

SATELLITES AND

# VIPRAVUS

SPACE TRAVEL

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## UNSOLVED PROBLEMS

The fact that our Earth is being observed either by beings or creatures or by their "viewing aids" of their design and manufacture is proof for the existence of a more highly advanced form of life than we have on our planet. It is also proof that these beings have overcome the many known and unknown hazards which confront our scientist "astronauts."

More and more concentrated efforts are being made here to master the known problems related with space travel and far more progress is being made than the public is led to believe. Most of this research is strictly secret and unless a person is qualified in some way and actively engaged on research, useful information on the many problems is not easy to get hold of. A most difficult problem to investigate is Cosmic Radiation; difficult because research has to be carried out at great heights above the Earth. However, recent evaluations have resulted in the menace of Cosmic Radiation being "played down" by some concerned in this study.

L.R. Shepherd, writing in "Space Research and Exploration", (Eyre & Spottiswoode) pf 26/6 or \$4.00, says, "The significance of Cosmic Radiations in flight outside our atmosphere depends upon the biological action of these rays, which can seriously damage living tissues. It is not yet certain if these effects will be sufficiently intense to provide a major hazard to the crews of space vehicles, because the precise biological effects are difficult to assess at present, and our knowledge of the intensity of the rays at great distances from the Earth is slight. However some provisional estimates can be made, and it appears from these that outside our atmosphere in the vicinity of the Earth, the Cosmic Rays constitute a marginal hazard which may have to be taken into account when men fly regularly in space."

The origin of Cosmic Rays is obscure, though their nature is commonly accepted as highly energised, electrically charged high speed particles. Most of these particles appear to be positively charged, probably the nuclei of the hydrogen atom. (Protons). The action these particles, called "primaries" have on the atomic structure of our atmosphere is very complex. Entering

the fringes of the atmosphere at speeds not much less than that of light, they collide with or pass close enough to other atoms, in the former case the atom becomes "ionized", that is its electrons are thrown away from the nucleus, in the latter case the orbit of the atom's electrons is disturbed and the atom is said to become "excited".

Cosmic Ray primaries lose their energy shortly after entering the atmosphere and cannot reach the surface of the Earth, however they produce "secondaries", the results of collision. A collision between a Cosmic Ray Primary and the nucleus of another atom has spectacular results, "knock on particles" are produced which continue to move at high speed, leaving another trail of ionized or excited atoms.

Our would be astronauts are concerned about the biological effects these Cosmic Ray primaries, secondaries and knock on particles can have for ionization can occur in living tissue, individual cells of which the tissue is composed can be destroyed or damaged by these particles.

Only recently has any information on this problem become generally available to the public, the recent lectures at Manchester University included a most interesting and instructive lecture on the effects of Cosmic Rays on living tissue. The chapter devoted to the problem in "Space Research & Exploration" goes into some detail. "Reasonable assumption about the biological effectiveness of the various primary and secondary particles lead us to the conclusion that the exposure hazard above the atmosphere lies at the threshold of tolerance. At considerable distances from the surface, in regions where the Earth's magnetic field ceases to be important, the radiation level increases significantly and the biological effect can be expected to increase correspondingly, perhaps to 2 or 3 times tolerance level. Exposures of a few days or even weeks to levels well above tolerance may have no serious consequences but more prolonged exposures may not be safe.

Assuming that the radiation hazard proves to be serious, it is natural to ask if any steps could be

taken to shield crews from danger. It is easily shown that materials of low atomic weight are likely to be most effective in stopping Cosmic Ray particles. About one foot of water would be sufficient to stop most of the heavier primaries, but this would not reduce the rate of production of evaporation particles - most of which would be produced by the very penetrating primary protons and alpha particles. Much greater thicknesses of material would be necessary to reduce the effect of evaporation particles by a significant amount. The value of shields of moderate thickness must depend very much upon the relative importance of primaries and evaporation particles, and until one has a more certain knowledge of this it is impossible to assess the shielding problem."

