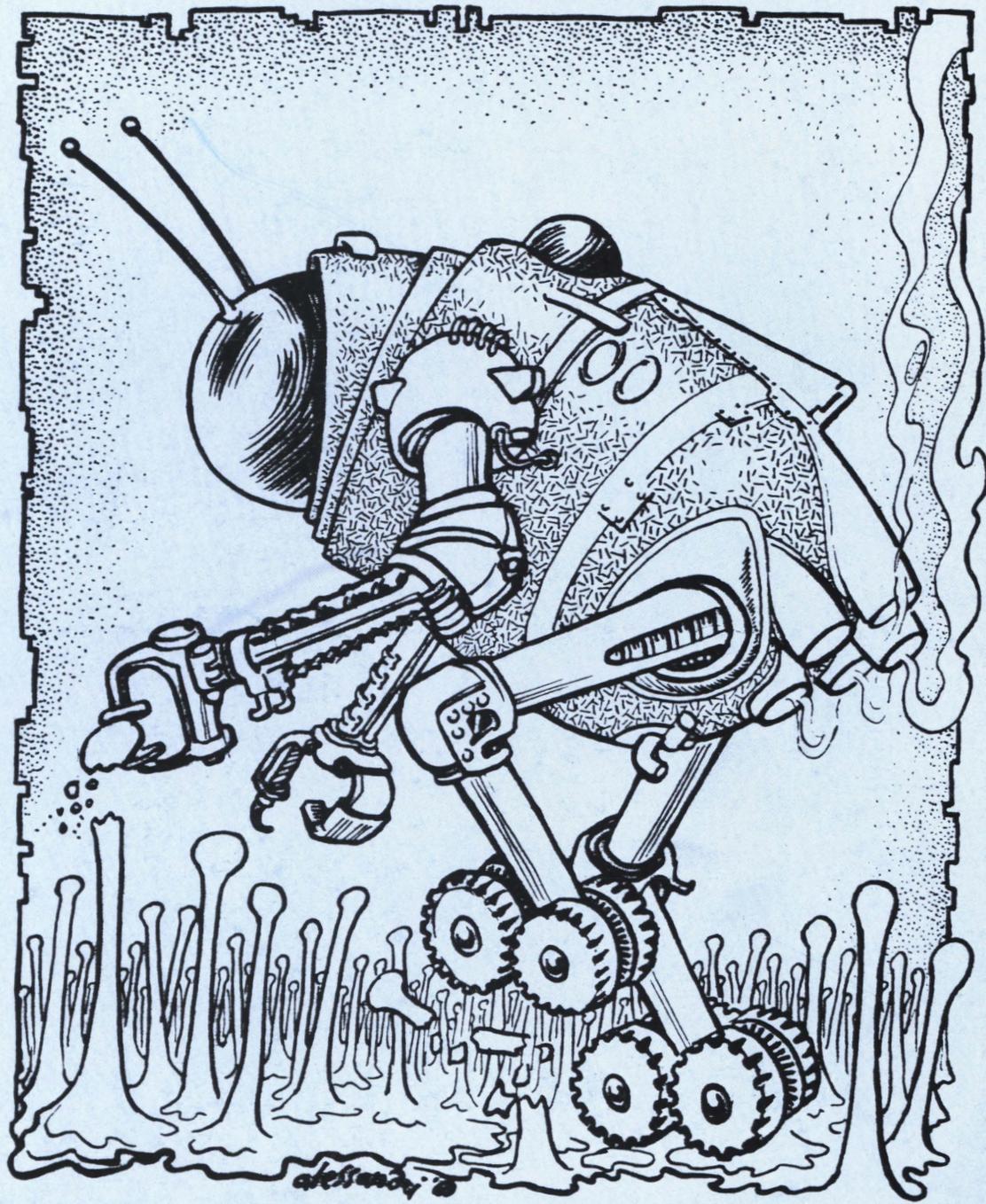


SPACELINK

See
page 17

MECHANIMALS?



UFO NEWS

FLYING SAUCER TOPICS

SPACE NEWS

VOLUME 6 NUMBER 4

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APRIL 1971

Baffling Phenomena Seen by Thousands



Photo of the Apparition, by Ali Ibrahim of Cairo, Egypt

In the July 1968 issue of SPACELINK, we published a photograph of an apparition which had appeared several times since 2 April 1968 above a Cairo church. "She" was supposed to be the veiled Virgin Mary and waved both hands in blessing to the thousands who congregated to see her. Although we admit this is not really UFO material, we thought readers would be interested to have some follow-up details.

Newspaper reports from early 1970 indicate that the 'visions' are still appearing. An English Canadian religious newspaper, *VERS DEMAIN*, devoted several pages to the phenomenon, from which we have taken the following details.

"An apparition of the Blessed Virgin was generally preceded by some mysterious lights, of diversified forms. Sometimes it was a globe of light so bright that it took a few minutes for the eye to distinguish the figure of Our Lady coming out of it. Or it might be as flashes of lightning, but noiseless; or something like falling stars, or a shower of diamonds of light, according to descriptions given by eye-witnesses.....Another particular of these extraordinary events was the presence of bird-like creatures, slender like doves, but larger even than pigeons. And there were other differences. They 'flew' without a flap of their wings; gliding rather than flying, but often quite rapidly. Not only were they brilliant white, but they themselves emitted light. They were seen before, during and after the apparitions, sometimes even on nights when there was no apparition.....They appeared suddenly, and as suddenly vanished."

The appearances have attracted vast audiences, some nights as many as 100,000, and the city of Cairo removed some houses to make room for the crowd. Although many of the eye-witness descriptions go into minute details concerning the female seen (sometimes she wears a crown, sometimes holds an olive branch, sometimes carries the Christ Child), none of the photographs are clear; a vague human shape can be discerned in many.

Another similar case was reported early in 1970, this time from Spain. The Archbishop of Seville has banned pilgrimages to an olive grove at Palma de Troya where country women claim to have seen visions of the Virgin Mary, Jesus and the Holy Father. He has also banned local priests from holding services at which collections were taken from the crowds who swarmed in as news of miracle cures spread. But only 'videntes' (people with supernatural vision) were able to see the apparitions, and describe them to other pilgrims. The Archbishop describes the visions as 'collective hysteria of a superstitious nature.'

Although there is nothing new about this type of religious apparition, and the style may vary from place to place, it is ironic that established religious leaders invariably belittle each new phenomenon.



VOLUME 6 NUMBER 4

A P R I L 1971

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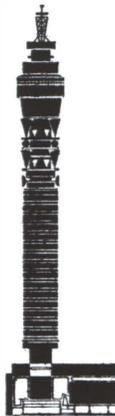
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COVER

The artist of the cartoon is Renzo Alessandri of Turin, and it is reproduced by kind permission of Gianni Settimo editor of the Italian UFO and science fiction magazine CLYPEUS of Turin. We have used it to draw attention to an item on possible mechanical life forms, which arose at the SPACELINK symposium last July. Refer to page 17.



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Letters

YOU WRITE TO US....



In 1968 we suffered a heavy increase in postal charges in the guise of the two-class system. Now, partly to offset the change to decimalised currency, the minimum postal charge has been increased by 50%, and other charges by 100% - examples: postage on certain books, postal orders - and by more than 100% for some items!! The postmen never received a 100% wage increase, nor even 50%! It is never too late to get these **swingeing** increases reduced. Complain to your elected Member of Parliament. **WRITE NOW!!!**



UNSOLICITED COMMENTS

Your magazine SPACELINK is of a very high quality and excellent value - I have taken a regular subscription via Miss Henning.

Peter Johnston - 55 Keyford, Frome, Somerset

Must say, magazine has rapidly evolved into a must for the UFO sleuth and has acquired a professional finish in the process. Looks good, reads good, and by golly it does you good.

Gerald Lovell - South-West Unidentified Aerial Phenomena Investigation Group, 126 Summerhill Road, St. George, Bristol BS5 8JU.

I am in receipt of a letter from G.L. Bernier of Seattle in which he enclosed two copies of your publication SPACELINK. I am much impressed with them, and will make arrangements to be a regular subscriber.

Dr. J. Allen Hynek - Northwestern University, Illinois

Je tiens vivement à vous remercier pour le no 6/3 de SPACELINK qui vient de me parvenir et pour lequel je vous dit toutes mes félicitations. Je constate l'effort, immense, que vous déployez, vous et tous vos collaborateurs afin de mettre à la disposition du public, une revue très luxueuse et surtout contenant des articles des plus intéressants. Encors tous mes compliments!

Gérard Lebat - Directeur Général, Groupe d'Etudes des Objets Spatiaux de France, Saint-Denis-Les-Rebais, 77-Rebais, France. (Ed: GEOS publishes an interesting duplicated review:- LES EXTRATERRESTRES)

THE PROBLEM OF COINCIDENCES

In trying to add something original to ufology, I submit the following, for what it is worth, hoping it may be of interest to you. Perhaps I'm completely on the wrong track again, but it may give food for thought and suggest possible new angles to view this vexing subject. That is, could a relationship exist between many unexplained events and creatures on earth and the UFO? For example, it struck me most forcefully when reading the chronology of sea serpent sightings in Dr Bernard Heuvelman's book IN THE WAKE OF THE SEA SERPENTS how closely they paralleled recorded UFO activity eg 1554, 1734, 1848, 1875, 1878, 1893, to name but a few years. Like historical UFO sightings, there are gaps of many years occurring between serpentiform

sightings, but it is amazing how close both types of sighting occur in order of time.

Again when coming across a list of influenza epidemics in Black's Medical Dictionary 1955 Edition, the same parallel can be found, ie. 1557, 1762, 1782, 1787, 1803, 1833, 1837, 1847, 1889, 1918. The first four years are all recorded in Wilkins FLYING SAUCERS ON THE MOON, and I know from memory that I've seen reference to UFO activity in all the other years, with the possible exception of 1918.

May I add that it is possible to find a similar pattern between such seemingly unrelated occurrences as meteorological disasters and sightings of what we call the Abominable Snowman with the dates of UFO activity that is no doubt purposeful coincidence.

I forward this not for the sake of being polemical, but merely to suggest there could be many aspects of the UFO puzzle that have not even been broached and may prove UFO occupants look on us with complete indifference and could on occasion be using our world for experimental purposes in a most surreptitious manner.

John Simpson - 111 Warringah Road, Narrabeena, Sydney, NSW 2099, Australia

ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW

Thanks to Mrs Barnes, Secretary of the South Lincs UFO Study Group, I was introduced to SPACELINK over two years ago, and I have enjoyed reading them immensely. I must congratulate all who contribute towards making it a well-informed and documented periodical. I wish you all every success for the future.

I would like to answer Peter Challis's letter from Vol.6 No.3, and question some of his points and give my answers as I see the whole aspect of ufology.

Firstly I would question his own research into UFO phenomena. He gives the opinion of being somewhat dismayed because the desired results are not as forthcoming as we all hoped they might be. The answers to why they are not are quite simple and easy to understand with a little logic reasoning, and can be explained by taking Peter's points.

No doubt we all agree on points 1 and 3. Point 2, the talk of eliminating us as I see it is wrong as they have been visiting this planet for hundreds of years. Surely if they were thinking of eliminating us they would have done so before now. Our

attitude towards anything alien I think would give them cause.

Point 4, invasion, what would they hope to gain? Certainly not our superior knowledge, and most certainly not to find out how peacefully nations can live side by side. They could probably teach us all a well-deserved lesson.

Point 5, of course we must recognise their potential, since they are obviously far more advanced than we are. No doubt they could eliminate us if they so wished, but it would appear they intend us no harm, and neither will they contact us en masse until we stop our stupid wars, aggression, misuse of powerful weapons, etc. and learn to live in peace with one another. Just think what a lot we could learn from our extraterrestrial visitors. But will we? I doubt it.

Richard Thompson - 5 Western Avenue, Saxilby, Lincs

THE 1897 CONTROVERSY

The following letter results from our item in the last issue of SPACELINK on the 1897 controversy, which itself followed an article entitled "The 1897 Flap Explained" by Dr. Geoffrey Doel in volume 5 number 4.

With regard to the 1897 controversy, may I say, once and for all, that whatever it was that was seen over the USA in that year, the object (or objects) was no kind of conventional or experimental balloon or airship made by man. One or two of the freak designs for airships in the 19th century were built, and one or two rose from the ground, such for example as Delamarne's creature: but they could not be propelled. It was not until 1884 that even the most sophisticated airship that Europe could build (Renard and Krebs LA FRANCE) could fly at some 12-14 mph; and nothing in the USA could proceed at anything like that pace, even for a mile or two. After 1884 there was a virtual lull in Europe, with a few dirigibles being tried out; but nothing that could get up a speed to make it fully independent of the wind. In America there was no dirigible of any kind that could possibly have travelled faster than the wind could blow it.

The next point is that all the talk of dirigibles that arose concerned airships of various shapes, and odd forms of propulsive units - often man-powered - whose ascensions were always in full daylight and accompanied by much ballyhoo and witnesses. The Pennington story can be ruled out completely, on propulsive power alone.

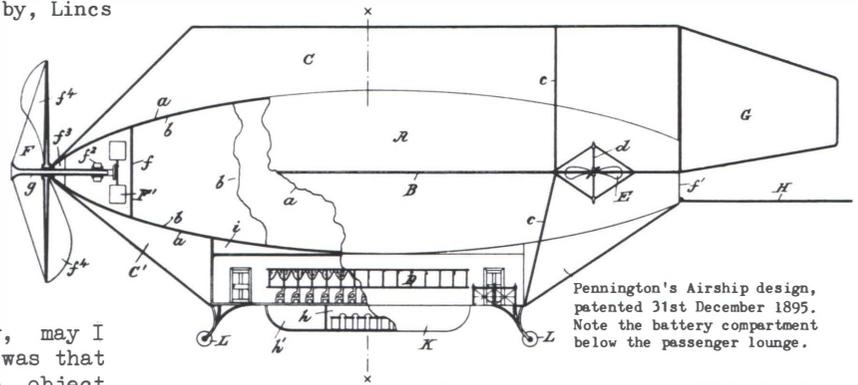
In all the accounts of the 1897 phenomena I have read, the UFO was always able to move away at speed. No manmade object ever did any such thing in the USA. It might have drifted away, but not sped away.

Finally, I cannot see how the 1897 phenomena could have been normal spherical balloons reported as airships. Balloons would be very well-known over much of the country, and no balloon could ever, by any stretch of the imagination

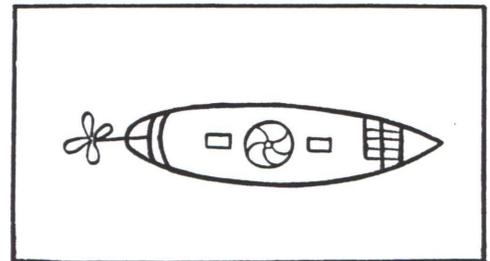
be confused with what I have seen described, unless there was a deliberate effort, or efforts, at a hoax.

Charles H. Gibbs-Smith, MA, FMA, FRSA - The Royal Aero Club, Pall Mall, London S.W.1.

(Ed: Charles Harvard Gibbs-Smith is an Honorary Companion of the Royal Aeronautical Society, and is regarded as a leading authority on aeronautical history. In 1970 Her Majesty's Stationery Office published his well illustrated, 356 page book entitled AVIATION, AN HISTORICAL SURVEY OF ITS ORIGINS TO THE END OF WORLD WAR II, which is based on a widely acclaimed earlier edition published in 1960. He is a director of F.S.R.)



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



A newspaper reporter's sketch of an airship which passed over Nashville, Arkansas, late in April 1897.

DR. DOEL REPLIES TO CHARLES GIBBS-SMITH

Mr. Charles Gibbs-Smith's assertion that the object seen over the USA in 1897 "was no kind of conventional or experimental balloon or airship made by man" is simply a sweeping statement of opinion which is not supported by the facts which come to light when the evidence available is studied carefully. I cannot think that Mr. Gibbs-Smith has assimilated my article in detail otherwise some of the objections, raised in his letter, to the 1897 USA object being a manmade dirigible balloon would seem to have been answered.

