeting House, Mount Street, Manchester.
WATFORD	Tuesday	14 April	8 pm.	SHUFOIS.	First-hand Accounts of Sightings. YMCA, 37 Clarendon Road.
LONDON	Saturday	18 April	7 pm.	CONTACT.	Talk by Rex Dutta. Caxton Hall, Caxton St., Westminster.
LONDON	Saturday	25 April	7 pm.	COS-MOS.	Spacemen from Past—Raymond Drake. Kensington Cen. Library.
GUILDFORD	Tuesday	5 May	8 pm.	SIGAP.	A.G.M. Canteen, Plastic Coatings Ltd, By-Pass, Guildford.
MANCHESTER	Friday	8 May	7.30	DIGAP.	Meeting. Friends' Meeting House, Mount Street, Manchester.
WATFORD	Tuesday	12 May	8 pm.	SHUFOIS.	Talk by Antoni Szachnowski. YMCA Bldg, 37 Clarendon Road.
BRISTOL	Saturday	16 May	2 pm.	BFSB/BUFORA.	Western Regional Conference, Shirehampton Public Hall. Write: G. Knewstub, 27 Station Road, Shirehampton, BS11 9TU.
		Saturday/Sunday 16/17 May		(Provisional) BUFORA.	National Sky-Watch Day (additional to main June watch).
WATFORD	Tuesday	9 June	8 pm.	SHUFOIS.	Joint Meeting with Bedford Group. YMCA, Clarendon Road.
MANCHESTER	Friday	12 June	7.30	DIGAP.	Meeting. Friends' Meeting House, Mount Street, Manchester.
		Saturday/Sunday 27/28 June		BUFORA.	Main National Sky-Watch Day—Overseas co-operation invited.
MANCHESTER	Friday	10 July	7.30	DIGAP.	Meeting. Friends' Meeting House, Mount Street, Manchester.
LONDON	Saturday	18 July	2-6 pm.	SPACELINK	Research Symposium. (Ticket Holders Only - See page 13). Tickets: 8/0d from: Miss C. Henning, 99 Mayday Gardens, SE1.
MANCHESTER	Friday	11 September	7.30	DIGAP.	Meeting. Friends' Meeting House, Mount Street, Manchester.
LONDON	Saturday	5 September	7 pm	BUFORA.	Meeting. Kensington Central Library, W.8. (Provisional).
LONDON	Saturday	3 October	6 pm.	BUFORA.	Annual General Meeting. Kensington Library. (Provisional).
MANCHESTER	Friday	9 October	7.30	DIGAP.	Meeting. Friends' Meeting House, Mount Street, Manchester.
MANCHESTER	Fridays	13 November & 11 December.	7.30 pm.		Friends' Meeting House, Mount Street, Manchester.
<u>SCOTLAND</u>	For meeting details write to: Miss Sheila Walker (SUFORS), 69 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh 3.				
<u>WALES</u>	(enclosing an S.A.E.) Andrew Ridout (WUFORA), 24 Elm Grove, Dinas Powis, Glamorgan, S. Wales.				
PARIS	Friday	30 January	8.30 pm.	GEPA.	Meeting. Salle du Musee Social, 5 Las-Cases, Paris- 7 ^e .
France	Friday	20 February	8.30 pm.	GEPA.	Meeting. (Metro: Solferino)
1970	Friday	20 March	8.30 pm.	GEPA.	Meeting. Reunions mensuelles d'information sur le probleme toujours actuel des Soucoupes Volantes.
	Friday	24 April	8.30 pm.	GEPA.	Meeting.
	Friday	29 May	8.30 pm.	GEPA.	Meeting. (Participation aux frais: 3 F. par personne.).

SPACELINK cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused through cancellations, errors, full-houses, or any other reasons. The editor would be pleased to hear readers' & organisers' comments on this service.