The space visitors have either found the Cosmic Radiation hazard safe to negotiate without means of protection or if it has been necessary to overcome the problem, they have succeeded in doing this. It appears from our present knowledge that if their journeys involve long periods of travel through space some form of protection is necessary. Further research into this complex problem is urgent for Cosmic Radiation not only constitutes a hazard to space flight, the radiation hazard is with us now and if something isn't done about it, the radiation hazard here on the surface of our Earth may be greater than future space travellers will have to face.

AN ANALYSIS OF A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN OVER ICELAND

By Lonzo Dove

Here is my analysis of the much mentioned photographs of the Sun eclipse in Iceland of June 30th, 1954 said to show Flying Saucers. I drew the diagram from a photograph supplied by Skuli Skulason of Reykjavik, Iceland, taken with a "strong lens", meaning one having lots of reflecting surfaces.

This is not a FS but a typical lens reflection of a bright point of light in dark surroundings. The



the primary image. A simple camera lens with just two close surfaces, small relative to the film would not produce this elaborate pattern. Excessive exposure solarized the crescent remnant of the Sun making it black instead of white and allowed the reflections to build up to normal picture density.

The points against this being a real object are simple: A straight line will go through the centre of all the circles and condensations, dividing the picture into perfectly symmetrical parts right and left. The overlapping circles form a mathematical ratio of vertical and horizontal lines identical for all: The lines marked A are the same length, likewise the longer lines marked B, and the ratio of A to B is the same as for B to C and D to E, approx' 46 - 150. These figures depend on the off-axis angle and the diam' differences of the reflections.

A real object simply would not orient itself in this precise geometry in relation to a light and a camera. Besides, a bright prominent thing like this in the sky would be visible to the eye, but nobody confirms it that I know of.

The same lens with equivalent exposure and same tilt would produce the same reflection pattern from a distant lamp bulb at night. Any different angle or lens would give a different pattern on the film. Thus it would be silly to clamour for a laboratory "duplication" of this photo' to prove its optical nature.

AN ANALYSIS OF PUBLISHED REPORTS ON  
CONTACTS WITH EXTRA-TERRESTRIALS

(Part II)

By Isabel Davies

The picture of the Universe painted by contact claimants after having met their extra-terrestrial friends is one of uniformity and this is all wrong says Isabel Davies. She points out, "In the infinite worlds of space, habitable planets should be of many kinds, differing in hundreds of ways that would profoundly affect the appearance of any intelligent life that might

develop on them." Miss Davies carries on to mention the widely different conditions on planets of our Solar System and she reasons that systems beyond our own may have planets with surface and climatic conditions we can only guess at. "According to the contact stories, long eons of environmental differences have had absolutely no effect on the forms of life in space."

Readers are reminded that even on the Earth there exists many varying life forms and patterns despite almost uniform surface conditions, the authoress requires to know WHY infinite space should be so monotonous and our tiny planet dominated by diversity of the life forms. The answer, "We are all of the same stock" is no answer at all - the same species of animal living in two different environments would very soon reflect the differences but according to the contact claimants, millions of years of different conditions have had no such effect. "We have the spectacle therefore of the Earth dominated by diversity while beyond the Earth is uniformity, WHY?"

The believers of course discount the "Little Men" stories, they don't fit into their contact pattern at all, but, says Isabel Davies, "...their (little men) behaviour is quite incomprehensible and they never communicate at all. They utter no lofty messages, no explanation of ancient riddles, no admonitions, warnings, reassurances, prophecies or esoteric doctrine". Witnesses to little men incidents react differently to other types of contact also, Miss Davies points out that the meetings are unexpected and the witnesses are usually terrified, the last thing they want is a repetition, "...they write no books, give no lectures, attract no defenders or disciples and found no cults."