His main objection appears to stem from the assumption that the propulsive power available at that time was not sufficient for a craft to perform even as modestly as that operated over America in 1897. America at that time being a nation of rapidly advancing technology undoubtedly would have been the equal of Europe in

possessing power units suitable for experimental work on dirigibles. With the resources, wealth, inventiveness and drive of persons such as Pennington, advances surpassing those made in Europe in this field were very likely. There is no evidence that the 1897 airship attempted to fly against the wind, indeed the erratic itinerary suggests that it was operated with the wind in the manner of the balloon aeronauts of the time, so that speeds up to and beyond 40 mph were feasible.

The limitations of such a craft must have been only too clear to a man like Pennington who was nothing if not a capitalist, and that as a commercial venture it was a non-starter. 'Motor-cars' appeared to him to be a much better money-making proposition which would account for the quiet disappearance of his airship to await development at some later date. Before his death in 1911, Pennington is reported to have said that he intended to return to the building of airships.

Mr Gibbs-Smith refers to the speed of the 'UFO' on moving away, as reported by witnesses. Well, to a surprised observer who had never seen anything faster than the trains of that period, 40 mph or so would have seemed a remarkable velocity, particularly close to the ground. Freshly charged batteries plus the lift of the gas-filled envelope would have provided a very swift getaway when Pennington's craft took off. It is also possible that the lift / stabilising side-screws were compressed air driven, the evidence of witnesses rather suggests this.

In Europe, experimental craft of the airship type were not quite as primitive as Mr. Gibbs-Smith indicates around 1897. At that time, Count Zeppelin was building his first airship, and in 1884 Tissandier flew a dirigible which would seem rather similar to Pennington's. It was electrically propelled and could stem a wind of 7 mph. Flying with the wind, it could do very much better than this, and had a modest motor of 1.5 horsepower.

We know that Pennington evolved a large electrically driven model airship in 1891, and by employing a kerosene-electric system for battery charging, a far more powerful motor could have been installed.

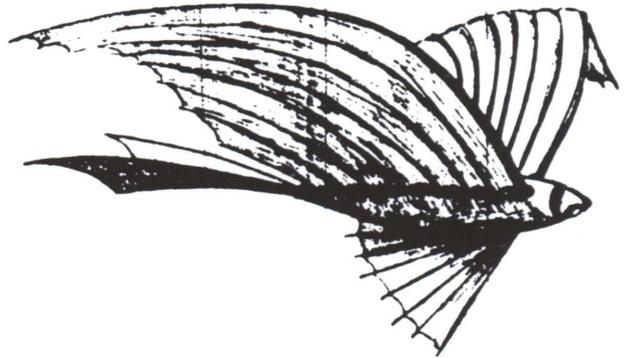
The development of the electric motor was rapid in the latter years of the last century, and at one time seemed likely to oust the petrol engine as a method of propulsion.

I have met with blank disbelief when I have stated that the world land speed record stood at 65 mph in 1898. It was achieved by Camille Jenatton in an electric car, the JAMAIS CONTENTE.

It may seem from my opinions regarding the 1897 USA 'airship' that in some way I am attempting to debunk UFOs in general. Far from it. It is also clear that some of the reports originating from the USA in the 1890s were due to 'genuine' UFOs and were associated with objects which resembled the now familiar 'flying saucer' and which behaved in a manner which has been reported from all over the world for many years. With great respect to Mr. Gibbs-Smith, I think it is clear that all the ingredients for a craft

such as the USA airship were in existence in 1897. It would have taken a Pennington to co-ordinate them successfully.

Geoffrey G. Doel, MRCS, LRCP, DMRE.
Concord, Vaggs Lane, Hordle, Lyminster, Hampshire



THE AIRSHIP AS SEEN AT WEATHERFORD

The above illustration comes from THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, Friday 16th April 1897, and refers to a sighting of the airship at Weatherford, Texas on 14th April. The airship was also reported to have been seen at Cresson and Corsicana, Texas on the same night. The drawing with exaggerated artistic licence illustrates some of the reports, eg: "It is much the shape of a cigar. The main body appeared to be about 30 feet long. Great wing-shaped fans spread out on either side. At the front end was a large wheel much like the side wheels of a steamboat. At the rear end was a fan-like projection like the tail of a fish. The whole was about 75 ft. long." The ship was said to be electrically driven.

The third week of April 1897 saw a run of airship sightings reported in the DALLAS MORNING NEWS, and the headlines above the sketch said: "LOOKS LIKE A PASSENGER COACH" "Powerful Search Lights Fore and Aft-Has Monstrous Wings That Fan the Breezes" "Last night at 9 o'clock (at Weatherford) the airship that has been mentioned in The News from Oklahoma and other points, was seen here. It passed over the city in a southwesterly direction and lights were thrown out from the front resembling the headlight of a (railway) engine. The machine was seen by many people, The News correspondent included."

"Various and truthful citizens of Corsicana to-day declare that the airship, which has received not a little mention in the press this week, passed over the city last night. It was described by one, who is emphatic to the statement that he saw it as a bright light a long distance from the earth and was moving at rather a fast speed across the firmament. It was said to have been seen at about 8.30 o'clock, came from the north and was moving in a southerly direction when first noticed."

The airship sightings were very widely reported and it appears to have been the 'in thing' to have sighted it. Consequently the papers published quite a few obviously fictitious reports. Equally there were many sceptics, who not having seen the airship themselves, vehemently declared it a fake. Just as

then, so nowadays, we still have the professional debunkers. Although a few people declared the airship had come from Mars, most of the reports appear to be consistent with a man-made machine, and it appears to have been generally accepted as such. It should also be remembered that its daytime appearance when witnesses would have seen the full extent of its wings, gas envelope and rudder, would appear quite different from the night-time reports, when people would probably only see the searchlight and illuminated "passenger coach", which is clearly shown in Pennington's 1895 patented airship design.

A HOME MADE ONE

In addition to the literary hoaxers, there were also the practical hoaxers, which is well-illustrated in this story from THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS of 19 April. "A HOME-MADE ONE. Plano, Collin County, Texas, 18 April. The much talked of airship fell in Plano at 8.30 o'clock tonight and almost caused the destruction of Plano's large two-story public school building. It was first observed by Harris Wyatt coming from the southeast, and fell on the south gable of the school-house building. Some parties who saw the big light on the roof of the building alarmed the citizens by shooting off fire-arms and with the cry of "fire!" "The schoolhouse is on fire!" which brought out the whole town and emptied the churches of their congregations within a few minutes, but it all proved to be a dangerous hoax in the shape of a large "turkey buzzard" with a ball of cotton twine saturated with turpentine tied to one of the bird's legs. The bird had alighted on the roof of the school building and from a distance it looked as if the south end of the roof was on fire, which was viewed by hundreds of persons who were unable to do anything on account of the extreme height of the building. In a few minutes the ball of cotton burned itself loose from the bird's leg and rolled off the roof onto the ground, where the ball of cotton burned brightly for several minutes. The bird flew off the roof as soon as it was relieved of its warm burden. Plano has witnessed all the airships she wants to, and would prefer that they would pass some other way, if they all prove as dangerous as this one did to-night."

Ed: Thanks go to Ignacio Darnaude of Seville for so kindly supplying the newspaper material. ●●



UFOLOGY AND LIBRARIES

Thanks to SPACELINK (we say modestly) flying saucers now have their own subject heading. In BRAD - the "British Rate and Data", an important advertising directory, BUFORA JOURNAL, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, INTERPLANETARY NEWS and SPACELINK can all be found under the heading "UFOLOGY". Because few libraries appear willing to put UFO books together under a common heading, our humble start could be used to influence librarians to change their ways. At present one searches through Astronomy, Astronautics, Flight, Meteorology, Psychology, Religion and you can probably think of a few other sections in order

to find your UFO books. This situation is downright unsatisfactory and the Dewey decimal system of book classification appears to be at fault. It allows UFOs/Flying Saucers to be placed under 001.9 which is intended for "Controversial and spurious knowledge". But few authors would admit or expect their manuscripts to fall into this category. Neither can one expect every librarian to be dispassionate about this; some books may be felt to fit this category while others may not. Hence the difficulty over classification using this coding.

Ref: DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION AND RELATIVE INDEX (1967) based on the system devised by Melvil Dewey.

- 000. is for Generalities
- 001. is for Knowledge
- 001.9 is for Controversial and Spurious Knowledge
- 001.92 is for Controversies
- 001.93 is for Curiosities
- 001.94 is for Mysteries
- 001.95 is for Deceptions and Hoaxes
- 001.96 is for Errors, Delusions and Superstitions

The problem can be stated simply. The Dewey system which appeared in 1876 is now obsolete, but most public libraries persist in using it. A far better system, which is mainly restricted to academic and university libraries, is that advocated by the Library of Congress (most USA books include their L. of C. number). This is called the "Universal Decimal Classification" system, details of which are published by the British Standards Institution.

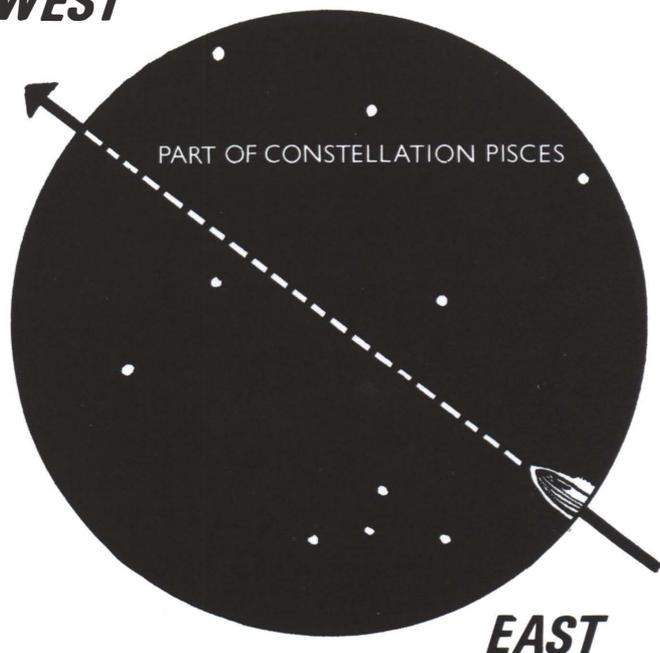
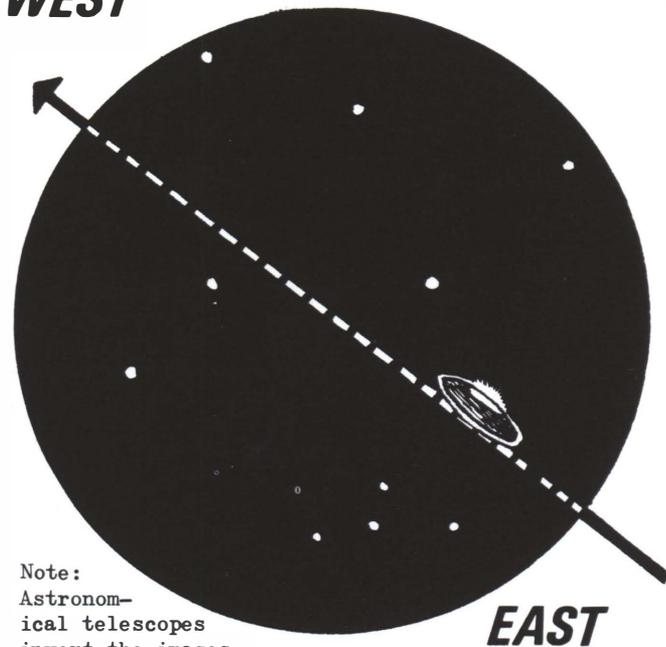


APOLOGIES

The managing editor tenders sincere apologies for the long delay in bringing you this issue. Both he and the editor found it necessary to give more time to the pursuit of their work-a-day careers in different fields, which retarded researching and preparing material. Delays have also occurred through major mechanical faults in the electric typewriters used for the art-work, which itself takes a long time to prepare. Overseas readers may be unaware that there was a seven-week postal strike in the UK. Readers are thanked for their trust and patience, and reminded that they will still receive 4 issues for their subscription regardless of scheduling. A reappraisal of the schedule has had to be made and the aim is to publish SPACELINK twice a year, although with greater frequency if time and (voluntary) staff are available.

SUBSCRIPTION INCREASE

To meet rising costs, which are largely on postage including editorial correspondence, the four-issue subscription for volume 7 will be 75np - a rise of 7½np. This increase of just over 10% compares very favourably with the recent 20% increase in the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW's subscription rates.

WEST**WEST**

Note:
Astronomical telescopes
invert the images.

REFLECTION OR GLOW

REAR END OF UFO



Object seen in the field of view of a 6" Newtonian telescope at approximately 75 to 100 magnification. Lower sketch shows object 5 to 10 seconds later moving deliberately in the direction of its pointed end.

Astronomer sees UFO

It is often claimed by sceptics that those people who spend more time than anyone else watching the sky - astronomers - never see UFOs. The following is an account by an amateur astronomer of the time he saw a UFO through his telescope.

I was using a six inch Newtonian telescope one evening in early October 1961, my main interest on that particular night being to try and re-locate a red star called 19 Piscium in the constellation of Pisces, which at that time was observable in the south-western sky. As my 'finder' (small locating telescope) was out of alignment that night, I had no choice but to sweep the final area of the sky until I had located this star.

During this 'sweep', I suddenly became aware of an object entering the right-hand side of my field of view - as shown on the first sketch. I steadied my telescope and watched the object slowly travel to the position indicated on the second sketch in a duration of time I estimated as from some 5 to 10 seconds.

At first I did not realise that I was observing something out of the usual (the mind can sometimes be slow into coming to a realisation if caught unawares), but when I fully realised this object was out of the ordinary, my first thought was to ask my wife to witness it, and in my excitement I believe I knocked the telescope out of position and lost the object. When I got back to the telescope, I was unable to re-locate this object, although sweeping the area for quite a while, possibly in the wrong direction. This takes some skill as the field area of the sky under observation was very small at any one moment - a magnification of around 75x to 100x being used, the field in this telescope would be about one degree of sky (twice the size of the Moon) or perhaps less still, a very small field in any case when compared to the vast area of the night sky.

My next object, rather than waste any more time trying to re-locate this UFO, was to make a sketch or two as quickly as possible whilst details were still fresh in my memory. Having accomplished this, I then made brief notes concerning the object seen, but forgetting the two most important things - the actual time and date of the observation. I remember that on this particular night, no Moon was visible as far as I could see, placing the observation some time within the first two weeks of October 1961. Observing conditions in this area were excellent that night - this I particularly noted.

Concerning the object itself, I could see no lights (windows, portholes, etc, or other details common to aircraft), but there was a seeming reflection of light from the upper part, which looked like a glow of some kind - I cannot be sure what it was. The object, though dark, stood out against the background of the sky quite clearly. I believe it was slightly lighter than the background, but cannot be certain here. Thus the object being in 'eclipse', indicated an atmospheric object, the reason being that the 19 Piscium region of the sky at this time of the year was about 15 degrees from the centre of the Earth's shadow as near as I could

estimate.

At first I thought it might be a balloon, but again I saw the object in such perfect detail - there was no mistaking it for a Met balloon or any other kind of balloon. Long experience over the years at observing planetary details proved helpful in this analysis. Apart from this observation, I had the impression of looking at a metallic surface due to occasional glints of possibly reflected light off its surface as it moved on its slow course against the starry background. It DEFINITELY was NOT a balloon.