LIONEL'S LITTER

NUMBER EIGHT



DECEMBER 1969



ALLEN HYNEK has lost his job as civilian consultant to the United States Air Force's "Project Blue Book" (their UFO investigation office). The contract was due to be renewed on 30th June 1969 and he had held the post for 21 years. Nearly a year after the publication of the "Condon Report", which cost the taxpayer \$539,740 over two years, a lengthy statement has come from the Secretary of the Air Force, Robert Semans. Issued about mid-December, it says that the flying saucer programme "no longer can be justified either on the ground of national security or in the interest of science." Presumably UFOs will now have the freedom of the American skies?

However late news (credit: G.L.Bernier, UFO/INFO) tells that the annual meeting in Boston of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on 26th and 27th December will have three sessions on UFOs. They will be chaired by Dr. Walter Orr Roberts, Dr. Carl Sagan and Dr. Thornton Page of NASA; speakers will include Dr. Page, Dr. Sagan, Dr. Franklin Roach (Colorado U.), Dr. William Hartmann (Colorado U.), Dr. Robert Hall, Dr. Allen Hynek, Dr. James MacDonald and Dr. Donald Menzel. The symposium is being held despite strenuous objections from Dr. Edward Condon, who not only refused to participate but sent a seven page letter to all members of the Board of Directors of the AAAS. telling them all the bad things that had happened to him because of his study of UFOs.

GLASS MOON An early analysis of the Moon crust samples suggested that the Moon is largely made up of glass. Empedocles, the Greek philosopher and scientist (c.490-430 B.C.), who is famous for his analysis of the universe into the four elements - earth, air, fire and water, also claimed the Moon was made of glass. Actually, over sixty elements have been identified in the Moon samples, including the metal titanium, in proportions larger than normally found on earth. Samples of the priceless Moon dust which arrived in the U.K. on 19 September, were described on the customs entry form as of "no commercial value."

GREEN AND EIGHT FEET LONG What is more it is still growing says a report dated 9th September. Mrs. Nan Morris of Tudor Drive, Otford, Kent, has grown an 8 foot long cucumber in her own greenhouse. It had to be supported on struts as there were 18 other cucumbers growing from it, and it was becoming a trifle cucumbersome.

MAGNETIC FIELD OF INSECTS Bees, wasps and field flies are believed by Georgian scientists in the U.S.S.R. to have their own magnetic field, which serves as a kind of magnetic biological compass to help them find their bearings. Experiments at the Tbilisi Institute of Cybernetics showed that bees and flies have a clearly expressed magnetic dipole along the major axis of symmetry of their bodies. Their heads react to the power lines of the magnetic field of the earth along which the insects find their bearings when flying over long distances. The insects do not lose their polar magnetic property even after drying up. This phenomena was discovered when bees and flies were exposed to a magnetic field of various tensions. (Credit: Novosti Press)

PYRAMID OF CHEPHREN Built at Gizeh near Cairo (c.2780-2280 B.C.), it is baffling scientists who are trying to discover any chambers in it by passing cosmic rays through the walls to a cosmic ray detector situated at its base. Earlier calculations had proved that the pattern of arrival of the cosmic ray particles would indicate where the hidden chambers were to be found. Then archaeologists would probably find the tomb of King Chephren. Although early experiments raised the scientists' hopes, they are now very puzzled, as when the recorded material is passed through the computer, the patterns vary from day to day. Dr. Amr Gohed, who is in charge, admits "it defied all the known laws of science and electronics....scientifically impossible." Until the scientists find out where they went wrong, the pyramid will continue to hold its secrets.

RADIO COMMUNICATION VIA METEORS Soviet facilities for using meteor radio communication lines when radio conditions prevent normal communication are proving very successful. Radio waves of the ultra-shortwave band reflected from the heavily ionised meteor trails they meet return to the earth up to 2,200 kilometres from the transmitter. When a meteor trail appears in view of the radiating aerial, a control impulse comes in to the receiving station, which at the same instant starts transmitting information tape-recorded in advance. The use of meteors makes it possible to have a good communication session with small capacity transmitters and very simple aerials. Good protection from static is provided. Although the trail serves as a reflector for radio waves for only a few tenths of a second, it is possible to carry on transmission at a great speed during the session. (Novosti Press)

SCIENCE FICTION TODAY is the title of the first-ever extra-mural study course in Britain devoted to intensive analysis of the direction taken by science fiction since the 1920s, the growth of 'modern' science fiction, and the themes explored by such leading novelists as Robert Heinlein, Arthur C. Clarke, Brian W. Aldiss, J.G. Ballard and Roger Zelazny. It started at the City Literary Institute on the evening of 26th September 1969; 23 meetings costing only 42/6d, and this is one of about 800 extra-mural courses organised by the University of London.

