



SPACE TRAVEL
VIRANUS
FLYING SAUCERS

EDITOR: E. BIDDLE.

Vol. 1 No. 4

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This and That.. .. .	62
Flying Saucers or .. Disc-Beings? by Rene Fouere	63
Letter to the Editor	69
What the Saucer World is Saying	71
Books	73
UFO's - A Simpler Nomenclature	77
Last Minute News	78

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THIS AND THAT by the Editor

My remarks this time are going to be brief, as there is more important material to fill the space.

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As Jimmy Guieu's book will, I understand, be published by Hutchinson in the spring, I have dropped the idea of printing an extract about the Siberian "meteor"; there is no point in publishing what will soon be available to all who are interested.

.....

The "American Weekly" of 24/10/54 contained a very interesting article by Prof. Hermann Oberth, well-known German rocket pioneer, in which this technician expressed his conviction that the F.S. were space-craft from another solar system. Such an article, by a writer of this calibre, based as it is on purely scientific reasoning and devoid of any mystical element, is of real value to enquirers who are indifferent to, or repelled by, much of the current Saucer literature of the more far-fetched kind.

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Markham House Press have a few copies of the complete works of Charles Fort (in one volume) at £2.11.6 post free. Anyone interested is advised to order early, as I understand that the number of copies available is even more restricted than the number of people prepared to buy the book at this price!

.....

PLEASE NOTE that any correspondence other than purely editorial matter should be sent to Markham House Press and NOT to me. I carry no stock whatever of the magazine. One other point, please: anyone writing to me and requiring a reply is requested to enclose a stamp, or an international reply coupon, (this does not, of course, apply to my regular correspondents!)

FLYING SAUCERS OR ... DISC-BEINGS?

by RENE FOUERE

(EDITOR'S NOTE) Paris-Montparnasse, Summer 1954 issue, contains an extremely interesting article by Rene Fouere, one of my French correspondents. M. Fouere, like all wise students of Saucers, approaches the subject with an open mind and would not suggest that his theory represents the last word or that it explains all the sightings. Nevertheless, it is extremely interesting and it seems, in some instances at least, to fit the facts.)

The article begins by speaking of the theory of Lieut. Plantier as expounded in No. 84, Sept. 1953, of the monthly review of the French Air Force ("Forces Aeriennes Francaises"). "For the first time, says M. Fouere, we find formulated the principle of a rational explanation of the behaviour of the F.S. .. and of their mode of functioning". M. Fouere then continues:

But if it is true that Lieut. Plantier's theory explains almost the whole of the F.S. phenomena, it leaves as obscure as ever an enigma of another order, which might be formulated thus:

If the pilots of these mysterious craft are not of terrestrial origin, how is it that they have never tried to establish relations with us? If they have been capable of constructing machines, the performances of which confound us, can we admit that they are so lacking in intellectual curiosity? These machines have no cause to envy our helicopters where manoeuvrability is concerned and landing should present no difficulty to them. And their skill in making lightning get-aways ought logically to make them immune to all peril or threats. Why, then, should these pilots not land on our soil?

It seems that the first appearances of F.S. date back about 100 years. These machines, then, have been flashing through our atmosphere for a century without ever seeking to land.

Certainly, the Saucer pilots might legitimately

have avoided landing on our planet until they had made long and careful observations. But will our future spaceships spend years circumnavigating the Moon or Mars before landing? Besides, beings utilising the forms of energy which seem to animate the Saucers ought, logically, to have overwhelming means of defence at their disposal.

One might suggest that they would find our atmosphere unbreathable or, for some reason which eludes us, our soil deadly. But would they not have found an effective means of counteracting obstacles of this nature? The thing seems difficult to understand.

THE WANDERERS OF SPACE

Thinking about all this, M. Fouere says he suddenly had a singular thought, which might be expressed thus:

Because we are the inhabitants of a planet and know how to construct flying machines which will, within a few years or decades, attain speeds comparable to those attributed by observers to the F.S., we feel that the latter ought to be artificial instruments created by technicians born on another planet, whose science is in advance of ours. But in looking at things from this angle, we are only seeing them in the light of our own experience and of our habitual ideas. And, in the eyes of people in the Middle Ages, so interested in angels and demons, the Saucers, by virtue of an illusion distorting to a different pattern, would have taken the form of divine or diabolical apparitions and a religious significance would have been attached to them.