Still comparing the two types of contacts Isabel Davies the author points out the sceptical attitude of the public to both types of "contact", also that those who encounter "little men" retreat into silence in the face of ridicule while the communication contactees are so noble, so talkative and so persistent that eventually they grow a private public all their own in whose breathless belief they can bask and ignore the scoffing of the unbelievers.

"Since these resemblances however improbable, are indispensable to the contact reports, they must be saved. But even the contactees realize that they have to explain somehow these biological coincidences. They do - they produce one of their dogmatic revisions of science. Environmental differences do not exist, all the planets have the same atmosphere or nearly so." Isabel Davies points out that only Daniel Fry's A-Lan has not yet conformed to the standard, he has still four more years to go before he can live in the Earth's atmosphere.

Dealing with references to "science and technology" in the contact stories Miss Davies strikes her most sceptical note, commenting briefly on some blunders in the contact narratives, she reminds readers not to blame the authors, it is the spacemen who make the mistakes.

The usual excuse offered by the spacemen is that their science would be quite incomprehensible to us. "The trouble with this particular excuse is that we manage to do better than this on the Earth. A brilliant teacher can take a class step by step through an explanation, making a difficult subject lucid to most pupils and interesting to even the stupid ones. Desert Bedouins who never saw a spark plug before the age of 20 learn to be competent truck drivers and mechanics. Yet among all these supermen, on all their worlds, with all their wealth of experience there is not one textbook, not one science teacher, not one pedagogical method which can be used on the Earth."

Miss Davies, apparently stuck for choice (and no wonder. Ed) picks on "Clarion's" "retroscope" which enables Clarionites to view in their homes, "any event that happened anywhere". Strangely, Truman Bethurum shows only the mildest interest in this gadget and asks none of the questions expected - what it looks like, how it works? Just in passing, the "retroscope" seems to be exclusive with Clarion, none of the other space people know anything about it, they never mention it.

George Adamski doesn't feature greatly in this thorough dissection but Miss Davies does find space to mention the polaroid pictures in "Inside the Space Ships".

"They claim to have built spaceships, telepathic machines and other technical wonders but when they want to take pictures for Adamski, they have to use his own polaroid camera because, "our own cameras are entirely magnetic and you have no equipment on Earth that could reproduce such pictures."

"Something is very odd here" says Isabel Davies "We remember that in Adamski's first book the two methods could be used together: Orthon took one of Adamski's plates aboard his ship, erased the image and replaced it with some of the famous hieroglyphics, the result was certainly 'reproducible' since it appeared in the first book."

A "non-interference policy" is strictly adhered to - or so we are led to believe. But the space people do interfere, the contacts themselves, resulting in the spreading of the "gospel" is interference. Times without number we are reminded of the degenerate state of our planet and its peoples, "they" stress the point that their sole purpose is to help to guide us. On this point Isabel Davies has some damaging comments to make. "If their intelligence were equal to their zeal, they would certainly realize by now that some people can exercise more effective influence in the world than others. Here is the significance of the absurdity of the contacts, why choose 'missionaries' who are bound to exert only a feeble influence?" Once more the believers evade the point they say it would be useless to contact scientists and top military personnel, thereby implying there is no one suitable on the Earth for them to contact. But as Miss Davies points out, "What about Ghandi, Albert Schweitzer and others who only worked for peace, they were not warmongers?"

There are more unsatisfactory facets of the evidence presented by the contactees. Photographs are useless, witnesses are not available or their standing is ambiguous and the extra-terrestrial substances in their possession are not available for analysis. Says Isabel Davies, "The famous footprint and camera plate associated with Adamski's first story are almost impossible to discuss at this date, they can be judged

only within the framework of the rest of the story." In some instances the "sincerity" of the contactee has been inferred as proof, but sincerity cannot represent proof for, "...it represents merely a subjective judgement on the part of the listener who may or may not be qualified to judge. When I say that a man is sincere all that it means is that he has convinced me that he himself believes what he says."

To be continued.