Books For Sale

LIST FOR JANUARY TO JUNE 1970

Books by Scientists

- ANATOMY OF A PHENOMENON by Jacques Vallee. Thorough scrutiny of all the aspects. 26/6d
 CHALLENGE TO SCIENCE by Jacques & Janine Vallee. Evidence of global nature of UFOs. 26/6d
 OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS by C. Maxwell Cade. Cosmic evolution, space, folklore, UFOs. 31/6d
 PIECE FOR A JIG-SAW by Leonard G. Cramp. New evidence and UFO propulsion theories. 29/0d
 SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF U.F.O.s. "The Condon Report" 990 pages plus 32 pages of photos. 14/0d*
 TAMING OF THE THUNDERBOLTS by Delphine & Maxwell Cade. Sole book on ball lightning. 31/6d
 UFOs? YES! by David Saunders & Roger Harkins. Where the Condon Report went wrong. 9/3d*
 UNINVITED VISITORS by Ivan T. Sanderson. A biologist looks at UFOs. (Recommended). 31/6d

Recommended Paperbacks

*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. 8/3d
 FLYING SAUCERS ARE HOSTILE by Brad Steiger & Joan Whritenour. Good material. Illus'd. 5/6d
 FLYING SAUCERS, HERE AND NOW by Frank Edwards. His final book. New material. Photos. 5/6d
 FLYING SAUCERS, HOAX OR REALITY? by Jerome Stanton. Good, non-sensational material. 5/6d
 FLYING SAUCERS ON THE ATTACK by Harold T. Wilkins. 1954. Up-dated for 1967. Excellent. 8/0d
 FLYING SAUCERS OVER AUSTRALIA by James Holledge. 1965. (slightly creased) Illus'd. 5/0d
 FLYING SAUCERS, SERIOUS BUSINESS by Frank Alan Edwards. The hard facts about UFOs. 5/6d
 F.S. STARTLING EVIDENCE OF THE INVASION etc. (GREAT F.S. HOAX) by Coral Lorenzen. Good. 8/3d
 FLYING SAUCERS, WHERE DO THEY COME FROM? by Richard Tambling. Australian. Illus'd. 6/6d
 SCIENCE THE PUBLIC AND THE UFO by Arthur Bray. A philosophical study. Canadian. Good. 25/0d
 STRANGERS FROM THE SKIES by Brad Steiger. Varied world-wide introductory material. 4/3d
 UFO REPORT by Irving A. Greenfield. 1967. Mainly U.S. material. Sensible, interesting. 3/6d
 UFOs THE WHOLE STORY by Coral & Jim Lorenzen. Concentrated survey of the controversy. 8/3d
 UFOs OVER THE AMERICAS by Coral & Jim Lorenzen. 1968. Up-to-date material from AFRO. 8/3d
 WHAT WE REALLY KNOW ABOUT FLYING SAUCERS by Otto Binder. (Science writer). 24 photos. 8/0d

Other Paperbacks

- COMING OF THE SAUCERS by Kenneth Arnold and Ray Palmer. 40+ photos. 1952. Reprint. 23/0d
 FLYING SAUCERS OVER THE WEST by A.W. Bearne. 24-page booklet. U.K. sightings: 1950-55. 3/9d
 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
 BEHIND THE FLYING SAUCER MYSTERY (F. S. FAREWELL) by George Adamski. His 3rd book. 5/6d
 NEW UFO BREAKTHROUGH - ALLENDE LETTERS by B. Steiger & J. Whritenour. Serious fringe? 4/3d