But if we could cease to project on to them our personal illusions, the conceptions common to our age, how would the F.S appear to us then? What are they, in fact?

What is there to prove that they have been constructed on a near or distant planet? which would serve as their 'home-port'? That they are not of this world does not prove that they necessarily belong to a similar world.

The beings which inhabit them might be 'based' on no planet and might constitute in some way the "Wanderers

of Space". The apparent void of interplanetary or interstellar space might be their natural biological environment, to which they would be congenitally adapted. They would constitute the fauna of what one might call the interstellar ocean.

That is not all. Because of our conceptions as technicians, we seek to see in the F.S. discs of industrial manufacture, piloted by a crew. But what is there to prove that the F.S. are really piloted machines and not simply living creatures, endowed (like so many representatives of our terrestrial fauna) with a caparace, "disc-beings"?

Henceforth - and this is a singular consequence of this unusual point of view - we should have no grounds for asserting that these disc-beings need surpass us in intelligence. They would simply be adapted, biologically, to an environment which is not ours.

In the first instance, human technique found itself surpassed in all domains by living beings appearing to possess no intelligence comparable to ours and which, in any case, have made no subsequent progress.

The hare and the kangaroo could easily outpace the first trains, but these animals would not have known how to make a locomotive. The atomic submarine 'Nautilus' will no doubt be the first human creation of this kind to beat the frolicsome porpoises, which, if they make magnificent use of their fins, have never studied hydrodynamics. The piles which Galvani assembled had already existed for ages, in a form hardly different, in the electric eel and the numb fish, fish to which it is difficult to attribute an intellectual understanding of the singular means of defence at their disposal!

Consequently, the fact that the technical performances of man may at the moment be surpassed in some particular domain does not prove with any certainty that this superiority is the work of a being surpassing us in science and intelligence.

DISC-BEINGS?

But no animal species has any intellectual curiosity,

it has only biological curiosity. If, then, the Saucers are "Disc-beings" and represent an animal species, this species, living in an environment so different from ours, may be devoid of all curiosity regarding us, and may remain, on the whole, indifferent to our activities, except perhaps to those, historically quite recent, which find expression in the creation of aerial machines, machines which the representatives of the species are liable to meet and in which they might be interested in the way birds are.

If, in addition, it so happens that our soil contains nothing suitable for the feeding of these beings or for their needs in the way of intake of energy, there is no reason to expect them to seek contact with it. Furthermore, they may be totally unadapted to movement on uneven ground and might find themselves, if they landed, in much the same plight as a fish out of water.

Living beings adapted to an environment generally enjoy full mastery of it. Now by the sureness, the flexibility and the almost fantastic nature of their evolutions, by their faculty for completely immobilising themselves, the F.S. outstandingly manifest that natural, that 'animal', mastery of the environment in which they exist.

Their reaction of taking to flight, their flying in groups, are tendencies akin to what is often observed in our terrestrial fauna. In certain circumstances (cf. incident 5 reported in "Life", International Edition, May 5, 1952) one has almost the feeling that the "Saucers" are "playing" with our aircraft and this is even more akin to the activities at play of animals familiar to us.

It seems that within the limits of present observations (no witness having been able to distinguish on the body of a F.S. the equivalent of our bolts and screws), the F.S. have no characteristics which cannot, by suitable interpretation, be brought within the extraordinarily vast circle of the possibilities of animal behaviour.

If F.S. are living entities, this makes it more understandable that there should be, as many observers

affirm, Saucers of very small dimensions (in the region of 50 cm), Nature having always succeeded better than we have in compressing a maximum of possibilities or functions into a minimum of space.

As it took shape in our mind, this hypothesis carried us away by its grandiose and, in a way, poetic, character. But it very soon appeared to us as of a strangeness bordering on the delirious.

Beyond a doubt, it enabled us, better than any other theory, to understand that the F.S. could have been able for so long to flit across our skies without ever having any urge to land; at the same time, it rendered plausible the existence of old observations of these "machines", which changed into a species of beings of which the appearances might well date back to time immemorial. It made it equally possible to understand that, while they might be far ahead of us in certain directions, the Disc-Beings' technique might in other directions be mediocre, if not non-existent, compared with our own; whereas all the authors writing of F.S. assume that the pilots of such extraordinary machines must necessarily utilise radio and television and have at their disposal apparatus for teleguidance, etc.