SAUCER BASES - A consideration Part I
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Astronomy like other sciences has made great progress during the first half of this century and within this field progress in the study of our neighbour worlds has been prominent. Now that we have reached the stage where instrumented and even manned rocket travel to the Moon and planets is rapidly becoming a practical possibility, more and more attention is being focussed on our nearest neighbours in space, our Moon, Mars and Venus.

Features of UFO reports indicate the craft to be the results of engineering practices similar to those carried out on our Earth, many consider they are constructed from unknown (to us) metals or alloys, it cannot be said that there is any proof of this however. Speculation on the UFO's method(s) of propulsion has been in evidence and during the last two years the more qualified researchers have been giving this problem more attention. C.F. Krafft has contributed several well written articles to URANUS and he has written more extensively in "Round Robin", Krafft has also authored a book entitled, "The Ether and its Vortices". Lt. Plantier's theory was outlined in Aime Michel's "The Truth About Flying Saucers" and this has received much attention.

Where UFO's originate from is anybody's guess and one guess is as good as another, or so it appears. BUT one fact, while it has been briefly mentioned has not received a just amount of consideration, this is the

possible use of our planetary neighbours in space as UFO operations bases.

Our nearest neighbour is of course the Moon, the next nearest is Venus and then comes Mars. Although astronomical information is subject to revision at relatively frequent intervals, the possibility of any other planets than those mentioned being developed as Saucer bases must be discounted purely on scientific evidence. Bases on the Earth itself are held possible by one or two investigators but we will leave this for the present. What can the science of astronomy do to help us decide whether or not Mars, Venus or our Moon could possibly be utilized as space ship operations centres? Also - is there any real evidence to suggest either one or more of these bodies is in fact being so used?

Point I. Apart from our own Moon there is more precise information about Mars than any other body in our Solar System and it can be stated quite definitely that Mars is the most likely body capable of sustaining intelligent life. A brief revision of the main facts concerning Mars would not be amiss: Mars has a diameter slightly more than half that of Earth; 4,200 miles with a surface gravity 38% that of the Earth. The escape velocity is 11,200 mph (3.1 m per sec). and is a mean distance of 141.5 million miles from our Sun. (48.5 million miles from Earth; closest at 36 million miles). The planet's orbital period is approx' 687 days with a speed of 15 miles per sec' and it comes to opposition at average intervals of 780 days making it possible to study the planet at its best for two or three months every alternate year. (Mars was at its closest in September, 1956). The Martian day is remarkably similar to ours being only half an hour longer, another point of close similarity is its axial inclination, 25 deg. 12 min. The markings on the Planet's disc are generally permanent so astronomers know they are observing its surface and not just its atmosphere. The atmosphere on Mars would be dense enough for terrestrial visitors to dispense with space suits though breathing apparatus would be necessary for though oxygen is present it is only in minute

quantity. Carbon dioxide is also present but the Martia atmosphere is predominantly Nitrogen.

Life on Mars? Patrick Moore has this to say in "Space Encyclopaedia": "Though there is strong evidence of vegetation on Mars, the thin atmosphere seems to preclude the existence of advanced forms of life. Even animals seem to be out of the question, and Lowell's idea of planet wide civilization must be rejected. Mars is at least far more inviting then Venus or the Moon and the indications are that it is a living and not a dead world."

Point II. Is there any evidence which would lead us to believe UFO intelligences are using Mars as a base for their operations?

In the February issue of URANUS we commented that the UFO's had embarked on a new phase of their carefully planned operations, now this observation has also been made by Dr. Olavo Fontes (Chief of Gastroenterological section of National School of Medicine, Brasil) writing in the March issue of A.P.R.O. Bulletin says, "Something unusual is happening in UFO activity this year. A chronological study of sightings shows that their sequence reach a peak at approximately 2 year periods; while we are approaching the planet Mars and just as we begin to pull away from its nearest approach." Other researchers have also noted this curious fact; Lonzo Dove, well known to our readers, has long maintained that Saucers come from Mars. He has made charts of sightings and claims these to show a considerable increase in activity at periods of 780 days, the Mars synodic period. News reporters who became interested in the Wardle (Rochdale, Lancs) incident (URANUS April 1957) drew the same conclusion after going through files of sighting reports.