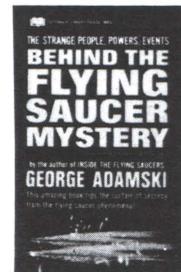
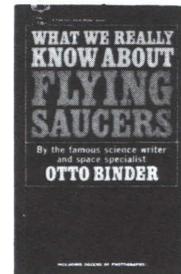
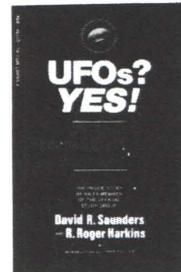
General Background Reading (Casebound editions)

- BIBLE AND FLYING SAUCERS by Barry H. Downing. Space age approach to past material. 36/6d
 CHARIOTS OF THE GODS by Erich von Daniken. "Was God An Astronaut?" Illus. Bestseller. 31/6d
 FLYING SAUCER STORY by Brinsley Le Poer Trench. A popular introduction. Illustrated. 26/6d
 FLYING SAUCER VISION by John Michell. Saucers in relation to history and mythology. 26/6d
 FLYING SAUCERS AND THE U.S.A.F. by Lt. Col. L.J. Tacker. Official story and documents. 65/0d
 FLYING SAUCERS, HERE AND NOW by Frank Edwards. His final book. New material. Photos. 50/0d
 FLYING SAUCERS THROUGH THE AGES by Paul Thomas. UFOs in the Bible and in history. 22/6d
 HARMONIC 33 by Capt. Bruce Cathie. Theoretical UFO grid system by a New Zealand pilot. 42/0d
 IDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS by Robert Lofin. 1860 to present with new material. Illus. 52/0d
 INCIDENT AT EXETER by John G. Fuller. In-depth study of U.S. flap plus other material. 52/0d
 INTELLIGENT MAN'S GUIDE TO FLYING SAUCERS by T. M. Wright. Introductory material. 43/6d
 MYSTERIES OF THE SKIES by Gordon Lore and Harold Deneault. 1745 to present day. Good. 37/6d
 RIDDLE OF THE FLYING SAUCERS by Gerald Heard. The first U.K. flying saucer book-1950. 12/0d
 SPACEMEN IN THE ANCIENT EAST by W. Raymond Drake. UFOs in mythology. 1968. Unillustr'd. 31/6d
 UFOs FOR THE MILLIONS by Howard Chambers. 158pgs. Wide-ranging introductory material. 16/0d
 UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS by Robert Chapman. Science writer examines UK data. Illus. 31/6d
 WARMINSTER MYSTERY by Arthur Shuttlewood. Flying saucer activity in the West Country. 26/6d
 WARNINGS FROM FLYING FRIENDS by Arthur Shuttlewood. Fringe material from Warminster. 28/6d

Contact Material (Casebound editions)

- FLYING SAUCER PILGRIMAGE by Bryant & Helen Reeves. Their collected contactee tales. 23/0d
 FLYING SAUCERS AND THE THREE MEN by Albert K. Bender. The original three men in black. 22/0d
 FLYING SAUCERS HAVE LANDED by D. Leslie and G. Adamski. Up-dated edition, due February. 43/0d
 HUMANOIDS Edited by Charles Bowen. F.S.R. supplement expanded. A.V. Boas case inc'd. 31/6d
 INSIDE THE SPACE SHIPS by George Adamski. His second book with 16 photographs. 26/6d
 MY CONTACT WITH FLYING SAUCERS by Dino Kraspedon. Flying saucer crew meeting, claim. 22/0d
 OPERATION EARTH by Brinsley Le Poer Trench. Diverse coverage of contacts. 128 pages. 31/0d
 THE SAUCERS SPEAK by George Hunt Williamson. "Communication with space-craft." 19/0d
 THE SCORITON MYSTERY by Eileen Buckle. Was Adamski reincarnated in April, 1965? 31/6d
 SEQUEL TO SCORITON by Norman Oliver. 44-page booklet*. Bryant contact claim finale. 13/0d

PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE:- see overleaf for ordering details and SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY LIST:-



SPACELINK PERSONALITIES



Janet Gregory

Editor

As an editor for a well-known publisher of children's books, and a voracious reader of UFO and Fortean literature, she is well qualified for editing SPACELINK. She was for a short while editor of the South Herts Group journal, is now a director of COS-MOS and a BUFORA Executive member. She is also a member of the Society for Psychical Research. Pictured above in her mini-car, in which she daily drives about twenty miles to work in Leicester.