Then I had to think of aircraft landing on the Lincolnshire airfields; but I have often observed such aircraft in my telescope as a novelty, and apart from being too slow for an aircraft, it had no navigation lights showing, neither were the usual aircraft features visible, as they should easily have been in an instrument of this type. I have seen too many aircraft to mistake this object for one and apart from this, even the slowest aircraft is very difficult to hold in such a large instrument, as it magnifies the speed as well as the structure, thus creating difficulty in manoeuvring the telescope about and making allowances for 'reversed' images and sky geography, etc. I doubt if it could have been a rocket or satellite as this magnification was not sufficient to give any detail or shape to a satellite, which would only be observed as a bright star-like source, at the best. Also it was much too slow in movement to be mistaken for a satellite. Other celestial phenomena I know quite well, having observed the skies as an amateur astronomer for 48 years since the age of 7, using various telescopes or naked eye, so I have ruled them all out after careful consideration.

A considerable time later, I had independent corroborating evidence of my own sighting. This witness's account and sketch were identical to what I saw myself in October 1961. He saw the object for a much longer period, saying that it made a level flight, but changed direction several times and as it changed direction it hovered. It also hovered once in a straight flight. It was visible to him for some 15 to 20 minutes. I believe he was using some powerful binoculars (as he had an interest in astronomy) that night. I was informed his sighting was also in October 1961, but like myself he could not remember the date and time.

Derick Shelton - Hull, East Yorkshire

Two of SPACELINK's astronomical consultants, Roger Stanway F.R.A.S. and Anthony Pace F.R.A.S., comment as follows.

The description is astronomically accurate. Pisces is an Autumn constellation, and early in October would have been visible in the south-western sky around midnight. The object must have been moving relatively slowly for the witness to have steadied his instrument and observed the motion, as shown in the sketches. The field of view would have been no more than $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, i.e. the apparent size of the Moon. It is not surprising that the object was not relocated after the telescope was accidentally knocked out of position, considering the small field of view of the instrument.

The object gave the witness the impression of a 'metallic' surface, due to occasional glints of reflected light from the body as it moved against the star background. This effect may have been caused by its relative proximity to the nearby stars, or the occultation of these by the object.

Mr Shelton described a reflection or glow from the upper part (actually the underside, as the image was inverted). If this was a reflection, there must have been a source of illumination. It seems improbable that a terrestrial light source could be responsible. Secondly, although Mr Shelton does not give the time of the observation it is likely (from the good observing conditions - dark sky) that at this time of the year in early October the Sun was well below the horizon (setting just after 6.00 p.m.) and could not have illuminated the object unless this (the object) was extremely high in the sky - beyond the atmosphere (as a satellite). Mr Shelton had the impression that the object was moving within the atmosphere. The alternative to the reflection theories is a self-illuminated body.

The whole episode could have been some telescopic aberration until we compare the details of the other interesting sighting in October 1961. On the face of it, both witnessed the same UFO. The second witness's description of the motion would tend to confirm the object as a controlled aerial device of unknown origin.

A recent comparable sighting occurred on 18 February 1969 over Doncaster. 'A number of people, including two meteorological officers watched a shining object in the sky for half an hour. It was described, when viewed through a telescope, as "bullet-shaped", flat at the back and round at the front. It was spotted at a height of 10,000 ft. R.A.F. at Finningley attempted to pick it up on radar, but only received a faint signal.' ●●



'FLYING OBJECT' RIDDLE IN PLANE DISASTER

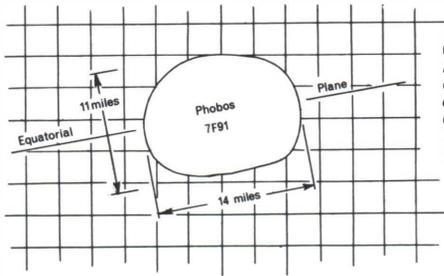


A strange new riddle surrounds the Viscount air disaster which killed 61 people off the Irish Coast more than two years ago. The crash may have been caused by another aircraft or an unknown missile, says an inquiry report. For two eye-witnesses told the inquiry of 'a flying object coming out of the clouds'. This may have crashed into the tail of the Viscount, according to the report.

The mystery deepened, however, when it was established that no planes were reported in the area at that time. And missile bases in Britain were shut down. But the inquiry, set up by the Irish Government, insists there is still 'a remote possibility' of a mid-air collision.

This extract from a report in The Sun published early in August 1970 fits in with reports scattered throughout UFO literature, where mysterious flying objects appear to have been involved in air crashes. The UFOs never seem to suffer, though. Is there someone, somewhere, who sometimes takes a delight in knocking our aircraft out of the skies?

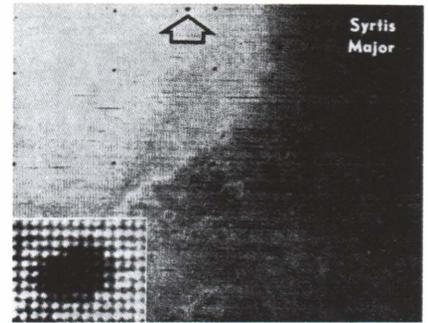
Newspaper cutting supplied by Rodney Saxton



Outline of Phobos, after reduction and processing of the single Mariner 7 picture on which the image of the satellite was large enough to measure. Each Mariner picture frame is made up of a rectangular format of 704 by 945 picture elements (a total of 665,280 elements). The very small relative size of the image is shown by comparison with an area of the matrix. Adapted from an illustration in "Science"

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PHOBOS OBSERVED

FLIGHT International, 28 May 1970

THE MINIATURE MOONLETS OF MARS—Deimos and Phobos—have long been a subject of interest to scientists. They were first discerned in 1877 by the American astronomer Asaph Hall. Both appear in Earth-based telescopes merely as faint points of light, and the intervening century has seen little elucidation about their nature, save their distance from Mars, their periods of revolution, and an assessment of approximate size, based on indirect measurement.

It was hoped therefore that the flyby missions of Mariners 6 and 7 last August would return some photos in which either or both the satellites would be visible. This did happen, and *Science* (the journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science) for May 15 contains an account of the measurements made on Phobos, the larger of the two Martian companions.

The existence of two satellites of Mars had been hypothesised by Jonathan Swift in his *Gulliver's Travels*, wherein their discovery is ascribed to the astronomers of Laputa. The book was published in 1726, long before the development of telescopes of sufficient size and quality to detect the actual presence of the two satellites; nevertheless Swift's description of the sizes, distances and periods of his two (then imaginary) bodies are remarkably close to the truth.

Deimos and Phobos (standing for panic and fear) are the smallest known satellites in the solar system. Phobos, the inner satellite, spins around the planet with a period of only 7hr 40min, only 3,750 miles from the surface. It is only about 12 miles across. Since the Martian "day" is almost identical with that of Earth (it is actually 37min longer) and the planet and satellites rotate in the same direction, the little companion (to an observer of Mars) rises in the west and sets in the east, another unique feature.

Deimos is even smaller—only about six miles across. It rotates around Mars at a distance of 12,000 miles and in about 20hr.

The estimates of size (since the planetoids were too small for their shapes to be optically resolved), were based on knowledge of distance and an assumed value for their albedo, or reflecting power (at a given distance, objects of low reflectivity must have a larger surface area for the same brightness).

Considerable interest was aroused in 1954 when the motions of the satellites were analysed by Kerr and Whipple. They found that the period of Phobos was gradually decreasing, that of Deimos increasing. In the case of Phobos, this phenomenon could be explained only by supposing the atmosphere of Mars extended out as far as the satellite. But to provide the observed acceleration, the drag/mass ratio would have to be extremely high; it would resemble a balloon more than a lump of rock. The Russian scientist I. S. Shklovsky in 1959 went so far as to say that Phobos was a hollow sphere, implying an artificial origin.

A further mystery attached to the actual presence of two such small bodies in orbit around Mars. It was hypothesised that they had originally been asteroids which had been "captured" by Mars, but the difficulty has been to explain how such a small mass as Mars could be so successful as to gather to itself two such bodies.

Altogether these two little bodies have generated interest out of all proportion to their size, and it was fitting that their study should have been considered as one of the objectives of the 1969 Mariners. Out of 200 TV pictures received from the two spacecraft during the different stages of their flights—far-encounter, near-encounter, and flyby—Phobos has shown up on six frames, according to Bradford A. Smith, an astronomer at New Mexico State Observatory, Mariner project

scientist, and author of the *Science* article *Phobos: Preliminary Results from Mariner 7*. Three of these are positive identifications, while the other three are tentative. The Mariner pictures are built up in digital format, each "dot" or picture element representing one of 32 brightness levels, the image being formed by the combined effect of 665,280 such dots. The resolving power depends on the size of the dot; the smaller the picture element, the greater the resolution.

In only one picture, taken by Mariner 7 at a range of 86,000 miles from Mars, was the image more than one or two elements across. Even so, the enlarged image of Phobos appears fuzzy and discontinuous due to the picture matrix. Refined photo-enhancement techniques were employed by JPL to map the true shape of Phobos (though only in one plane, of course), and measurements have shown that it is elongated in the direction of its motion, measuring some 14 miles in diameter, but only 11 miles from pole to pole. The irregular shape came as no surprise—the mass and consequent gravitational force of such a small body was clearly insufficient to allow a spherical form to be evolved during its formation.

The low surface gravity, incidentally, could make a landing by a capsule or manned spacecraft (a project which has been seriously suggested as a Mars base) more in the nature of a docking operation, since the escape velocity is only 40ft/sec.

Perhaps the most singular observation of Phobos is that its surface brightness is so low. In fact it appears to be the darkest body of any size yet observed in the solar system. The albedo is only 0.065, i.e., only 6.5 of the visible light incident on its surface is reflected. This is considerably lower than that of Mercury, previously the darkest-known body, with an albedo of 0.10. The Moon, apparently so bright, has an albedo of only 0.115.

Smith believes that the darkness of the surface of Phobos may be due to the presence of a dust-free surface, scoured by the constant bombardment of meteorites. The low escape velocity would allow debris resulting from meteoric impacts to be swept clear of the satellite. He emphasises that much work remains to be done with the Mariner pictures and that further and more refined data may be expected. It is not out of the question that the even smaller Deimos may be detected as a result of the computer-processing and photo-enhancement techniques which have been so successfully used to pick out faint or apparently non-existent detail from a "noisy" or blurred background. In this context it is worth noting that the satellite was detected, not as a bright point on the dark background of space, but as a relatively dark image superimposed on the surface of Mars. ●●



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Stamford College of Further Education, Lincolnshire, have undertaken a ten-week course on the subject of UFOs during the 1970 Autumn term. Lecturer on the course is Mrs. Patricia Barnes, honorary secretary of the South Lincs UFO Study Group. Credit: SHUFOIG JOURNAL

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT FOR SPACELINK

SPACELINK needs an editorial assistant able to type. If you can write clear English and would like to contribute to the UFO scene through this respected internationally circulating magazine please contact the Managing Editor. This would be a voluntary spare-time occupation without remuneration other than reimbursement for normal expenses, and which attaches no obligations.

Society for Investigation and Research Into Unidentified flying object Sightings held its inaugural meeting on 23rd January and publishes its own journal. For details of SIRIUS, write to Mark Stenhoff 153 Donaldson Road, London SE18, enclosing a S.A.E.

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PHENOMENES INCONNUS is the magazine of the Cercle Francais de Recherches Scientifiques (CFRS), which has 10 regional UFO study groups. It has 30 pages devoted to news, investigation and research, with French text and is published bi-monthly. Foreign subscriptions: 30 Fr. Francs by international money order to: CCP 6.963.00 Lyon, France, made payable to the Editor: Pierre Delval. Secretarial address M. J-P.d'Hondt, route de Bethune 62-Lestrem, France

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DR. JOSEPH ALLEN HYNEK

INTERVIEWED.

Dr. Hynek in London

When he walked down the stairs of the Vaudeville Theatre in the Strand, he was shorter than I expected, but his goatee beard made him easily recognizable. Wearing a silver-grey light-weight suit and a healthy tan, which made him appear younger than his 60 years, I found him friendly and willing to talk freely about himself and his views on ufology. He was born in Chicago of Czech parents and spoke Czech fluently at the age of seven. He claimed to be happily married and has five children. His wife apparently views his interest in astronomy with the same reserve as his interest in UFOs.

How did it all start? Dr. Hynek was teaching astronomy at the Ohio State School in 1948, which is close to the Dayton, Ohio, Air Force base. The Air Force were looking for specialists in different fields and he was invited as an astronomer to look over 243 original reports in the possession of the Air Force, to see which could be tied up with astronomical phenomena, eg. meteors etc. He did not complete his survey until 1949. His curiosity became aroused so he tried other methods of finding explanations for some of the cases (could they be balloons etc?) as only 30 cases could be explained in astronomical terms. At the end he was still left with about 20% of cases he could not find explanations for, which is similar to the Condon Report. He retained all this valuable material on microfilm. After 1949 things on the UFO front were fairly quiet until he was pulled back in with the big flap in 1952, when he made regular monthly trips to Dayton to review cases as they came in. He also saw the Project Blue Book operation from the inside. As an example of the attitude of the Air Force following the closure of Blue Book (the files are housed at the USAF, Air University, Alabama): "While the Blue Book records are unclassified, they are housed in a classified area and it takes 5-6 weeks to get clearance." At our second meeting he gave the delay as being 6-8 weeks, but in any case one can see that this would deter all but the most tenacious research-



chers. It may be remembered that Dr. James MacDonald visited Australia about three years ago on Navy funds, and Dr. Hynek visited the U.K. on Air Force funds in 1955 and 1963 to call at the British Air Ministry and look through their UFO files. Apparently he didn't have any constructive discussions with Ministry personnel, and he was casually given a file on the Father Gill (New Guinea) sightings since the Ministry staff didn't really seem to want it or know what to do with it. Wishing to qualify the next statement, he said "I have no tangible evidence that either the USAF or the Air Ministry (now the Ministry of Defence) take any real interest in UFOs."

His 1970 visit to the U.K. was made for the purpose of attending an international astronomical congress at Brighton last August as Dr. Hynek is the Director of the new Lindheimer Astronomical Research Center at Northwestern University, Illinois. At the conference, Dr. Hewish, Director of the Mullard Radio Astronomy Laboratory at Cambridge, said that if unusual radio signals were received from outer space, astronomers would keep quiet about it until it had all been sorted out. Pulsars were also discussed and Dr. Hynek confirmed that some lasted possibly millions of years and could well be used as navigation beacons by space travellers. Sightings made by astronomers Dr. Hynek had spoken to fell into the "Roman IA" class on the Hynek classification which covers nocturnal lights and strange meteors, frequently reported in old scientific journals. Of discussing UFOs with other scientists he said, "The time is past for any of us serious UFO researchers to be on the defensive." "Answer a question with a question." Then, when faced with a doubter, he will 'stab' them by asking about a specific case. If they cannot answer, his reaction is "Well come back when you know a bit more about the subject and I'll be pleased to discuss it with you."

Of practical research he said "I've gone to too damn many meetings which turn out to be nothing but 'coffee clutches'. We just sit there and talk about it but nobody does anything." At the end of August Flying Saucer Service Limited laid on a meeting and buffet supper at the Kensington Central Library, at some expense to the company so that ufologists could exchange views with Dr. Hynek with the least possible formality. Unfortunately he was inhibited from 'letting his hair down' by the large attendance and some of the quasi-scientific contributions from the floor. While the directors of F.S.R. are to be commended for their reception, I can't help wondering if the Doctor would have regarded it as just another 'coffee clutch'? Anyway, Dr. Hynek emphasised the need for specialisation, "You can't have everyone doing everything. For example Ted Phillips (in the Mid-West of the USA) concentrates on burnt circle cases, so I send him anything I get on these." He went on to say that others could concentrate on stopped cars, or humanoid cases, and then write a technical report on this aspect, which could be reported in one of the better UFO journals. He made it plain that he was particularly disappointed with

The Managing Editor takes his leave of Dr. Allen Hynek outside The Diplomat Hotel in Belgravia, London.

USA UFO magazines, which was due to the fact that editors have to pander to readers to some extent. He regretted that there were no UFO journals similar to specialist scientific journals which just published straight scientific papers and were not concerned about maintaining a popular readership.