What would be the effect on the general public if it could be definitely stated that the unidentified flying objects in our skies are keeping a close watch on us and are using Mars, the "red planet" as an observation and operational base? It could be that the uncertainty of the effect such a disclosure would have

on the public is the real cause of world wide official secrecy on the problem of UFO's.

Suggested Reading:

Our Moon by H.Percy Wilkins Post Free 16/6 or \$2.50  
 There is Life on Mars by The Earl Nelson. Post Free  
 15/- or \$2.50.  
 Guide to the Planets by Patrick Moore. Post Free  
 3/- or \$0.50.

THAT LETTER

Several people are "On the spot" over the much publicized letter from a Mr.R.E.Straith, member of the "cultural Exchange Committee" of the U.S. Dept of State to George Adamski. "On the spot" is Desmond Leslie who called a press conference in London and distributed photostatic copies of the letter to reporters: "On the spot", is George Adamski for by now he knows only too well that his leg has been pulled ("Yanked") "On the spot also is the hoaxter who wrote the letter.

Adamski claimed to have checked the authenticity of the letter, also that Mr.Straith's official position would not be jeopardized by the letter being published. Clearly G.A. did no checking at all and took the letter at its face value. Of course one cannot altogether blame him for the letter was on an official letterhead. Leslie also made the same mistake and his feelings toward his co-author should not be too genial just now. Not so very long ago during an exchange of correspondence your ed' had with Desmond Leslie, this same personage once wrote, "...he is the one saucerer who has never let me down." Nuff said.

THE SILPHO MOOR MYSTERY (No more)

In the last issue we made brief mention of a reported landing by a UFO on Silpho Moor in Yorkshire; investigations into the incident have been disappointing.

Your ed' received a short MS written by a Mr.J.X. Dale, President of the Manchester Flying Saucer Research Society. We have no hesitation in saying that there is absolutely nothing in the MS which would suggest the incident to represent a landing by a genuine UFO, every thing points to an elaborate hoax and so far as we know there is only Mr. Dale who believes the object came from outer space. We have circulated the MS to other researchers and all are unanimous that the whole affair is a hoax. Mr.D.Rush of the "Tee-side" Saucer Group has viewed the object and is sure parts of the object have "some commercial use". To say more would be a waste of time and space.

FLYING SAUCER PILGRIMAGE

by B. and H. Reeve, Post free 17/6d.

Bryant and Helen Reeve, husband and wife apparently have had both the time and the money to embark on a "Flying Saucer Pilgrimage." They have covered 23,000 miles meeting "Saucerers", living with many, taking photographs and generally finding things out for themselves. Commenting on the newly published book, "The Flying Saucer Pilgrimage" the publishers have this to say, "In their travels the authors have learned that seeing saucers is only part of the experiences of these "saucerers", there is much more and in many cases the experience continues. Many times a sighting has been reported then the observer says no more - but his adventure is not ended. The Reeves ran into a tremendous, startling pattern on their travels, it appears in coherent form for the first time in this tremendously important book. In addition to giving clear and forthright answers to dozens of natural questions, the authors have managed a book that is interesting, humorous and entertaining and in the same breath it is searching, profound, and thought provoking."

The book will be available in England in June but pre-samples of the text have been given in Ray Palmer's

"Flying Saucers". In the August issue of this magazine the Reeves tell of their meeting with Salvador Villanueva Medina, the Mexican taxi driver who claimed to have spent the night with two Saucer pilots in a broken down car on a Mexican highway. An account of this meeting was presented in "Flying Saucer Review", for March-April, 1956, the report was obtained by Desmond Leslie who actually met Medina.