But from all other angles, our hypothesis seemed absolutely improbable.

On reflection, however, it seemed to us that there was something singularly logical in it and that it only extended, in a natural enough way, familiar fields of knowledge.

It is indeed striking how each great domain of Nature has its own appropriate fauna. So far we have found no environment where animal or vegetable life was absent. And each environment has its own specific types. So far as we have been able to discover, life has always shown itself capable of adaptation to the most varied and surprising conditions. Its obstinacy in penetrating everywhere and in utilising the most varied forms of energy and the most unpromising materials is stupefying (witness those thiobacteria which feed in a strictly mineral environment, consuming

sulphur and excreting sulphuric acid).

THE INTERSTELLAR VOID

But we shall be told that interstellar space is not an environment but just a void! Perhaps; but in addition to the fact that this void is crossed by various radiations and swept by particles of high energy content, the notion of void is relative, since our best industrial "vacuum" still leaves millions of molecules to the cubic centimetre! On the other hand, astronomers have returned lately to their initial conception of the interstellar void. It now appears that there is in this void an unevenly distributed quantity of matter comparable to what is found in those points of concentration we call the stars.

And the rarity of interstellar matter is itself a notion relative to human experience. Extreme in our view (one atom, on the average, per cubic cm.), it might seem less so to F.S., which, reputed to travel at speeds approaching that of light, can traverse enormous stretches in a relatively brief period of time.

One might even be tempted to imagine that these saucers might increase considerably in size through the matter collected in their travels, by means of appropriate organs for seizing upon it which might function over an area well beyond the apparent contour of the saucer. They would resemble whales, immense animals feeding on tiny particles obtained through the incessant filtering of sea water. Interstellar matter, particularly when concentrated in "clouds", would thus become for the F.S. a kind of space plankton.

Or again, the F.S. might steal their food from the atmospheres of planets or stars, by a process analagous to that invoked by Lieut. Plantier to explain the formation of "gossamer threads" (fils de la Vierge) and the "white cotton fluff" noticed at Oloron and Gaillac by observers.

It would not even be forbidden to think that the "disc-beings" might be formed on some planetary "beach", to set forth afterwards into the interstellar "ocean",

where they would pass the remainder of their existence.

We are carefully avoiding a definite or final conclusion. We restrict ourselves, by reason of its very strangeness, to offering this hypothesis, at once extravagant and natural, without thrusting it on anyone. It is equally dangerous to admit everything without examination or to impose limits to what is possible in the universe. Each reader will judge as he thinks best.

Once the existence of F.S. is admitted as a fact, our hypothesis is one of the most reassuring that can be formulated, because it does not give any reason to fear intervention by the pilots of these machines in our pitiful human affairs nor any apocalyptic "disembarkation" similar to that imagined by Wells in "The War of the Worlds".

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr. Biddle,

Although I believe 'Uranus' to be an excellent publication, I do not like your present policy of castigating George Adamski. I have, with uneasiness, watched the tendency grow with each edition of 'Uranus'. I wonder why the gradual increase of doubt? Adamski's photographs, as you admit, are now, in view of independent corroborations, very likely to be genuine - in fact, extremely likely to be so, in view of the results of the Biometric Analysis of them made by Dr. Bentham (not mentioned, unfortunately, by your reviewer in his notice of the Archers Court booklet).

The actual Adamski-"Venusian" meeting, which apparently strains your credulity, was confirmed by six witnesses (I have read "The Saucers Speak", by the way). Your complaint that the "Venusian" refused to be photographed is rather naive. It would have been ridiculously easy to garb someone in Fancy Dress and to present the photograph as one of a genuine Venusian (Mk.I). Do you really think Mr. Allingham's recent book gains by a photograph of what may be the back view of a Martian?