We discussed computerising data and Dr.Hynek emphasised the need to establish the reliability of the sighting, and the importance of assessing details prior to making a permanent record of the event. As to what use could be made of this data, he remarked that one could ascertain in what sequence the events of sightings occur. For example, 'do car engines stop or seize up before or after the UFO was seen? For those who might be dubious about the value of computerised data, Dr.Hynek pointed out that in studies of this sort one doesn't necessarily know what the "nth" question is going to be until some primary questions have been asked.

While in London he was seeking a title for his book which should by now be with the publishers, Cowles Publishing Company of New York. This will encompass his 21 years with the Air Force, material gleaned from AFRO of Tucson, California and the Condon Committee, on which he had some good friends, even though some were sacked. He was having drinks at Dr.Condon's house a few months before the Condon Report was published and noted Edward had a copy of the Stanway and Pace FLYING SAUCER REPORT, which he asked to borrow. He remarked that this serious publication had no influence on Dr.Edward Condon.

Asked about the future, he said that he would like to see a higher calibre of UFO investigator and stressed the need for training. In fact given time he would like to organise a body of trained investigators.

Lionel Beer

Last word: I found the good Doctor mildly assertive so must commend his patience in answering my questions. When last I saw him he was on his way to Kings Road, Chelsea, where the sights and sounds are much more immediate, and to the stranger, probably just as startling as an itinerant UFO. ●●



CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS INTERPLANETARIOS

JOSE ANTONIO CEZON ALONSO

Last September Senor Jose Antonio Cezon Alonso (Spanish surnames are written first - Jose Antonio) visited London for a 3-week training course with Honeywell (air conditioning). During this time, Cezon (his christian name, pronounced "The-thon") paid me a visit and provided details of the Centro de Estudios Interplanetarios, whose headquarters are in Barcelona. Cezon is Vice-Chairman of the Madrid Branch of CEI, which has about 12 keen members who each contribute about 2,400 pesetas (about £14) a year to the group. Most of the members are scientists or technically qualified people with an average age of 30 to 40. The Madrid Branch has a parapsychological section and hopes to form other

sections covering astronomy, flight and history. Cezon is especially interested in ancient history. He told me that their main objectives were to prepare for new cases when they occurred by being equipped with knowledge gained from past research. His section holds monthly meetings which are attended by other friends and supporters.

★ STENDEK

Overall, CEI, founded in October 1958, is thought to have about 200+ paid-up members. Its quality quarterly STENDEK is also available to non-members and for exchange. STENDEK (see page 21 for details) appears to be modelled on FLYING SAUCER REVIEW and its curious name derives from its publishers seeking an original title. After searching UFO literature for ideas they were finally struck by a case which Antonio Ribera had mentioned in his book "El Gran Enigma de los Platillos Volantes" (The Great Enigma of the Flying Saucers). On August 2nd, 1947, a passenger plane of British South American Airways the Lancastrian STAR DUST, mysteriously disappeared after crossing the Andes. It was scheduled to land at Santiago airport at 5.45 p.m. At 5.41 it communicated with the control tower to give its landing time, but the message ended with the word STENDEK, pronounced with great emphasis. The telegraphist of the Chilean Air Force requested the meaning of this word which he did not understand. The STAR DUST repeated the word twice without offering any explanation. From that moment on nothing more was heard from it, even though its arrival was expected any minute. This large plane, its crew of five men and six passengers simply disappeared although a massive search was organised over 400 square kilometres with the Chilean Air Force and ski troops taking part. It was thought unlikely that it would have overflowed and fallen into the Pacific, also it was believed to have left a zone of bad weather. The pilot, Captain R.J.Cook had crossed the Andes eight times as second pilot although this was the first time as Captain. The word STENDEK! uttered by the pilot three times appears to be still as big a mystery as the crash itself.

The first issue (June 1970) contains a detailed article by Vicente Juan Ballester Olmos of another Spanish group, CEONI of Valencia, on UFO landings in the Iberian Peninsula. A statement in the second issue saying that NICAP had been wound up was inaccurate and NICAP had by then been thoroughly reorganised. Apart from this both issues contain a lot of interesting material and SPACELINK is able to recommend STENDEK to readers of Spanish and would like to congratulate its publishers.

Amongst CEI's honorary presidents are Professor Hermann Oberth, the famous German rocket pioneer, and Antonio Ribera, who has contributed articles to FSR. Ribera is both author and translator and has a special interest in science fiction. One of CEI's special objectives is to build a national organisation in Spain similar to BUFORA in the U.K. but it is anticipated this will be a slow job. But there are other difficulties which we are not familiar with in the U.K. where everyone is free to publish almost anything they wish. In Spain it is necessary to become a registered journalist before becoming an editor, and a licence must also be obtained for each

named publication. Add to this the fact that a meeting of over 21 people is illegal without official sanction and you will begin to understand the reason for the lack of Spanish UFO magazines. Before CEI could be inaugurated "members" had to apply to the Ministry of the Interior for a licence. Readers wishing to correspond with CEI, and this activity incurs no problems, are invited to write to:- Senor Jose Antonio at: Apartado 9.222, Madrid, Spain.

★ Following the SPACELINK policy of checking material when feasible, the original accident report (No.C.A. 106) was acquired with a little difficulty and shown to our aviation consultant, Sam Briddes, who takes a special interest in aircraft accidents. We reproduce some pertinent extracts from the report:-

2nd August 1947; presumed 1741-45 hrs. (in daylight)

The aircraft was completing the last leg from Buenos Aires to Santiago of a scheduled flight (C.S.59) from London to Santiago. The flight from London to Buenos Aires was carried out in a York aircraft and at Buenos Aires the customary transfer was made to a Lancastrian to facilitate the crossing of the Andes Mountains.

There are three recognised trans-Andean routes, viz. Direct, North or South diversionary routes.

The 1741 hrs. signal was received by Santiago only 4 minutes before the E.T.A. The Chilean Air Force operator at Santiago states that the reception of the signal was loud and clear but that it was given out very fast. Not understanding the word "STENDEC" he queried it and had the same word repeated by the aircraft twice in succession.

A solution to the word "STENDEC" has not been found.

From this time on nothing further was heard from the aircraft and no contact was made with the control tower at Santiago. All further calls were unanswered.

Sam could not find anything untoward, but remarked that icing up was a real possibility, although the aircraft, G-AGWH, appeared to have safely crossed the high mountains. The report does not say by which of the three possible routes it crossed the Andes. The shortest central route held prohibitively adverse weather conditions in El Cristo Pass, and the pilot might have overcompensated for headwinds on the Southern route through the Sosoneado Pass and flown on over the ocean but this would hardly account for the radio silence after the last message. Presumed dead were the 4 crew, air hostess and 6 passengers. Assuming that the wreckage of G-AGWH has still not been located in the intervening years, then the accident remains a curiously perplexing tragedy. L.B.



LIONEL MAX CHASSIN
(1902-1970)

Sadly we report the death of French Air Force General, Lionel Max Chassin, on 16th August 1970, following a protracted illness which obliged him

increasingly to isolate himself from the world.

OBITUARIES

The General was born on 26th April 1902 at Bordeaux. He obtained his baccalaureat at 14 and entered Naval College at 17. Later he took part in operations in Morocco and became a pilot in 1928. His military career was impressive and he became an instructor in several military establishments. On declaration of war, he represented the French Air Force on the committee for Anglo-French strategy in London. In 1940 he served in North Africa and by the end of the war, in 1946, he had risen to the rank of General. He left the Air Force in 1958 with many honours, including a distinction in the "Legion d'Honneur". He was the author of several military and political books including "Histoire militaire de la seconde guerre mondiale" (1947), and translated English books into French. He also wrote prefaces for several books including Aime Michel's "Mysterieux Objets Celestes" (1958). Like Dr Miran Lindtner he was a man of many talents and had been an active sportsman, enjoying rugby; he also gained a gold medal for physical education. Like Miran too, he had a great love of the arts: literature painting and music. After 1962 he became greatly interested in OVNIs (UFOs), which led to his becoming President of GEPA in 1964, and playing an important part in the society's reorganisation. It was through the General's influence, that some excellent articles by Lieutenant Plantier and Captain Clerouin on flying saucers appeared in "Forces Aeriennes Francaises" (French Air Force magazine). We extend our sympathy to our French colleagues and members of GEPA (H.Q. in Paris).



ERIC BIDDLE

It is with great sadness that we report the death of Eric Biddle, psychic researcher and ufologist. He was for many years an extremely competent researcher in many subjects, and was editor of URANUS when UFOs came into the news in 1947. In 1968 he volunteered to do translations for SPACELINK after publication had been transferred to London, but later had to 'retire'. In recent years he lived at Ludlow in Shropshire. Last year he was elated over his anticipated marriage in January (1971) to an old 'flame' of his youth. On October 5th 1970, he was preparing to travel to London in connection with psychic research, when he is believed to have been knocked down by a lorry while hurrying for a bus. He was aged about 74. Our sympathies go out to his friends.

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FLYING SAUCER VIEWPOINT by Rex Dutta	Hardcover	£1.63
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QUEST UFO and Fortean Phenomena (Canadian)	Magazine	33p
OUTERMOST by Gene Duplantier UFOs, Fortean etc; Quarto Magazine Format		80p

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87 Selsea Avenue
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Booklists 4p, but sent free with orders.

REPORT on the SPACELINK SYMPOSIUM

SPACELINK held its first symposium in the oak-panelled lecture theatre of Kensington Central Library during Saturday afternoon, 18 July 1970. The theme of the symposium was 'practical UFO research,' and the aim was to examine the present state of UFO research, to define our objectives, and to provide a guide for the future.

Before the proceedings started, visitors were able to view the electronic detection equipment loaned by the Bedford UFO Society, together with the Peter Johnson detector, the GEOS detector, and photos of SPACELINK's U.S.A. correspondent, G. L. Bernier's, magnetic UFO detectors. A comprehensive display of foreign UFO magazines attracted interest, and photostats giving details of BUFORA's research and investigation procedures were also on view. Anthony Pace, F.R.A.S., brought along his collection of meteorites.

The proceedings were opened by SPACELINK's Managing Editor, Lionel Beer, who welcomed those present and explained that the symposium had been arranged to give staff, consultants and readers an opportunity to meet each other and to review the present state of UFO research and possibilities for the future. Lionel then introduced SPACELINK's voluntary staff and consultants. Group representatives among the audience included Joan Nelstrop, Hon. Sec. of DIGAP which meets in Manchester, Sheila Walker, Hon. Sec. of the Scottish UFO Research Society based in Edinburgh, Albert Davey, F.R.A.S., of the South Herts UFO investigation Group, four members of the Welsh UFO Research Association which is based in Cardiff, and a last-minute surprise was the appearance of SPACELINK's correspondent in Brussels, Andrew de Muylder, who was accompanied by his attractive fiancée. Other UFO groups were also represented, and a large number of those present were members of BUFORA.

Lionel introduced Roger Stanway, F.R.A.S., who chaired the first session and in turn introduced Graham F. N. Knewstubb, C.ENG., M.I.E.R.E., F.B.I.S., A.INST.E., a founder-member of the British Flying Saucer Bureau in 1952 and first president of BUFORA in 1962.

The following summarises what he had to say on 'Defining ufology.' 'In order to define "ufology," it is necessary first to define "UFO." This may be done at two levels, of which the first is the general definition of "UFO" as "a flying object which the observer cannot identify." This definition leads to a corresponding definition of ufology as 'the systematic comparison of the data supplied by observers of UFOs with the data relating to conventional flying objects

UNE TRADUCTION FRANÇAISE

Les lecteurs de langue française trouveront une traduction du rapport du colloque dans LES EXTRATERRESTRES, numéro 10 (Jan.1971) édité par Gérard Lebat et Publié par GEOS, St-Denis-les-Rebais, 77-REBAIS, France.

PUBLICATION OF THE PAPERS

Contributors to the symposium obviously put a good deal of constructive thought into their papers and it would be regrettable if this valuable contribution to UFO research was entirely forgotten. Therefore consideration is being given to publishing the papers in full. These papers include the ones by Janet Gregory and Graham Knewstubb which had to be omitted due to lack of time, and additional material also relating to 'practical UFO research' could be included with them. The whole could be presented in the form of a SPACELINK supplement and the managing editor would be glad to hear readers' views on this suggested project.

BUFORA

THE

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RESEARCH ASSOCIATION**

Founded 1964

THE BRITISH UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION is part of the establishment, and is generally acknowledged to be the most authoritative body in the United Kingdom investigating UFO phenomena. It is supported by local societies which are corporate members and has two branches. Besides publishing a journal and separate research bulletin, BUFORA sponsors regular meetings in London and annual conferences in the provinces.

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and related data from such relevant disciplines as meteorology, psychiatry, astronomy, biology, etc., with a view to establishing the nature and identity of the UFO. This definition inevitably leaves a residue of unexplained cases.

'A more rigorous definition could restrict the term "UFO" to "unidentified flying objects whose observed characteristics contain at least one feature which is incompatible with any known conventional object or natural phenomenon." The rigorous definition excludes not only identifiable objects but also those objects whose descriptions contain insufficient data, and concentrates the attention on those cases which have unexplained features, i.e. "Unidentifiable flying objects." 'To the general definition of ufology given above must therefore be added the clause: "The systematic study of "unidentifiable flying objects."'

His talk was followed by a paper from Geoffrey Doel, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., D.M.R.E., a BUFORA Vice-President, which was read in his absence (he was attending the wedding of a niece) by Peter Wain. Geoffrey warned of the dangers of UFO cults 'which feed on ignorance and superstition,' and said that 'Methods of investigation should be as scientific as possible.' Certainly the correlation of the evidential data must be scientific and interpreted by those familiar with evaluating such data. This means that we must try to recruit persons of very wide experience in this field. However, earnest researchers who have not been scientifically educated can be of the utmost value. Persons of integrity who are not easily fooled will be the mainstay of research providing facts and figures for analysis.'

Gerry Brown, M.S.H.A.A., A.M.R.S.H., who has appeared on the Southern Television programme 'How,' called his paper 'Reflecting on definitions,' and listed different varieties of ufologists and posed questions which occurred to him as a 'layman.' He demonstrated an electronic machine which is capable of 'learning' in terms of simple experience, and used this to illustrate the point that a machine made up of similar miniaturised components might be the basis of a self-contained mechanical life form, which could possibly exist somewhere in the universe.

David R.J. Viewing of the Bedfordshire UFO Society, presenting what was probably the most important paper of the afternoon, pointed out that an individual was unlikely to be capable of more than 100 hours of vigilant sky-watching a year in his spare time in good weather conditions, whereas mechanical electrical aids, some of which his group had already constructed and which were on display, could be on watch 24 hours a day, whatever the weather, and provide a permanent record, e.g. of field perturbations in the ambient electric, magnetic and grav-

Continued overleaf

THANKS

The managing editor sincerely thanks all the speakers and everyone who contributed to the arrangements behind the scenes. Especial thanks go to Janet Gregory since without her tireless efforts and support it would have been almost impossible to bring the symposium arrangements to a successful conclusion.



Mechanimals?

The cover design for this issue was provoked by part of Gerry Brown's talk which included the demonstration of an electronic machine capable of 'learning' in terms of simple experience. He used this to illustrate the idea that a machine made up of similar miniaturised components might form the basis of a self-contained mechanical life form, which could possibly exist somewhere in the universe. At first glance this monster appears to be a product of science fiction, but Gerry's demonstration made us realise that it might be unwise to dismiss mechanical creatures too lightly. Once such a creature had been motiva-

...an individual was unlikely to be capable of more than 100 hours of vigilant sky-watching a year in good weather conditions....