David Thompson

Art Editor

Norman Oliver

Consultant

David (right), chats to Norman Oliver at the Milner K. Ford Observatory of the Batley and Spensborough Astronomical Society, which David helped to build. It was opened by the Lady Mayors of Batley and Spensborough on 22 November. He is a member of the Northern Sky-Watching Bureau, which publishes CHALLENGE and David also contributes articles and artwork to the house journal of Associated Weavers. Norman is the founder and director of COS-MOS, a member of the BUFORA Executive Committee and a keen amateur astronomer. Consequently we can consult him on both astronomical and "contact" matters. At a down to earth level, he is an official with the Metropolitan Water Board.

Notes
for
this
page
by
L.B.

Doreen Whitaker

Reviewer

Doreen is our regular book reviewer. She is a member of the HALIFAX BRANCH of BUFORA and is to be heartily commended for the excellent work she and her husband Trevor have done in organising two excellent BUFORA Northern Regional Conferences in '66 & '69.



Christine Henning

Subscription Department

Christiana, as she sometimes likes to be called, works as a secretary in various London Commodity Exchanges. She is hon. secretary of the Greenwich Ursuline Old Girls Association and says she believes in equality for women...(sometimes). She is also a member of the BUFORA Executive Committee.



Susanne Stebbing

Publicity Editor

Susanne first became interested in UFOs after hearing about Kenneth Arnold's sighting. She was one of the four founder members of the London UFO Research Organisation, the fore-runner of BUFORA, and served as its secretary for two years. Her interest in astronomy led her into publishing SPACE REVIEW magazine for a while and besides the Royal Astronomical Society she is also a member of the British Astronomical Association. In contrast she supports the Free Radio Association. She has operated a book service since the early sixties and distributes UFO, astronomical and associated materials.





Billions of words in hundreds of languages have already been said and written about the first moon landing on 20th July 1969. So at this late date there is little more we can do than add a footnote. Above we show the foot-prints of Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin in the fine soft lunar soil, which is said to be a very fertile medium for growing plants. Now look at the curious dumb-bell shaped foot-prints found in Florida, which is often noted for its lush vegetation. Although these dumb-bell prints narrow at the centre, denoting an instep, an equally strong indentation at their centres suggests the wearer had rigid soles. The foot-prints on the moon also lack the usual instep pattern common to ordinary shoes.



The lower pictures were taken shortly after 4th December 1966, in Florida and are said to be similar to those found after an alleged flying saucer landing in the same area on 2nd March 1965. On March 2nd, John Reeves, then 66, a retired longshoreman, (a docker) of Brooksville, Florida, was out walking near his home. He was in the woods between Brooksville and Weeki Wachee Springs, when he thought he saw a trailer (a caravan) parked in the trees. On closer investigation he found a 30 foot flying saucer on the ground. As he was crawling through some bushes for a closer look, a "spaceman" with a type of glass-dome helmet, came up to within 15 feet of him and pointed something at him which gave a brilliant flash. Reeves panicked, and when he looked round again the spaceman, whom he said had a very dark tanned skin, as seen through the helmet, was ascending some moving steps into the underside of the craft. Blades on the rim of the craft opened and closed like a Venetian blind, and with a rumble started to rotate. The craft rose, then with a whistling sound it moved straight up and was quickly out of sight. Reeves, a lonely old man, cannot be judged to be a UFO researchers ideal witness, judged on the grounds of his social status, and Air Force investigators were not alone in calling his contact claim a hoax. However not all investigators were of the same opinion, and Reeves voluntarily submitted to a polygraph or "lie-detector" test, and the examiner, Mr.E.J.Edwards concluded that he was not lying.