With regard to your derisive quote from the September "Saucerian" regarding Adamski's apparent trip in a Saucer, I refer you to your own words on p.57 of 'Uranus' No. 3, commencing "Unless there is indication of an obvious hoax or motive for deception (such as notoriety or cash), mental instability or blatant self-deception, I would suggest that even if we reject a case as unproven, we should, if none of the above conditions appear to apply, avoid hurling accusations of liar or fool at the luckless individual who tells the story." I would suggest that such an attitude is far more likely to be rewarding than any "a priori" scepticism. Indeed, as your usual attitude is one of commendable tolerance, it is the more unfortunate that it should have deserted you in the face of what still remains the best authenticated and documented single "saucer sighting" to date.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID RUDMAN.

Bristol, 22/11/54.

.....

(I very willingly publish Mr. Rudman's interesting letter. I admit there is something in what he says about photos of space-visitors and I certainly do NOT consider the Allingham book gains by the very unconvincing photo of the "Martian". But as regards the "Saucerian" quote re Adamski's alleged trip to Venus, I still think my comment, though admittedly sarcastic, was legitimate. Is it unreasonable to expect solid evidence in support of such a fantastic claim? I shall have more to say about Adamski later; at the moment, the time is not ripe. Incidentally, if we admit that beings similar to ourselves are native to Venus and Mars, then - make no mistake - the views of scientists as to the physical conditions on these two planets are utterly and completely wrong. I would hesitate before taking such a standpoint, though far from regarding scientists as infallible. I have often thought that quite a number of their theories are going to look rather silly if we ever do succeed in reaching other planets. But so, too, I fancy, will some of the ideas promulgated by Adamski & Co., "Venus Speaks", etc. We shall know for sure when we get there and not before.)

WHAT THE SAUCER WORLD IS SAYING

NEXUS. - Nov. and Dec., 1954. - Published by James W. Moseley, Box 163, Fort Lee, New Jersey, U.S.A. \$3.00 a year.

It was with much interest that I read these two very interesting magazines, since NEXUS contains material which I think of real value. In the November issue, I would say the two outstanding articles are "Analysis of the Lubbock Incident" by James W. Moseley (conclusion: observations genuine but photos by Carl Hart Jr. clever fakes) and "Flying Saucers; Fact & Faction" by John P. Bessor (inter alia, somewhat caustic remarks on "the mystic-eyed boys who long to think that the atomic explosions introduced the saucers, peopled by sagacious, benevolent "older brethren" and "guardians"). In the December issue "The Green Fireballs of the South-West" by Dr. D. gives serious reasons for thinking these weird objects were artificial meteors. In "Invasion from Space", Richard Cohen expresses the view that the F.S. are preparing us for a friendly invasion by the forces of the Space Confederacy and hopes it will happen "before some maniac in Washington or Moscow pushes the button which will mean the total destruction of life on earth by means of nuclear bombs!" (A hope we can cordially echo!)

Mr. Moseley has kindly given me permission to reprint from NEXUS and as soon as space permits, I shall take advantage of this offer. It is very difficult to condense some articles without depriving them of much of their value, so it will be a case of "all or nothing."

FATE MAGAZINE, No. 3, January 1955.

This issue contains a reprint of Lord Dowding's "Sunday Dispatch" article and the Editorial also deals mainly with F.S. In addition, the front cover has a picture relating to the Goose Bay sighting.

C.R.I.F.O. NEWSLETTER, Vol. 1, No. 6, 3/9/54. Published by the Civilian Research, Interplanetary Flying Objects

(Leonard H. Stringfield, 7017, Britton Ave., Cincinnati 27, Ohio, U.S.A.). Monthly, \$2.00 a year.

This very well produced Newsletter contains much of interest. A letter to the Editor from Major D.E. Keyhoe under the title "Threat of Court Martial keeps Military Pilots silent on Saucers", a note about the silencing of Frank Edwards, radio commentator champion of the reality of saucers, and lengthy "Open Letter" from a nuclear scientist regarding the famous Tremonton film (see Keyhoe's "F.S. from Outer Space") are among the contents. The writer of the Letter states he believes the Saucers to be secret American devices.

FLYING SAUCER NEWS, No. 7, Winter 1954/55. Journal of the B.F.S.B. and F.S. Club, 71, Chedworth Road, Horfield, Bristol 7, England.