CARTOON
by Dick Howett

itational fields. Given the necessary equipment, he speculated that 10,000 significant sightings could be recorded for every one made by an unassisted human observer. The BUFOS mobile laboratory is currently being installed and tested, and will contain about twenty information channels. He felt there was no limit to research in this field, and already has the use of a PDPA computer for evaluating data. He considered this by far the most promising line of UFO investigation, in contrast to the destructive pessimism of report analysis.

Anthony Pace, F.R.A.S., spoke on sky-scan cameras and the U.S.A. Prairie Network, illustrating his talk with slides. He remarked that this system was not the most ideal for recording UFO activity.

At 4 p.m., the assembly broke for tea, cakes, and sandwiches, etc., served by Betty Wood, Pam Kennedy and Charles Elrick. It seems that this opportunity for meeting other ufologists, some for the first time, was appreciated by all.

The meeting was resumed with more slides. The bulk of these illustrated the reactions of press cartoonists to the UFO scene over the years, and provided some light relief. Examples of the work of the Smithsonian Institution's Center for Short-Lived Phenomena, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, were also screened.

Capt. Ivar Mackay, Chairman of BUFORA, listed various categories of phenomena in which there was a close similarity in both UFO and paranormal phenomena, and warned of the dangers to the novice who dabbled in paranormal fields without suitable knowledge.

Arnold West, Hon. Treasurer of BUFORA, presented a scheme for a UFO laboratory, on the basis that 'While the many individual researchers and groups have done a terrific amount of work, the research is hampered by the lack of a central clearing house for information, which should also be able to supply scientific data on any subject at short notice.'

A detailed paper by Stephen Smith, M.A., BUFORA's Director of Research, read in Stephen's absence by Roger Stanway, gave comprehensive details of the BUFORA investigation network and BUFORA's 'unsung' research programme and activities, which further reassured us that UFO research wasn't entirely an armchair hobby, and that practical work was being undertaken.

ted ie. given purpose for sustained activity, it might be capable of manufacturing similar mechanoids or cybernoids. Speculation on whether such creatures could exist somewhere in the universe is as far-ranging as the question of how they could originate. An analogous question is: 'which came first, the chicken or the egg?'

UFOs reported in FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, volume 9 no.4, had the appearance of 'mechanimals', in that they lacked the usual symmetry one comes to expect from a complex flying machine, yet were equally unlikely to be unknown volant fauna. This strange sighting which took place on Wednesday 29th August, 1962, was personally followed up by General Lionel Chassin (see obituaries in this issue) who wrote to one of the witnesses, Jean Rouchon of Clermont Ferrand, in the Puy-de-Dôme region of central France. Numerous witnesses in the village of Vauriet, Puy-de-Dôme, testified to the aerial acrobatics. First one machine arrived and gyrated in the air over Vauriet railway station at about 1.45 pm. It was closely followed by three other similar machines which appeared to

(continued at top right)

SPACELINK STAFF, CONSULTANTS AND GUESTS AFTER ATTENDING THE SYMPOSIUM IN KENSINGTON ON 18th JULY 1970



Edgar Hatvany Eliane with David Thompson Pam Kennedy Janet Gregory
 Gerry Brown Andrew de Muylder Roger Stanway Joan Nelstrop Anthony Pace
 Graham Knewstubb Christine Henning Dagmar Sarkar Charles Elrick (Photo: Lionel Beer)
 Norman Hardy Rev. Norman Cockburn

Lastly, Graham Knewstub spoke on liaison with scientific establishments, his comments summarised as follows. 'Effective liaison between UFO researchers and scientific establishments is inherently difficult because of the unflattering image of UFO research in scientific circles. The areas of research common to both UFO research and that of other disciplines is small, and opportunities for useful co-operation are therefore correspondingly restricted. On the other hand, research workers are usually willing to discuss their work with people outside their establishments as far as security permits, provided the enquirer is academically and technically qualified to discuss the work and can show a genuine interest and constructive approach to the work being done. The number of UFO researchers who can fulfil these requirements is probably small.

'However, liaisons of this nature are potentially very valuable, and could result in UFO researchers having access to data relevant to ufology which could otherwise have been discarded as being of no value. It might even become possible in certain circumstances to devise dual-purpose experiments.'

Final discussion hinged on the subject of obtaining funds for UFO projects. It was again pointed out that a certain amount of preliminary work had to be undertaken and perhaps pilot projects, before approaches could be made to suitable educational or industrial foundations, but armed with a definite scheme it might not be so hard to find a sponsor. (*knowledgably presented)

Unfortunately due to a shortage of time, two papers were not presented to the meeting. They were Graham Knewstub's answer to the question 'Does historical research have any practical value?', and Janet Gregory's views on the question 'Does investigation of contact claims have any practical value?'

The proceedings closed with Lionel Beer thanking the speakers for their contributions, and the audience for attending. Rev. Norman Cockburn ended the symposium with a spontaneous speech of thanks from the floor.

Later in the evening, staff, consultants and symposium speakers clearly enjoyed the social gathering and the opportunity of further discourse at the private dinner provided for them at the Viscount Hotel, Kensington, and firm links were established with conversation covering a wide range of subjects. Needless to say, many people said they were looking forward to the next symposium, although it is hard to say if and when this will occur.

JANET GREGORY.



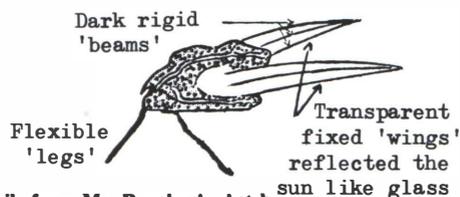
UFO OVER HYDE PARK

The jaded cliché of the sceptic that he won't take UFOs seriously until one lands in Hyde Park was highlighted by a sighting in London's Hyde Park on the same afternoon as the symposium. Although the Park Lane end of the park was packed with many thousands of pop music fans listening to a free open air concert, the sighting never even made the London evening papers. Two friends remarked to me about the sighting and thought the object had been in view for up to half an hour. Shortly afterwards I received an independent report from a young journalist. 18-year-old Susan Coath of Edmonton wrote: "I was at the Hyde Park Pop Festival and at about 6.15 pm. (Symposium guests were just leaving the nearby lecture theatre in Kensington!) I saw a black object in the sky, just at the north of the park. It was stationery and at first I thought it was a helicopter. But it stayed in the sky for ages and was still in the same position when the last act (Pink Floyd) ended. I caught one last glimpse of it before people stood up and started moving away. Once away from the crowds I looked in the same area but the object had gone. It was black and long and had a sort of haze around it. It occasionally changed shape but I think this was because the sun was in my eyes." Miss Coath thought her sighting lasted about 15 minutes. The object appeared to be hovering and although the weather was warm there was a light breeze with a lot of cloud about.



MISS COATH'S SKETCH

stir up a great deal of rubbish in their wakes. The machines performed curious inter-related acrobatics never more than a few hundred feet above the ground at both slow and fast speeds. After about ten minutes they flew off rapidly in the direction of Puy-de-Louchadiere. Mr. Rouchon a local businessman, described the machines as of irrational design, with



Details from Mr. Rouchon's sketch.

what appeared to be transparent rigid wings covering dark coloured 'beams' which penetrated the sides of the objects. Two tubes or tentacles dangled from the front. The objects appeared to have a dull non-reflecting grey surface (it was a bright August day) and Mr. Rouchon, an experienced pilot, could not equate the objects with any known flying machine. They also flew silently apart from a whistling sound heard at close quarters,

such as is heard by a high wind meeting obstacles. The machines seemed to defy the laws of gravity with their rapid changes of direction and acceleration, with speeds up to an estimated 300 kilometres an hour. Finally they disappeared into a clear blue sky. Were these machines some kind of thinking mechanical bluebottles? ●●

The clouds were passing behind the object which appeared solid. She appears to have been looking towards the Northwest (Bayswater Road side of the park) at an elevation of about 60°. She said that other people behind her saw it and it was unlike any plane or craft she had seen before.

Was this another one we just missed?

My two friends also said that a UFO had been seen at the Shepton Mallet, Somerset, pop festival earlier in the year, but no corroborative details are available.

Albert Davey FRAS, who attended the symposium took note of the following sighting also on the same day which he reported in SHUFOIG JOURNAL for September 1970: "On Saturday 18th July, Mr.H.Hobley and his girlfriend were motoring through Aston Clinton (4 miles east of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire) at about 9.45 pm., when they saw a bright glow in the sky to the Southeast (ie. towards London!). They stopped the car and got out for a better look and later described what they saw. The object was similar to a lampshade, and was lit from within through four large panels. It was yellowish white, made no noise and had no external lights. The two witnesses watched the UFO for two minutes, during which time it did not move, even when it disappeared it just vanished!" ●●

The following sighting occurred on Saturday night, 21 November 1970, coincidentally not long after a London meeting of COS-MOS had ended. The main story here is reprinted by kind permission of The HACKNEY GAZETTE.

FLYING SAUCER OVER HACKNEY?

Ministry investigates claim

YESTERDAY the Ministry of Defence was investigating a reported sighting of an unidentified flying object over Hackney. Mr. Douglas Lockhart, a 32-years-old freelance journalist, of 97 Downs Park-road, Clapton, told the *Gazette*: "It was seen by myself and two others at 11.35 Saturday night . . . it glided across an almost clear sky at a height of not more than three thousand feet."

He claimed that the object—"clearly visible and seemingly large"—had a yellow-orange nucleus, a black oval outline, was surrounded by a corona of red light which looked like flame and was totally silent.

The other people who saw it, he said, were Maureen Boyle, a secretary, and Mr. Brian Haddon, who live at the same address.

"Maureen saw it out of the window and told me. I did not think it was a normal aircraft and we went out into the street," he said. "When our strange visitor stopped, changed direction, and headed back towards us, Maureen ran back into the house for another witness.

"When Mr. Haddon, who lives upstairs, arrived, the glowing visitor, now only an orange ball of light, slowly zig-zagged its way off . . . and finally disappeared."

Mr. Lockhart immediately reported the matter to the Ministry of Defence.

The street was deserted at the time and unfortunately we could find no other witnesses," he said. "But if anyone else in the Hackney area saw the object I have described, they should telephone the Ministry."

It is not the first time Mr. Lockhart has had such an experience. Ten years ago, he said, he saw three orange triangles flying in formation over the town of Coatbridge in Lanarkshire, Scotland. "According to the papers next morning, hundreds of people had witnessed the same thing and it was suggested seriously by many reporters that the objects had been UFO's."

Saturday's object was clearer, he asserted.

Said a spokesman at Hackney police station: "Nobody reported an UFO to us."

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Akhurst of the Ministry of Defence said the report made by Douglas Lockhart was tentatively ascribed to aircraft lights seen in circumstances unfamiliar to him. "There was a great deal of aircraft activity in the area and none reported any unusual occurrence." He added that they were unable to link the report with anything particular.

And, at least one other person claims to have seen the object over Hackney. Mrs. Myfanwy Knapp, a former Hackney Wick resident, now living at Ilford, told the *Gazette* that she was visiting a friend in Hackney Hospital on Friday night—the night before Mr. Lockhart's sighting—when she saw a number of lights in a "kind of circle in the sky, with a brighter, reddish light, shining up in the centre."

Later that night, while visiting Manor Park, East London, she looked up and saw the object a second time. "It was noiseless," she added.

SAUCER IS BACK

By GEORGE FALLOWS

THOSE flying saucers are back again. Three sightings were reported yesterday—along with a thing that went bump in the night.

Defence Ministry experts are investigating one saucer report, from writer Douglas Lockhart and his wife, who live in Hackney.

The couple say they saw a "pulsating" flying object over Hackney on Saturday night. It was yellow, black and red.

Student Philip Morris claims he saw a similar object over Hyde Park an hour earlier. It was changing from white to red.

Taxi driver Stanley Simmonds and his wife spotted something in the sky from their home at Clapton, yesterday morning. It was silver.

The thing that went bump in the night was just a piece of stone which two schoolboys say came out of the sky at Walthamstow.

DAILY MIRROR
23 November 1970

MIRROR reporter George Fallos said he was surprised by the reader response this story produced and was also plagued by ufologists wanting names and addresses. A few other reports coming to light were passed to BUFORA

RECENT ACTIVITY

Mr. Akhurst confirmed that his department had received a few reports from Kent and Essex towards the end of February and early March 1971, and these had been assumed to be meteors, as it seems that such reports are checked against possible space debris re-entry predictions and satellite lists.

(Ed: Mr. Akhurst must be getting quite familiar with the UFO scene as he has now been with S4f for about five years. Although it is also clear that his section is primarily there to find explanations for UFO reports, the cross-checking is not always very thorough, and sightings identified by Slough Radio and Space Research Station as satellites have been listed by S4f as probably being meteors or aircraft lights.) ●●

CREW OF RA II SEE STRANGE LIGHTS

During his voyage across the Atlantic in his papyrus boat RA II, Thor Heyerdahl logged three strange sightings. Number one took place in the early hours of 10 June 1970, when Heyerdahl was alone on deck. He saw for a few seconds a bright orange light over the water. He is sure it was not a ship's light.

The second sighting took place on the following night when, at about the same time, two crew members saw an 'orange flame' moving slowly across the sky. Sharply defined and tilted to the right, the flame continued in a straight path for several minutes, then appeared to change direction and descend. As soon as it disappeared behind the horizon, a bright flash was seen.

The most curious of the three incidents took place about three weeks later, on 30 June, when RA II was approximately 700 miles east of Barbados Island in the West Indies. At 1.30 am (ship time), the man on watch noticed a bright silver light down on the horizon off the starboard bow. The light resembled a dome in shape, and gave much the same appearance as the rising moon. Heyerdahl and two other men came on deck, and watched the light as it began to grow in size, as though pumped with air like a balloon. As it expanded, it retained its hemispherical shape but diminished in intensity. A witness emphasised that the light 'was many times brighter than the moon' and kept its clear semi-circular configuration until late in the sighting. It cast a path of illumination across the water, like a moonbeam, and at one point silhouetted two small clouds that had drifted between it and the boat. The light spread along the horizon like a giant mushroom cloud. Then it gradually began to lose its distinct configuration and became more of a diffuse bright area. It finally merged into the night sky after being in sight for about 8 minutes.

The sighting on 30 June was traced to the launching of a U.S. Navy Poseidon missile down range into the North Atlantic from Cape Kennedy at 9.31 pm. E.D.T. on 29 June (RA II was using G.M. Time). However in a letter dated 7 January to Mark Stenhoff, director of SIRIUS, Heyerdahl's Secretary said "Dr Heyerdahl says that what was observed was not a UFO object, but a lightning phenomenon, all of which is described in his book on the voyage...." ●●

Reference Section

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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.

South American Magazines

South America is composed of the following eleven countries, and we obtained the addresses of 35 UFO organisations distributed as follows: Columbia, Venezuela (1), Guiana, Ecuador, Peru (3), Bolivia (1), Brazil (9), Paraguay, Chile (4), Argentina (15), Uruguay (2). Since some of the organisations failed to reply to our questionnaire, it is reasonable to assume that a fair number are now defunct.