The story contained some irregularities and your editor entered into correspondence with Mr. Leslie with a view to tying up some of the loose ends. Either the loose ends did not want to be tied up or there were no loose ends, or maybe your ed was just too hard to satisfy, anyway the irregularities still remain, in fact they have been magnified and new ones appear after reading the Reeve's account of their meeting with Medina. The two stories contain many differences of which we can only mention one or two. A major point of discussion between your ed and Mr. Leslie was why the Mexican sat in the broken down car without trying to obtain help, Mr. Leslie was not able to give a satisfactory answer but in the Reeve's account it mentions that the two Texans he had been hired to drive (a man and a woman, not mentioned by Leslie) told him to stay with the car while they went for a mechanic. A further important point not mentioned by Mr. Leslie was that the Mexican was visited by only one spaceman at first, this single visitor spent some time with Medina and then left him before coming back with his companion. We must remember that both the stories were told to the writers of the respective articles by Medina himself, Leslie tells repeatedly that the Mexican had a remarkable photographic memory for details, this is not reflected in his story-telling. It would help to know what period of time separated the telling of the two tales. As a last point which is all we have space for, one cannot help noticing the differences between details of the visitor's world as told to Medina and those passed on to other contactees by other space visitors.

These extracts from the Reeve book indicate that it

is wholly uncritical, indeed, the authors appear to accept without question, any and all stories they hear from all the "characters" they meet.

LIFE

Can MIND exist independently of a body? Could a non-humanoid body "house" a mind and under its direct be capable of carrying out the functions necessary to design, manufacture and operate interplanetary (interstellar) craft?

These are difficult questions, the first has only recently come under consideration and even now all too briefly.

The second question is an important one for it has a direct bearing on the UFO enigma; it is the type of question requiring the consideration of an expert, a zoologist, a biologist or an anatomist. Qualified men in these fields are noticeably reticent when posed with a question which, were they to answer it fully could spark off a widespread controversy with equally widespread results. Therefore it is most difficult to find an instance where a scientist has written or spoken at length on such a topic.

Under the heading of LIFE in the "Space Encyclopaedia" appears the following: "A substance may be said to be living if it can add to itself by chemical exchanges with its environment, (growth and metabolism) can detach part of itself to live separately (reproduction), and can react to stimuli (irritability). We cannot add to this definition of what constitutes living matter if we want it to embrace the simplest protozoa, algae, bacteria and such things as a fertilized hen's egg. On the other hand, if we accept the definition as it stands, life could exist in forms that bear no resemblance to terrestrial organisms. (italics ours. ed.) Neither oxygen nor water are theoretically essential, and life is conceivable in conditions which no known form could survive.

The only absolute prerequisites are the presence of

carbon or silicon and a fair variety of other elements, and a temperature neither very cold nor very hot. A living substance must consist of extremely elaborate molecules, and only carbon and - to a much lesser extent - silicon atoms are capable of linking themselves in the long and branching chains and rings which provide the framework for such molecules. Extreme cold inhibits chemical activity and heat much above the boiling point of water breaks up most complicated molecules; but a moderate temperature can support just that level of chemical interchanges which is most likely to result in the synthesis of living matter. Chance would play a part in this, but chance in the long run obeys inexorable laws; the evolution of higher organisms from simpler ones depends very largely on the systematic effect of great numbers of accidental events and precisely similar principles can lead to the evolution of complex molecules from simple matter.

Life on bodies like the planets cannot be ruled out on the grounds that their atmospheres are unsuitable, that pressures are too great or too low, that there is no water or that 'poisonous' substances abound. So far as the planets are concerned, temperature alone is the factor that makes life in certain localities virtually impossible. Where perhaps life does exist, it is most unlikely to resemble Earth forms even to an extent that would enable to fit it into our plant or animal kingdoms. We already know viruses in the shape of crystals, spores like microscopic golf balls that can survive temperatures of 220 degrees cent'., fungus that do not breathe oxygen, plants without green chlorophyll, fish and plankton that can withstand pressures of thousands of pound per sq.in., highly developed cellular animals that thrive in dark boiling springs, bacteria that need no water, we know that living matter can look like jelly, like yeast or like a sponge. It would be very rash to say where life is possible and where it is not."