Richard Hughes' Editorial "How to talk to a Martian" has some sound good sense in it. Gavin Gibbons' full report of his investigations into the Ranton (Staffs.) incident of 21/10/54, illustrated by sketches and diagrams, is very interesting. A short note states that the Australian F.S. Bureau reports that it should be able to produce irrefutable evidence of faking on the part of the author of a F.S. best-seller. A page devoted to "Desmond Leslie's Homecoming Gathering" (20/11/54) makes interesting reading.

OURANOS (No. 12), published by the Commission Internationale d'Enquete "Ouranos", 27 rue Etienne Dôlet, Bondy (Seine) France.

We welcome the reappearance of "Ouranos" and "Ouranos-Actualite" (now combined in one large format printed journal), edited by Marc Thirouin. The contents are both interesting and free from any trace of sensationalism. The issue concludes with an appeal to anyone in France seeing a Saucer landing to keep calm, avoid any hostile gesture and send a report to C.I.E.O. The suggestion, however, that there does not appear to be any evidence of actual hostility on the part of any saucers seems a little dubious.

BOOKS

Reviewers are completely at liberty to say exactly what they think about the books they are dealing with and the responsibility for the opinions expressed is entirely theirs. Such views must not be assumed to be those of the editor; sometimes they are, sometimes they are not.

- E.B.

FLYING SAUCER FROM MARS: the Facts presented by Cedric Allingham. 1954. Frederick Muller Ltd. 11/- post free.

This most interesting volume from the pen of a skilled Amateur Astronomer and Bird-watcher, is worthy of considered attention by all who are in any way interested in F.S. Mr. Allingham has obviously tried (and succeeded) to produce something rather different from the usual books containing long lists of sightings, with speculation and theorising from the authors.

Indeed, very few sightings are mentioned, as the book initially consists of a review of modern happenings from the point of view of an intelligent but somewhat sceptical man in the street. There are chapters of criticism and discussion of various books and statements, all leading up to Mr. Allingham's eventual total belief in F.S., although he had never seen one.

The final, and to my mind most interesting, chapters give a full account of a Saucer which was seen to land near Lossiemouth in Scotland by the author. He gives a clear, concise statement of the facts as he saw them, including a laboured interview with an occupant of the saucer, made difficult by lack of a common language, and by the fact that Mr. Allingham could not establish telepathic communication, as Adamski claims to have done.

The book is illustrated with several of the author's photographs and seems to be entirely sincere, without sensationalism.

- P.W.P.

MAN IN THE UNIVERSE by C.E. Last. T. Werner Laurie Ltd. With foreword by W.J. Brown. Post free 11/- or \$1.65.

Here is a truly remarkable book - a book that may well make history. It will fascinate and grip the attention of the man in the street, and probably that of his wife. It will do no less for the astronomer, physicist, geneticist, philosopher, theologian and the simple student of life and nature. It is written for all of these, and provides in the clearest way a scientific basis for some astounding and reassuring answers to questions which have long puzzled and troubled us in this materialist age.

This is not just another philosophical work. In this deeply interesting and most readable book lies a concept of quite obvious importance to every thinking man and woman, layman and expert alike. Here is factual material, lightly yet closely argued in a style which is both fascinating and compelling in its simplicity and penetration, that opens up - in alignment with the latest scientific discoveries - a new conception of the Universe, its origin, its working, and all that therein is; a conception which, moreover, appears to be no flimsily founded theory but one which fits the observed facts altogether more closely than is possible with the materialist 'explanations' of life and the Cosmos, so beloved of science today.

The author is not the first, of course, to rebel against the science of his time. Generally speaking, such attempts are either conducted in works only intelligible to the academic mind or are dustily philosophical, while few of the rebels have produced anything concrete or mathematically workable with which to replace the concepts that they criticise. It is therefore something of an event when a scientist challenges science publicly with her own weapons, her theories, her fundamental laws and even at times her basis of argument - and lays them in the dust in a manner which can be enjoyed and followed by everyone.

Too long has a defenceless public been instructed by, and forced to listen to, the dictums of so-called authority: dictums framed by men whose knowledge

restricts them to a physical-mechanical universe comprising matter and energy alone, wherein mind has no place and is a non-reality; wherein the life force itself is a chemical process soon to be understood, and so on, ad nauseam. Now the tables are turned, the reasons for the restriction in knowledge are laid bare and a new weapon appears to have been forged with which to increase it, to push ahead with specific research and new thought in many directions. In particular, references are made to the series of broadcast talks given by Fred Hoyle on "The New Cosmology", as published in "The Listener" and later in his book, "The Nature of the Universe". This comes in for some hefty knocks and the objections raised are formidable indeed.