COUNTRY	PUBLICATION	FREQUENCY & CIRCULATION	SIZE	COST	REMARKS
ARGENTINA:	AOA INTERNATIONAL UFO NEWSLETTER	*Bi-monthly	7" x 8½"	US \$2.00	English text, first published in May 1970
Editor:	Guillermo E Aldumati	(Est. 250)	8 pages	a year.	Folded and duplicated sheets. Disappointing
Publisher:	Asociacion de Observadores de los Astros				
Address:	Casilla Postal 467, Rosario	(*Only 2 issues seen by SK.)			
ARGENTINA:	CIDOANI BOLETIN INFORMATIVO	Quarterly	Foolscap	1,000	Duplicated sheets of closely typed case-histories, in Spanish. Commenced Decem. 1967
Editor:	Roberto E Banchs	300	6-10 pages	pesos	
Publisher:	Centro Investigator de Objetos Aereos no Identificados			a year	
Address:	Cespedes 3422, Buenos Aires				
ARGENTINA:	ESPACIO	"Quarterly"	8" x 10"	US \$4.00	Typed-litho, unjustifd. Photos and diagrams, Spanish text, only one issue seen by SK.1969
Editor:	Guillermo E Aldumati	(Est. 500)	20 pages	a year	
Publisher:	Asociacion de Observadores de los Astros				
Address:	Casilla Postal 467, Rosario				
ARGENTINA	FENOMENOS AEREOS	Twice yearly	6" x 8"	-	Spanish text. Not seen by SK. "To be replaced in 1971 with bimonthly forworld distribution"
Editor:	Oscar Galindez	"1,000"	52 pages		
Publisher:	Circulo Argentino de Investigaciones Ufologicas (CADIU)				
Address:	Casilla de Correo 218, Ciudad de Cordoba				
BRAZIL:	GIPOVNI BULLETIN	Twice yearly	-	Only by	Not seen by SPACELINK. First published 1968
Editor:	J. Victor Soares	N/A	9 pages	exchange	
Publisher:	Grupo Independente de Pesquisadores de Objetos Voadores Nao Identificados				
Address:	Caixa Postal No.72, Gravitai, Rio Grande do Sul				
BRAZIL:	SBEDV BOLETIM	*Twice yearly	Foolscap	N/A	Litho cover of photos Duplicated sheets, in Portuguese plus short English summary. Fair
Editor:	Walter Buhler	(Est. 350)	varies		
Publisher:	Sociedade Brasileira de Estudos Sobre Discos Voadores				
Address:	Caixa Postal nr. 16.017, Correio do Largo Machado, Rio de Janeiro (Gb)				
CHILE:	DIOVNI-CICA BOLETIN INFORMATIVO	Twice yearly	Foolscap	Only by	Typed-litho sheets in Spanish, justified cols. Drawings & photos, commenced '65. Interesting
Editor:	Alberto Bernal Berk	300	10 pages	exchange	
Publisher:	Division OVNI, Centro de Investigaciones en Cohetaria y Astronomica				
Address:	Pedro Prado 4580 - Macul, Santiago (11)				
CHILE:	UFO CHILE	Unscheduled	6" x 8½"	Only by	Neatly lithographed. Photos. Recommended. Commenced August 1967 "May be discontinued"
Editor:	Pablo Petrowitsch	300	12 pages	exchange	
Publisher:	UFO CHILE				
Address:	Casilla 13202, Suc.21, Santiago				

New European magazine

SPAIN:	STENDEK (Commenced June 1970)	Quarterly	7" x 9½"	200	Professional printing on art paper, modelled on FSR. Photos & dias. Recommended by SLK.
Editor:	Joan Crexells and Pedro Redon	N/A	28 pages	pesatas	
Publisher:	Centro Estudios Interplanetarios (CEI)			a year	
Address:	Apartado Correos 282, Barcelona				

Magazines ceased publication

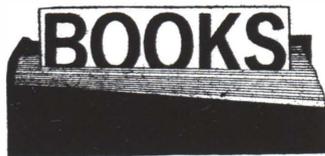
ENGLAND: FLYING SAUCER FACTS—Fred Gething of Sheffield says it was wound up for financial reasons. Christopher Rose, editor of the earlier FLYING SAUCERS ARE FACT has now produced STRANGER THAN SCIENCE. ORBIT published by Leslie Otley for the Tyneside UFO Society had not appeared for about two years and this long-established society founded in 1959 was disbanded in 1970.

ILLUMINER—The final issue was December 1970 and Gerald Lovell announced that SWAPIG had disbanded. Gerald is now publishing PARASITE for exchange only.

UFO CHRONICLE—One of the better duplicated magazines is now incorporated into the SIRIUS JOURNAL.

U.S.A. UFO MAGAZINE published by Rick Hilberg has merged into FLYING SAUCER DIGEST published—Allan Manak.

UKmagazines UK editors are invited to submit details for free listing in the next issue of SPACELINK



Reference Section

INVISIBLE RESIDENTS

Ivan T Sanderson

World Publishing Company, 2231 West 110th Street, Cleveland, Ohio. 44102, USA. November 1970. \$7.50

The subtitle of this book gives the prospective reader a good idea of its content: "A disquisition upon certain matters maritime, and the possibility of intelligent life under the waters of this earth." The "certain matters maritime" include details of UFOs (or UAOs as the author prefers to call them) seen diving into or arising out of both salt and fresh water, the disappearances of planes and ships in the Bermuda Triangle (which isn't really a triangle at all, nor is the phenomenon confined to the region around Bermuda, as apparently things vanish mysteriously at certain other locations on this planet) and the discoveries of abandoned ships such as the MARY CELESTE, and details of unusual things seen under the seas. Time anomalies, 'vile vortices', vimanas and the possibility of underwater civilisations are also among the other intriguing topics



As described in Sanderson's book

A gold artifact (one and a quarter inches long) from the Colombian national collection, housed in the Banco de la Republica. It is obviously a trinket and an artist's conception of something he had seen. However, it is not a representation of any kind of animal; but it looks just like a very modern, delta-winged, steep-climbing jet-fighter. Yet, it has been dated as being 1000 years old!

which come under discussion in this extensively researched account, and Ivan Sanderson produces some extremely valid arguments for theories which will generally be considered 'out-of-this-world'.

Janet Gregory

SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS
Edward U Condon (Director) D S Gillmor (Editor)

Vision Press Ltd, 157 Knightsbridge, London SW1
1970. Casebound. Illustrated. Price: 84/- £4.20

This heavy tome (968 pages) is the hardcover edition of the paperback published and written about in 1969 (a detailed review appeared in Volume 6 No.1). This edition is presumably intended for the science shelves of libraries and is hardly expected to sit between Adamski and Keel, and one wonders whether the publishers will sell enough copies to cover their printing costs. But this edition will be of value to anyone who actually wants to read the Condon Report, as the bulky paperback was uncomfortable to hold, and is an impressive looking addition for your UFO bookshelf.

Janet Gregory.

THE SILVER BRIDGE

Gray Barker

Saucerian Books, Box 2228, Clarksburg, W. Va. 26301, USA. 1970. Casebound. Price: \$6.95.

Gray Barker is editor and publisher of Saucerian Books. His latest book THE SILVER BRIDGE is written in a very different style from his earlier work THEY KNEW TOO MUCH ABOUT FLYING SAUCERS.

Dedicated to the 'Bird Creature', the book relates a series of dramatic incidents, namely appearances of 'Mothman' and UFO sightings, contact with UFO occupants, and a visit from a dark clothed stranger with sunken eyes. All these events took place from November 1966 to December 1967, within an approximate 75 mile radius of West Virginia. The main focal point was Point Pleasant, a town on the border between Ohio and West Virginia where the Silver Bridge spans the river.

Around the Ohio valley, though more often near Point Pleasant, a greyish-brown bird-like creature was reported to have been seen, and given the name Mothman. We are first introduced to it by a woman describing it in a vision. More like a man than a bird, it stood 6-7 feet high, had large wings and terrified those who encountered it with its huge hypnotic glowing red eyes. It is interesting to note the similarities between Mothman and UFOs in their apparent effects on radio and television when in close proximity.

There is no mention of what happened to Mothman or whether he is still being seen, though one receives the impression that he made his exit about the time of the collapse of the Silver Bridge which is one of the last incidents in the book.

The few UFO sightings covered are of the more sensational type. One of these concerns a man's alleged encounter with a craft and its occupants and his subsequent mental contact with UFOs. Incidentally, John Keel visited this witness with the author while in the process of writing his book OPERATION TROJAN HORSE.

The reports, some of which are told in the third person, read as fiction. In fact, the whole book appears to be a mixture of fact and fiction, and at times it is difficult to distinguish between the two. Also, too often the reports are unfinished and the reader is left 'in the air'. If you are one of those who can understand a surrealist painting, then you might understand the hidden subtleties of meaning in those chapters where the author seems to let his imagination run wild.

There are no references or illustrations, and for anyone unfamiliar with this region of the USA, a map and photographs of the local terrain would have been of immense help.

The book contains much irrelevant material, as for example the description of the attempted rape of a girl, which appears to have no connexion with her previous sighting of a UFO.

The Mothman phenomenon is fascinating, but for the reader wishing to make a special study of it, I would not recommend this book. There is far more information to be gleaned from John

Keel's articles on this subject.

There are only four sighting reports for the UFO researcher to study. However, this book could find a place on the shelf of one making a study of unusual incidents.

Doreen Whitaker

STRANGE CREATURES FROM TIME AND SPACE John A Keel
Fawcett Publications Inc, Greenwich, Connecticut
06830, USA. 1970. Paperback. Price: 75¢

Another of John Keel's interests has provided him with a mountain of material which constitutes this gripping (as the book is described on the back cover) "comprehensive encyclopaedia of monsters, including: fantastic flying saucer occupants; true psychic phenomena; phantom killers of people and livestock; the full story of West Virginia's monstrous 'bird'; California's elusive 'Big Foot'; giants of Minnesota; Michigan's mysterious monsters; sea serpents and lake creatures; vampires; abominable snowmen; angels, demons and the enigmatic 'men in black'." Well worth reading - especially at bedtime!

Janet Gregory

(Ed: Our thanks are due to Hal Crawford of Dallas, Texas, for sending us a copy of the book, and also a long review, which regret being unable to use due to the shortage of space.)

RETURN TO THE STARS

Erich von Däniken.

Evidence for the impossible

Souvenir Press Ltd, 95 Mortimer St, London W1.
1970. Casebound. Line drawings and photographs.
Price: 30/- (£1.50)

Following upon the success of CHARIOTS OF THE GODS, von Däniken has produced another volume with the mixture very much as before. With a similar theme as Otto Binder's FLYING SAUCERS ARE WATCHING US, von Däniken's case for the intervention of ETs in terrestrial man's development tries to be more scientific and less concerned with basic physiology.

He suggests that the discoveries and advances made by man have been stored in the human race memory since time immemorial, waiting for the right circumstance to trigger them off, and that this programming of emergent humanity was carried out by interplanetary travellers who built bases and cities upon the earth, of which the monolithic remains can still be seen today. Since that time, they have kept a constant watch on their latest genetic experiment, and although no mention of UFOs is made in the book, the implication is that these are their vehicles and they are still watching us.

The author calls every possible argument to his aid and ranges from the latest laboratory experiments in genetic control and organ transplants back to the earliest known accounts relating the creation of man in ancient scripts from

GRAY BARKER
TIMOTHY GREEN BECKLEY
and
WITCH HAZEL

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January 23, 1971

Mr. Moseley's new book is published by:

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U. S. A

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all parts of the world. He has travelled to South America, India, and Easter Island to examine their ancient ruins at first hand, and once more gives short shrift to the archaeologists' conventional explanations.

Facts, theories and speculations are piled up page upon page, but the ultimate effect tends to be chaotic and intellectually undisciplined. There is very little material that is new, but this book provides a compact introduction to some current ideas that are influencing the thoughts of many UFO researchers and which may ultimately prove to be part of the answer to the enigma of the origin of UFOs and of man.

There is a detailed index, a useful feature that should appear in more UFO books, but the bibliography is of limited usefulness to most English readers as two-thirds of the titles are in German.

Colin Bord

Reference Section

BROWSERS

PUBLICATIONS CARRYING ARTICLES OF INTEREST 1970/71

- ARGOSY (USA) August. "Mysterious 'Monuments' on the Moon" by Ivan Sanderson. Artificial?
- ASTRONAUTICS AND AERONAUTICS November. The 'UFO subcommittee' of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) arrived at conclusions at variance with some of Dr. Condon's conclusions and The Report.
- FATE (UK) July No.189. "Some Old UFOs" by Lucius Farish. 4 pages 18th and 19th century.
- FATE (UK) December No.194. "1970 UFO Over Nebraska" by Dick Henry. 4 pages.
- FATE (UK) January No.195. "Fables of the UFO Age" by John Keel. 5 pages; discussion item.
- FATE (UK) February No.196. "Traces of Alien Influence from UFOs" by Robert Kuttner. Five pages of historical discussion.
- FATE (USA) August. "Fables of the UFO Age" by John Keel on 'myths of the buffery'.
- FATE (USA) September. "1970 UFO Over Nebraska" by Dick Henry. 5 pages. Worth reading.
- FATE (USA) October. "Traces of Alien Influence From UFOs" by Robert Kuttner. Did extraterrestrials visit earth 3,000 B.C? "Europeans Disregard Condon's UFO Down" by Rho Sigma. News item on UFO films being made by Second German TV network and Kingstar Productions of London.
- FATE (USA) February. "A Theory of UFO Flight" by John Schuessler. 7 pages, non-technical
- FATE (USA) April. "I See By The Papers" editorial by Curtis Fuller. Review of UFO scene. "Indian Prophecy and the Prescott UFOs" by Jerome Clark. 8 pages and photo.
- GRIFFITH OBSERVER (USA) 1970 30¢ + post (Worth reading)
- HONEY (UK) 1971 January. "UFOs - Is Somebody Up There Watching Us?" 4 pages of introductory material gleaned from F.S. Review.
- INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH April 1971. Results of January's Opinion Poll with %s:- UFOs probably exist
- MALE (USA) 1970 November. "Ocean-Based UFO's Ring The U.S." by John Keel, 3 pages incl. RA II
- PHYSICS TODAY (USA) January Vol.24 No.1. Letter from Stanton Friedman giving UFO statistics.
- RISING SUN INTERNATIONAL September Vol.3 No.5. "Is the Moon the Creation of Intelligence?" by Mikhail (Madras 2, Vasin & Alexander Shcherbakov. 2 pages India) 1970 An improbable but well-written theory.
- RISING SUN INTERNATIONAL October Vol.3 No.6. "Was It Another UFO?. The question gives me no peace" (Madras 2, by Victor Demidov. 2 pages. A strange something crashed through the ice at the edge of a lake in Karelia, Russia.
- SAGA (USA) 1970 June. "Is Man a Hybrid 'Developed' by a Super Space Civilisation" by Otto O. Binder & Max Flindt. (See SAGA Sep'69)
- SAGA (USA) 1970 July. "UFOs-The Future of Civilisation Is At Stake!" by Peter Guttilla; pot-boiler including fictional material.
- SAGA (USA) 1970 August. "Spokesman For The UFOs" by Otto Binder. 6 pages on Ted Owens Story "'Something' Out in Space is tampering with Our Satellites" by Harry Helms Jr. 4 pages on USA & USSR space anomalies.
- SAGA (USA) 1970 September. "The Incredible Truth Behind the UFOs Mission to Earth" by Otto O. Binder. Part two of Ted Owens story.
- SAGA (USA) 1971 January. "Secret Messages From UFOs" by Otto Binder, 7 pages on 'space' scripts
- SAGA (USA) 1971 February. "UFOs Are Alien Spacecraft" by Ann Slate and Fritz Kron. 5 pages.
- SAGA (USA) 1971 May. "Unpublicised Air Force Study Proves Flying Saucers Are REAL" by Stanton Friedman and B. Ann Slate. Six pages: Blue Book Special Report No.14.
- SKEMA 7 1970 (Bologna, Italy) May No.7. This issue is entirely devoted to photos related to the worldwide saucer scene. Picture editing and captions are poor, but inspired editorial by Franco Vanni. Includes 'Dan Dare' pin-up poster. Italian text but complete English translation available to booklist customers (see page 29).

SPACELINK makes special acknowledgement with thanks to Gil Bernier of Seattle, for sending articles and copies of important material by air mail at his own expense, as these have been of considerable value.