"Man in the Universe" presents material which tears at the roots of the gravitational theory itself. It destroys most of the edifice which has been built around the theory and remorselessly reveals the paradoxes and weaknesses which attend this basic concept, highlighting the unjustified assumptions which science has employed in an effort to 'explain' anomalies and thus bolster its theory up. Seeing gravitational attraction as an empty hypothesis, the author presents with powerful reasoning the case for a vortical Universe: one in which a galaxy, a solar system, a planet and its satellites, and even the structure of an atom are each only fully explainable in terms of the forces present in a vortex, or series of vortices.

Always scientific in his approach yet never abstruse or dull, he proceeds to show that the vortices employed by Nature in her rotary systems are only derivable from an intangible ether, and that matter is the objective phenomena arising from etheric stresses. From this it is but the shortest of steps to that most practical of conclusions: a Universe not of chaos, chance and unexplained beginnings - but one which emerges, engineered, directed and controlled by a force that is best conceived in terms of Universal Mind. The argument loses little of its strength when clearly considering such profound matters, and the final chapter on "Mind and its Destiny" is alone worth the price of the book. The

question of life on other worlds is well covered and there is illuminating material on "Genetics and the Metaphysics of Reproduction", all of which is relevant and absorbing.

The author has thus endeavoured to build a conception of the Universe as a non-mechanical reality, and to establish it on a scientific basis. While your reviewer is not in agreement with every statement expressed, the case appears to be in general a most cogent one. The book deserves the widest possible public and it is to be hoped that our scientific friends will give its conclusions the deepest consideration. Do not miss it!

C.A. Heathcote.

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SPACE, GRAVITY AND THE FLYING SAUCER. Leonard G. Cramp. 1954. T. Werner Lawrie Ltd. Post free 11/-.

This is too interesting a book to be glanced at lightly and unfortunately the review of it by a doctor friend has not reached me in time for inclusion in this issue. It will, however, be included in our No. 5. My apologies to all interested.

- E.B.

THE AUTHENTIC BOOK OF SPACE. London 1955. Post Free 5/6d or 90 Cents.

This book with its stiff cardboard cover, its attractive get up is a first rate introduction to the problems of space travel for the younger generation. The diagrams, charts and photographs are good, and the writers range from Forrest Ackerman to William Temple.

- E.S.

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UFO'S - A SUGGESTION FOR SIMPLER NOMENCLATURE

by GAVIN GIBBONS

Although unidentified flying objects have been observed in increasing numbers for nearly eight years, there has been, so far, no attempt to find names for the four major types into which these craft fall. Unsatisfactory and often cumbersome expressions such as "the disc," "the cigar-shaped object," "the eerie moving light," "the fu fighter," are used, and a description of a multiple sighting stresses their clumsiness.

With one exception no suitable names have been found. The general expression "flying saucer" is highly undesirable as it leads at once to the feeble and sickeningly stale jokes from the scoffers about flying cups and the old woman in a temper. The abandonment of the use of this expression is strongly to be recommended.

The one suitable name occurs in Leslie and Adamski's book "Flying Saucers have Landed" - vimana. This is a Sanskrit name. Leslie suggests that there may have been a highly-developed civilization on Atlantis which blew itself and Atlantis up with some powerful explosive, the survivors travelling to Venus on space craft, which were then known. These people would probably have spoken a language akin to Sanskrit.

It would therefore be appropriate to give space-craft Sanskrit-sounding names and the author of this article suggests the following names for the four main types:-

VIMANA Restricted to small manned space craft such as those seen by Adamski, at Coniston, and, recently, at Ranton, near Stafford.

- VUNU Cigar-shaped space craft of whatever size and with whatever size and number of appendages.
- VILYA Vast metallic discs such as that chased by Mantell in 1948.
- VIDYA Lights of whatever size, colour, or shape. Non-metallic, probably liquid or vaporous. These seem to be the commonest type of UFO.

A friend of the author who speaks Sanskrit has confirmed that the three new names could be, though are not actual, Sanskrit words.