Reference Section

COMING
EVENTS

1971 CALENDAR OF

MEETINGS

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 Sat. 24 April 7pm COS-MOS A Flying Saucer 'Re-view'-Rodney Higgins, Kensington Central Library.
 LONDON Sat. 1 May 7pm BUFORA Brains Trust Panel. Kensington Central Library, Campden Hill Rd, W.8.
 GUILDFORD Tues. 4 May 8pm SIGAP AGM & Guest Speaker. Plastic Coatings Factory, Industrial Est, By-Pass.
 LONDON Fri. 14 May 7pm SIRIUS Adamski Post-Mortem. Charlton House, The Village, Charlton, London SE7.
 LONDON Fri. 11 June 7pm SIRIUS Spatial Phenomena-John Reynolds. Charlton House, Charlton Village, SE7.
 Various Sat/Sunday 26/27 June BUFORA/CONTACT/COS-MOS etc. National Sky Watch Night. For details of all groups taking part and locations, write to: Lincoln Richford, 14 Playfield Crescent, London SE22.

LONDON Meetings scheduled by BISTRA on space research (NASA films) and UFOs. Commencing at 7 pm:
 Sat. 8 May Caxton Hall, Caxton St, SW1 Friday 13 August Alliance Hall, Palmer Street.
 Fri. 11 June Alliance Hall, Palmer St, SW1 Friday 8 October Alliance Hall, Palmer Street.
 Fri. 9 July Alliance Hall, Palmer St, SW1 Friday 12 November Alliance Hall and 10 December.
 Saturday 4 September 10am-10pm "SPACEX '71" Space Exhibition and activities, Caxton Hall, Caxton Street.

MANCHESTER Meetings on Friday evenings at 7.30 pm. Friends Meeting House, Mount Street, (near City centre):
 14 May 9 July 8 October 10 December: Annual General Meeting.
 11 June 10 September 12 November Sponsor: Direct Investigation Group on Aerial Phenomena.

WARMINSTER "Project Warminster" will investigate current reports and review past activity. It will run from May to October (sponsor BUFORA). Details from: J.Cleary-Baker, 3 Devenish Road, Weeke, Winchester.

WATFORD Meetings on Tuesday evenings at 8pm. British Rail Staff Association Hall, St Albans Road, Watford.
 11 May... Little Green Men-Lionel Beer 13 July 14 September 9 November
 .8 June Lecture to be announced 10 August 12 October Sponsor: South Herts UFOI Group.

EDINBURGH For details write to: Miss Sheila Walker, 69 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh 3, Scotland.

GLASGOW Meetings on Friday evenings at 8 pm, on the first Friday of each month at: 90 Commerce Street, Glasgow C.5. (Details from the organiser: Duncan Hogg - Tel: 041-634 5920)

PARIS Meeting: Friday 8.30 pm. 21 May. Musée Social, 5 rue Las-Cases, Paris 7^e (Metro: Solferino).
 France Admission 3F. Details from: René Fouéré, G.E.P.A., 69 Rue de la Tombe-Issoire, Paris 14^e.

ST. LOUIS 12 June 1971 2nd Annual MidWest UFO Conference. Holiday Inn (North), 4545-West Lindbergh Blvd.
 Missouri For details write to: William Christian, 758 Lemay Ferry Road, St. Louis, Missouri 63125.

SANTA ANA 12 June 1971 3 pm. Western UFO Symposium. Saddleback High School Forum, 2802 S. Flower, Santa Ana
 California Tickets \$3.50 and details from: APRO, 3910 East Kleindale Road, Tucson, Arizona 85712.

MELBOURNE Meetings on Friday evenings at 8 pm, on the 2nd Friday of each month: The Theatrette, Lower
 Australia Ground Level, National Mutual Centre, 447 Collins St. Sponsors: Victorian UFO Research Society.

SYDNEY Details from: William Moser, Hon. Sec. UFOIC, 19 Hurlstone Avenue, Hurlstone Park, Sydney, 2193.

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

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW

FLYING SAUCERS ARE WATCHING US by Otto Binder. Belmont Books, New York. 1968. Paperback. Price: 75¢

FLYING SAUCER VIEWPOINT by Rex Dutta. Pelham Books, London WC1. 1970. Casebound. 4 plates. Price: £1.50.

MYSTERIOUS WORLDS by Dennis Bardens. W.H. Allen & Co, London WC2. 1970. Casebound. Price: £1.80.

NOT OF THIS WORLD by Peter Kolosimo. Souvenir Press, London W1. 1970. Casebound. Photos. Price: £1.75.

THE OLD STRAIGHT TRACK by Alfred Watkins. Garnstone Press, London SW3. 1971 reprint. Casebound. £3.25.

THE TOPSTONE by Kenneth Lloyd Larson of Los Angeles. Typed, lithographed & illustrated. 1970. Price: \$5.00.

UFOS: OPERATION TROJAN HORSE by John Keel. G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 1970. Casebound. Price: \$6.95.

UFOS OVER THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE by Michael Hervey. Horwitz Publications, North Sydney. 1969. Paper. 80¢.

DAILY MIRROR,

Thursday, October 1,

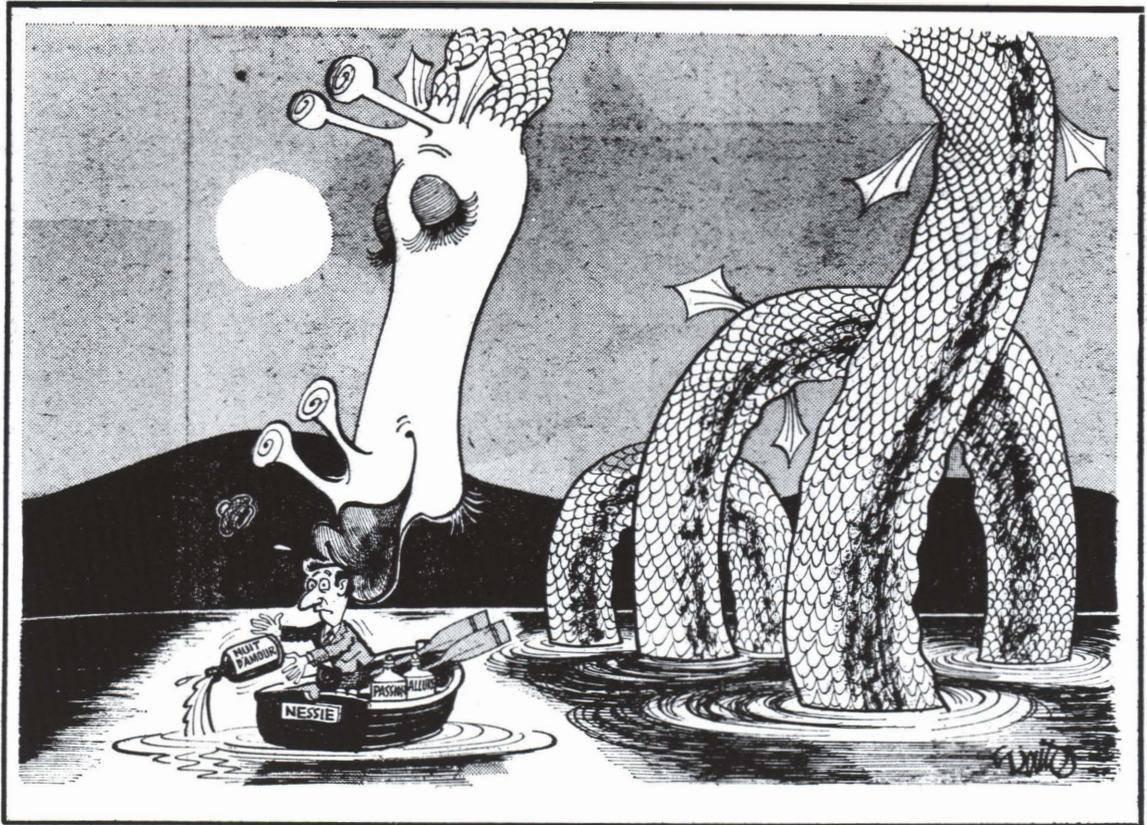
1970

This
cartoon,

THE
WORLD
OF
KEITH
WAITE

is repro-
duced by
kind per-
mission
of the
DAILY
MIRROR.

Various
ideas
were
proposed
in 1970
to induce
"Nessie"
to show
itself.



SAUCERS & MONSTERS

Many ufologists are also interested in other phenomena, including the Loch Ness monster which is partly the reason for this article. But more relevant is the similarity in investigation procedures for both 'Nessie-type' monsters and UFOs. In fact sighting forms produced by the Loch Ness Phenomena Investigation Bureau are very similar to UFO sighting report forms. Just as with UFO reports, investigators pay particular attention to the qualifications and reliability of witnesses, who allege having seen monsters.

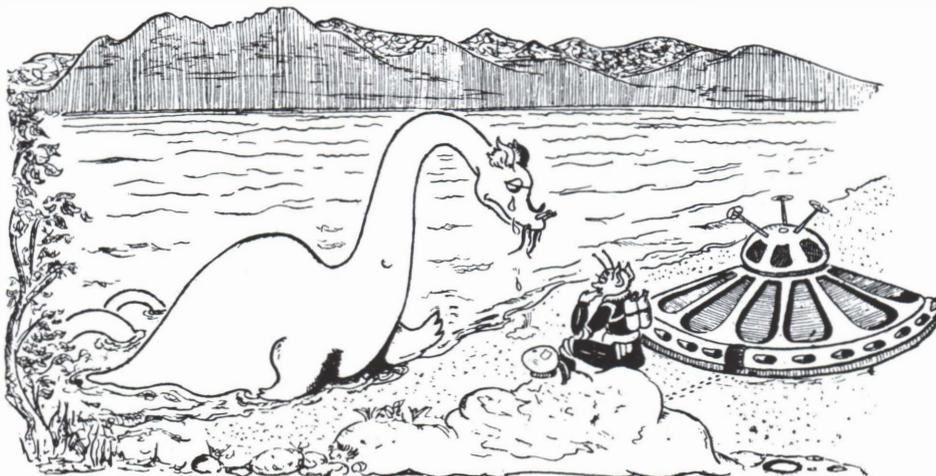
In regard to the Loch Morar monster, much in the news last year (1970), a survey was carried out by a team from London University amongst eye-witnesses to establish whether it was:

- (1) a genuine sighting
- (2) a mistake, or
- (3) a hoax.

Witnesses were questioned to establish their familiarity with the Loch and places like it, and their eye-sight was also checked. Reports were categorised as follows:

- (1) reliable and experienced (likely to be genuine)
- (2) unreliable but experienced (likely to be true or hoax)
- (3) reliable but inexperienced (genuine or mistake)
- (4) unreliable and inexperienced (genuine, hoax or mistake)

Researchers considered whether a witness had a 'reputation' locally. The 'eagerness' of a witness to relate details was also taken into account. (Why does Warminster spring to mind so quickly?) It is interesting to note that investigators only obtained accounts from local people after considerable perseverance and there was little eagerness to



"They don't believe in me either"

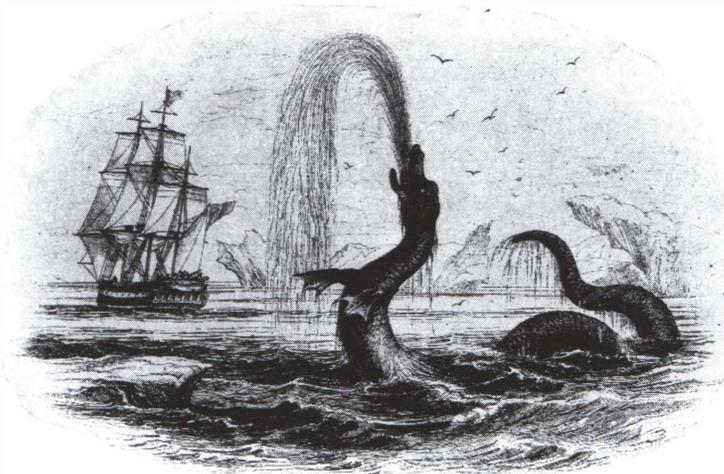
BRITISH SCIENCE FICTION (1954)

relate details. The survey lasted a month or so and the team even saw a few animate objects in the Loch themselves, which they were unable to explain. They concluded there were 27 authenticated sightings of the Loch Morar monster, known to locals as **Morag**.

Assuming that the volume of reports justifies us accepting the existence of Nessie or Morag, we can discuss the question of genus. My own belief held for a number of years, is that they could be giant eels. This contention was supported by Dr. Robert Love, an American scientist, at a press conference in London on 30th September, who said the theory is backed up by radar evidence. Dr. Robert Rines, President of the Academy of Applied Science in Massachusetts, said there was a trench in Loch Ness that fish seemed to avoid, and that divers had stood on something that seemed like a sunken mast, which might have been the monster itself. It was suggested that the creature could be up to 48 feet long.

Many of the drawings and at least one photo show a creature with a snake-like head very similar to an eel's head. Frequently depicted too, are a pair of paddle-like arms, which correspond to an eel's pectoral fins. The bodies of these creatures have been variously described ranging from big bloated torsos, to a string of 'humps'. Possibly, few witnesses get a clear view of the body which would be mostly submerged. However, this theory does not satisfy those reports which speak of humps, as an eel, like a snake and most fish, swims with a lateral movement - not up and down. A few years ago I read an article describing alleged giant eels, which had become scaly with skin like a crocodile. (Do all species of eel stop growing at maturity like other animals?) It also appeared that these monsters had become trapped in their ponds or lakes by virtue of their size, and thus would be unable to return to the Sargasso Sea each year for breeding purposes. It does not follow that such a monster would breed itself, but it might well give rise to monster reports in a variety of locations.

The Scottish loch monsters are a relatively parochial phenomenon, but it seems that considerably more money and effort has been spent on



1734 - A Giant Eel?

Numerous sea monsters have been sighted through the ages, some like eels and some not. Hans Egede, a Norwegian clergyman, recorded his sighting of a sea-serpent made on a voyage to Greenland in 1734. It had a long pointed snout, great broad paws (fins?) and the body was covered with Shellwork. Its skin was very rugged and uneven, but the underpart of its body appeared similar to an eel's body, while it was judged to be a whole "Ship's Length" long.

detailed scientific study to establish their existence, than has been spent on UFOs, which are not confined to a small area, but a world-wide phenomenon (excluding the Condon committee study). Monsters are clearly less tenuous and more scientifically respectable than UFOs!

Lionel Beer

Recommended titles for additional reading:-

LOCH NESS AND ITS MONSTER by J.A.Carruth MA 2/6d

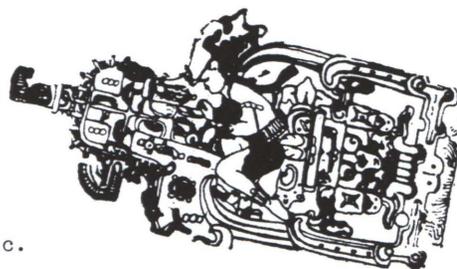
THE GREAT ORM OF LOCH NESS by F.W.Holliday 36/0d

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FEBRUARY 1971



BORN WITH A BULLET HOLE A 4½ pound boy was born a month prematurely at Winston, Salem, in North Carolina last July a day after his mother was shot in the stomach during an argument with a man. The mother was said to be in a satisfactory condition but the baby had a bullet hole in his left foot. It was reported on January 1st that a woman facing charges of theft gave birth to a baby in court at Damietta in Egypt. She immediately named the baby "Bara's" which is Arabic for "Not Guilty!" The judge wisely adjourned the proceedings.

END OF THE WORLD AGAIN Members of the 'True Light Church of Christ' in Carolina were apparently very surprised when the world didn't come to an end in 1970, and the prophecy of their late founder, Mr. Cunningham

Boyle, made in 1870, was not fulfilled. However this non-event was blamed on a misinterpretation of the prophecy, and some members are still waiting expectantly. But this leaves others with an age-old 'end of the world' problem. How do they explain to prospective employers the reason they gave up their last job?