Let it be hoped that these, or similar, names are adopted for the different types of UFO, and that we shall have no more clumsy expressions and no more stale jokes about having just dodged a flying saucer in the kitchen.

.....

(We publish the above article because we feel that it will interest many readers. The idea of a standard nomenclature for the various types of "Unidentified Flying Objects" has much to be said for it but we cannot help feeling that the chances of the terms proposed being generally accepted (at any rate outside occult circles) are remote. - Editor).

LAST MINUTE NEWS

C.R.I.F.O. NEWSLETTER dated 3/12/54 contains an extremely interesting article about Mars, under the heading "20,000 Photographs show 'Something alive' on Mars". It is based on a statement made by Dr. E.C. Slipher, a professional astronomer and head of the scientific team, the Mars Committee, sponsored by Lowell Observatory of Flagstaff, Arizona, and the National Geographic Society. After 6 months work in

South Africa, with Mars directly overhead, the Committee returned, armed with 20,000 photographs. These photos, says Dr. Slipher, have firmed his conviction - there is something alive on Mars!

The article goes on to review the history of the claim that there is life on Mars - for and against, Schiaparelli and the 'canali', Lowell and his theory of an arid planet whose inhabitants carefully conserve their diminishing water supply and lead it where it is required for irrigation as the polar snow caps melt, the evidence for vegetation, etc.

The writer then suggests there may be a link between Saucer evidence and Martian photos and adds: "It is this writer's belief that our Air Force in withholding all its Saucer evidence (behind a jargon of excuses) was at the same time waiting for the confirmation of Martian life. Now, backed by photo evidence ... they have proof positive - their logical and technological tie-in with the UFO. With these facts they will soon tell the world the true dramatic story of the saucer, of Mars and the high probability of universal life ... They may explain the blue Martian clouds, the vaporous atmosphere and why it sustains life; they may explain the mysterious atomic-like explosion discovered by the Japanese astronomer, Tsuneo Saheki; ... they may explain to us the Martian moons, Deimos and Phobos, and that one or both are actually artificial satellites of that planet ... and then they may just tell us what the eyes of the 200-inch telescope at Mt. Palomar have witnessed moving in space between Mars, the Moon and Earth...."

(The foregoing extracts are published through the courtesy of Mr. Leonard H. Stringfield, Director of "Civilian Research, Interplanetary Flying Objects" (C.R.I.F.O.), 7017, Britton Avenue, Cincinnati 27, Ohio, U.S.A.)

The reference to THE KINGDOM VOICE in our last issue evidently interested a number of readers. Mr. Reginald A. Bradbury tells me that he will be speaking at Room 19, Livingstone Hall, Westminster, on Thursday, 10th February, at 7.30 p.m., his subject being "The Coming Angelic Ministry (giving some evidences of Past and Predictive visitations of these outer Space Beings)". If you are interested, you can attend this lecture or contact Mr. Bradbury, whose address is "The Kingdom Cottage", Grouselands, Colgate, Nr. Horsham, Sussex. (To avoid any misunderstanding, I should perhaps make it clear that there is no connection between these meetings and URANUS. Much as I respect Mr. Bradbury's views, I personally do not share them.)

M. Jimmy GUIEU's latest science-fiction story (L'Homme de l'Espace) has been awarded the "Grand Prix du Science-fiction 1954". We offer our heartiest congratulations to our friend at having achieved this honour with his tenth romance. Having read them all, I would say personally that the present volume is the best of the lot - better even than my previous favourite "La Dimension X". Daring and imaginative though his latest book is, M. Guieu leaves us with the feeling that it all might very well happen any moment. The theme is that there are two races in the Saucers, of which one (the Polarians) is akin to us and out to help and the other (the Denebians) exactly the opposite. The two races have been engaged for a long time in a conflict spread over many solar systems but it is only recently that the Denebians, attracted by our atomic explosions, have come near our solar system, though the Polarians have long had bases on the Moon and Mars. M. Guieu's heroes (for the most part old friends we have met in other books) go through a series of hair-raising adventures which end with the defeat (at any rate for the moment) of the Denebians and the union in face of the common peril of West and East on the earth.

Readers able to read French are recommended to obtain some of M. Guieu's books, which can be supplied (to order) by Markham House Press.