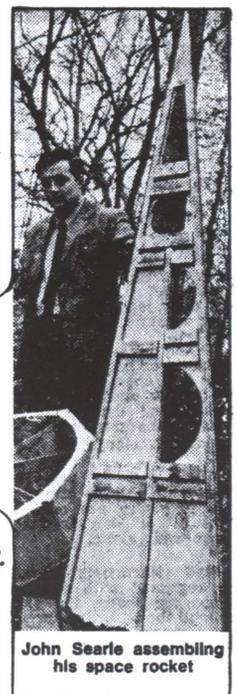
MYSTERY OF THE CUTTY SARK On 19th September, nightwatchman, Sidney Smith, was disturbed by strange noises on this land-locked, museum-piece sailing ship at Greenwich. He called the Police who searched the deck and holds, but found no sign of intruders or anything unusual. As soon as the Police had left the noises started again. Mr. Smith, 62, who was in the Merchant Navy for 23 years, said "I heard noises like two men trying to force open a hatch. There were tapping noises, as if someone was using a hammer, then a creaking. It was all very ghostly. The noise went on for some time so I dialled 999." "With an old ship like this you can expect all sorts of noises, but this was really out of the ordinary."

NIGHTRIDE On 27/28th June, the BBC celebrated the 1,000th edition of its 'Radio One' 'Nightride' programme with a live show on stage at the Paris Theatre in London's West End. While many of my UFO colleagues were participating in the 'National Sky-Watch' that night, I was living it up in Town. In order to give them moral support I persuaded the programme producer to give me a spot just after the 1.00 a.m. news. Of the 150 audience present only 2 or 3 other people were interviewed so I was very lucky. One of the many DJs. present interviewed me and I was able to publicise BUFORA, the sky-watch and mention its organiser, Edgar Hatvany, on the air while the watch was actually taking place. I learnt later that my surprise broadcast came over loud and clear at the number one watching post on Pewley Downs outside Guildford in Surrey.

PIGEONS AND THE PILL Wood pigeons in Kent were saved from the Pill last year when a National Agricultural Advisory Service pest control officer told farmers that oral contraceptives would be too expensive. But last June it was announced in Geneva, that the city authorities had voted about £20,000 for the supply of contraceptive treated grain for the city's 25,000 pigeons. The hormone treated grain was to be distributed by Park Keepers and it was not anticipated that it would be harmful to humans. The Vatican remains silent. But not so for humans. On 25th January, Pope Paul ordered his influential diplomatic corps to 'counter-attack' against officially sponsored birth control campaigns. Does this old man have a vendetta for the fairer sex, or is he piously leading his 'flock' into the tragic consequences of over-population already becoming evident in some countries, and which could eventually reach catastrophic global proportions?

SEARL'S SAUCER John Searl, 37, father of six, of Mortimer, Berkshire is still attracting the attention of curious reporters. The Sunday NEWS OF THE WORLD devoted 20 column inches to him on 17th January, and according to reporter Stuart White, Mr. Searl's most loyal supporter is his wife Doris. The main supplier of materials for "Starship Ezekial" is DAD'S (do-it-yourself) SHOP in Mortimer. The proprietor gives Mr. Searl a special discount as he buys largish quantities of ply and stripwood. Although Mr. Searl obviously believes in his spaceship, his aspirations would appear to be outlandish.

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS ACT At Tintagel in North Cornwall, a small amendment was made to a sign there last year. It now reads "Tintagel Castle - The Home of King Arthur (in legend)". The "in legend" was felt necessary to comply with the Act. Now ignoring the fact that there are over 4,000 possible spelling variations of his name, ought the Act to be applied to 'The Works of William Shakespeare' so that some of the other 'claimants' are given a fair mention? And going one step further, how would you apply the Trade Descriptions Act to the Bible, with its numerous authors, especially ONE, whose "WORD" it is said to be?



John Searl assembling his space rocket

Books by Scientists

- ANATOMY OF A PHENOMENON by Jacques Vallee. He thoroughly scrutinises all the aspects. £1.35
 CHALLENGE TO SCIENCE by Jacques & Janine Vallee. Evidence of global nature of UFOs. £1.35
 OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS by C. Maxwell Cade. Cosmic evolution, space, folklore & UFOs. £1.60
 PIECE FOR A JIG-SAW by Leonard G. Cramp. New evidence and UFO propulsion theories. £1.50
 SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS "The Condon Report" directed by Dr. Edward Condon at Colorado University. Ed: D.S.Gillmor. 990 pages + 90 pages of photos. £4.30
 UFOS? YES! by Dr. David Saunders & Roger Harkins. Where the Condon Report went wrong. *50p
 UNINVITED VISITORS by Ivan T. Sanderson. A biologist looks at UFOs. (Recommended). £1.60

General Paperbacks

- COMING OF THE SAUCERS by Kenneth Arnold and Ray Palmer. 1952. How it began. 40 photos. £1.43
 FLYING SAUCER READER Edited by Jay David. Good general coverage of most aspects. 43p
 FLYING SAUCER STORY by Brinsley Le Poer Trench. A popular introduction. No photos. 35p
 FLYING SAUCERS ARE HOSTILE by Brad Steiger & Joan Whritenour. Good material. Illus'd. 30p
 FLYING SAUCERS ARE WATCHING US by Otto Binder. Collection of strange fact & UFO data. 40p
 FLYING SAUCERS FROM OUTER SPACE by Major Donald E. Keyhoe. 1953. A UFO bestseller. 35p
 FLYING SAUCERS, HERE AND NOW by Frank Edwards. His final book. New material. Photos. 30p
 FLYING SAUCERS, HOAX OR REALITY? by Jerome Stanton. Good, non-sensational material. 30p
 FLYING SAUCERS ON THE ATTACK by Harold T. Wilkins. 1954, up-dated for 1967. (sli,mkd). 40p
 FLYING SAUCERS OVER THE WEST by A.W. Bearne. U.K. sightings: 1950-55. 24-page booklet. 18p
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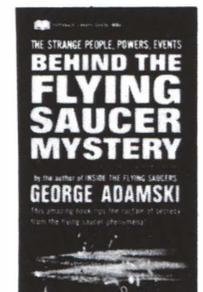
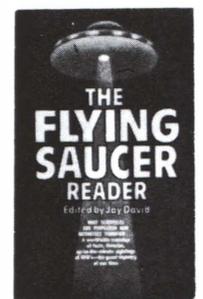
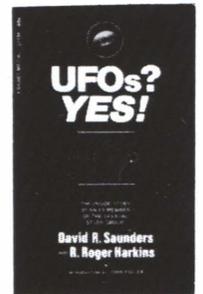
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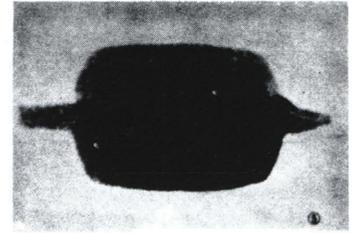
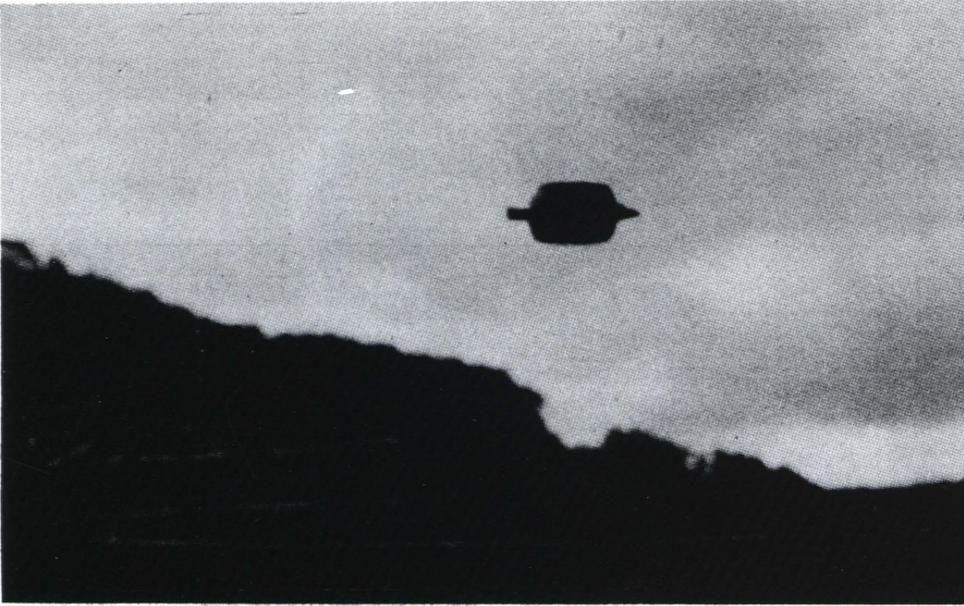
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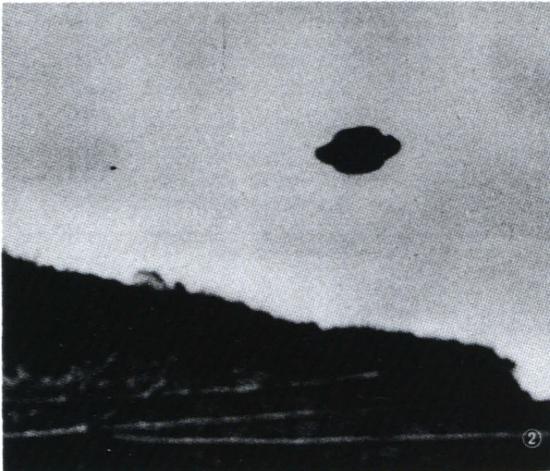
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ONE FOR THE POT



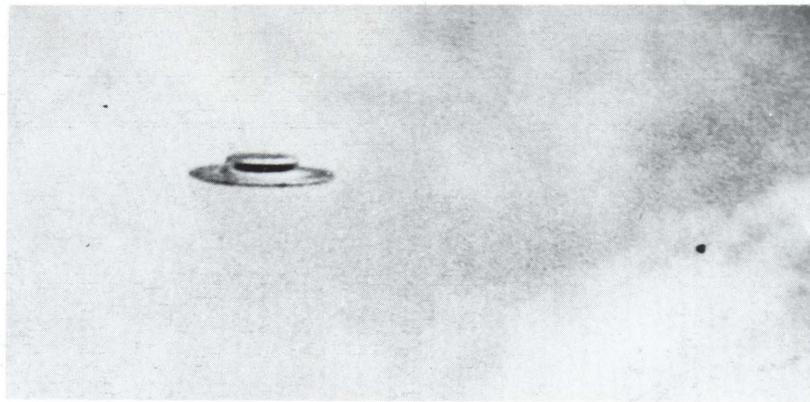
Bottom left:
Comparative
photo of a
model taken
by the Japan
UFO Research
Association,
using two
ash trays.

Shinsaku Sugawara, a 16-year-old schoolboy at Kurihara Agricultural High School, claimed that on 4th April 1970, a cloudy day, at about 1.15 pm. he took four photos from the yard of his home in Kurihara, northeastern Japan of a UFO. Curiously though, he waited until 29th June before the photos were developed at his school. He said he used a PETRI 7 camera at f8, with 1/250 exposure. The object was said to be a cement grey colour, flying slowly and silently some 300 feet above the ground about quarter of a mile away. He went on to say it disappeared behind a 1,200 foot hill 20 seconds later. A negative was apparently sent to the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory who didn't take the matter seriously, but none-the-less the story was widely publicised in Japan, e.g. THE JAPAN TIMES of 3 July 1970, and a popular weekly magazine called THE SHUKAN-SHINCHO.

However even CBA International of Yokohama, who have promoted some rather unlikely photos (calling elongated wave clouds, "mother ships") in the past were not taken in by this claim. After analysis they came to the conclusion that Sugawara had photographed a Japanese iron pot.

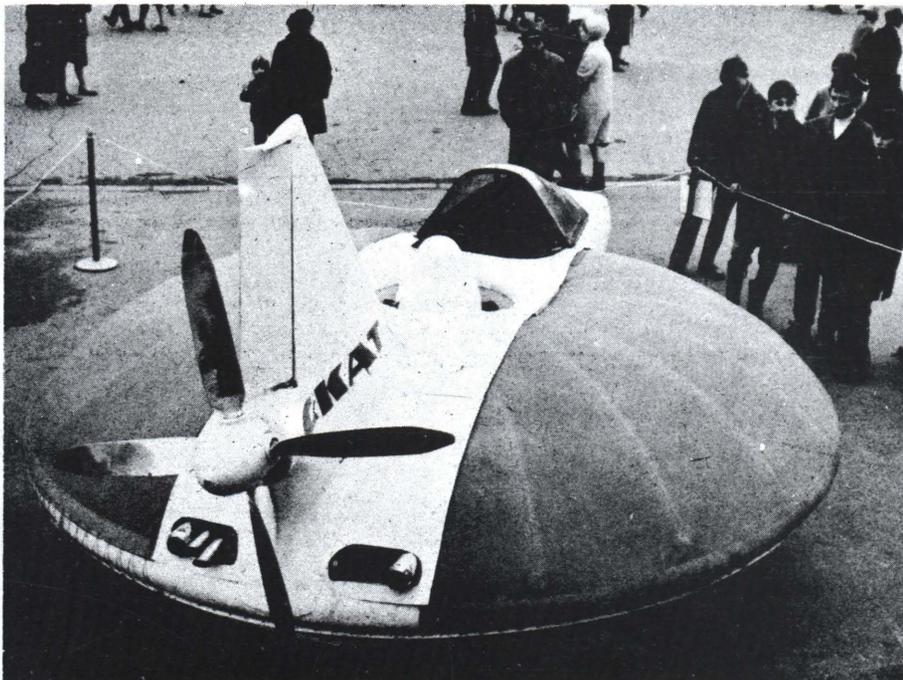
The Japan UFO Research Association of Kobe, who are less flamboyant in their approach to ufology made a careful study of the case, and also concluded the photos were a hoax. They gave several good reasons, and also remarked that the angle of the object to the observer was decidedly unnatural. Also the contrast of the object was too dark compared with the local background. JUFORA concluded that the object was a pair of ash trays joined face to face, and say the cigarette gutters are visible in the photos. In fact they were able to reproduce similar photos themselves using ash trays. Finally Sugawara was apparently unwilling to complete one of their sighting report forms.

Ed: Condensed from material kindly supplied by Yusuke Matsumura of CBA, and the Japan UFO Research Assoc'n.



Both the above were kindly sent by Guillermo Aldunati of AOA International (see page 21). He says that this UFO was seen by about 300 people in Mar del Plata, (a town on the coast of Argentina) before vanishing in front of them. However this is not entirely born out by a newspaper cutting from LA RAZON dated 17th April 1970:- "This saucer was photographed by Raul Galan (a professional on the local journal LA CAPITAL) who said, 'I was returning after writing up a football match, and decided to go for a run along the seaside. At the corner of Liberty Avenue, my engine began to stall as if a piece of dirt had clogged the carburettor and slowed me down. Raising my head I saw a flying object over the sea in a very clear sky. I took out my camera, an Asahi Pentax, with a 55 mm lens and a fast film and raised it to photograph the object, which disappeared at great speed over the horizon'. Galan said the event took place at 1.40pm on 13th April 1970. No other witnesses reported the sighting, says the report, but some anglers on the quay at La Perla affirmed, "We saw something which shone in the sky. It was as bright as the sun. We thought it was a gull, but its shining blinded us. The object disappeared so we didn't attach much importance to it." (Ed: If true one would have expected the story to attract considerably more publicity. Also the photo is very similar to one of four Rex Heflin photos taken on 2nd August 1965 in California, although this UFO has a broader 'brim'. We have not been able to check the above story.)

The above was taken by Bernardo Razquin in Mendoza, Argentina, in May 1969, while at his home in Guaymallen, Mendoza. Razquin was photographing the condensation trail left by an aircraft and did not see the UFO until it showed up on the film. Although the photo has been published in other UFO magazines, we feel fairly sure that it is caused by a fault on the film rather than an actual UFO. Photo credit: Guillermo Aldunati



Ufa

The Ufa 'flying Saucer' is a single-seater hovercraft constructed in the Russian town of Ufa (not UFO!). However it was designed by students who called it THE SKATE, and was exhibited at the Economic in Moscow, during 1970.

Credit: Gerald Bailey