A professor of anatomy was recently persuaded to indulge in a little scientific speculation on what forms of life on other planets in our solar system might take.

"Moon Men": The Moon is largely made up of silicon

and covered with dust in which primitive plant forms may live. The Moon men's bodies almost certainly based on silicon may be transparent and they may feed on the plant forms, sifting these out of the dust with large mouths containing "sieves".

"The Brain Men of Mars": Millions of years ago Mars may have had surface conditions similar to that of our Earth today and its inhabitants would now be more mentally developed than humans. The brain needs very little energy to operate so the "men" on Mars may be lazy, relying on super machines. Their bodily energy could be supplied by green plants growing on their skins.

"The Fish Men of Venus": Venus may be entirely covered by an ocean of warm water in which fish might breed, these might be the prey of fish like men with 'lobster jaws'. The surface of Venus may be shrouded in darkness so its inhabitants may have "Saucer like eyes" and luminous bodies for recognition.

"Sliding Men of Jupiter": These would be midgets to withstand the pull of gravity on Jupiter,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times that on the Earth.

"Radar Men of Saturn": Beings on Saturn would be "super cooled" so that electric and magnetic currents could circulate through them without resistance, they may thus find their way about by a form of radar, they could broadcast directly to one another.

Could beings so described conceive of flying machines, could they design them, build them and navigate them across millions of miles of space at fantastic speeds with "Unearthly accuracy"? AND - could we expect contact between such creatures and ourselves?

#### ODD BITS

The Toppler Hill Incident: What would you think if a complete stranger called upon you and asked you if you would like to meet a F.S.? A Mr. Whitworth of Shefford, Bedfordshire had this strange experience first in November 1956. Apparently he answered in the affirmative for he was told to go to a certain spot on November 28th, 1956 at night. Mr. Whitworth kept the "appointment and saw a "circular object with beams of light coming out of

what looked like portholes".

Almost exactly a year later the same stranger once more called upon Mr. Whitworth, this time he was directed to look for, "...an object like the Sun that would make one complete circle in the sky". This time Mr. Whitworth gathered together a small group to accompany him to the spot. The group included a Flt.Lt. Hunter, a Technical Officer on a guided missile course. Flt.Lt.Hunter took his binoculars and observed, "an amber coloured object flying at 100 to 150 mph, it made no noise".

That same night, while discussing the event in the Whitworth home the phone rang, one of the group answered but was told the message was for Mr. Whitworth alone. Mr. Whitworth was admonished for taking along so many people. Now we don't want to sound too suspicious but we seem to have had this same pattern somewhere before. However, once again, we shall have to wait and see.

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An incident which has aroused fierce controversy in America is the Armstrong Circle Theatre programme which recently featured the two sides of the UFO problem. On the show appeared Air Force officials with their stock explanations, they dealt with several individual sightings. Major Donald Keyhoe was the principle speaker on behalf of the Saucers but he received an unfair share of the proceedings. He was suddenly faded out when he departed from the script. We have a full tape recording of this programme, also the full text of what Major Keyhoe was trying to say. We just haven't the space to go into more details but will see what can be done for the next issue.

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Another item which will have to take a back seat until the next number is news of two inventions concerning new methods of propulsion. A report of a demonstration given before a number of scientists is contained in the March-April number of BSRA's "Round Robin". The demonstration didn't go off at all well but the inventor, a Mr. C.H. Henderson stands by his

claims and is continuing with his work. The other inventor is a Mr. Otis T. Carr. Mr. Carr has flown experimental models and has offered his device to the U.S. government. They are said to have been very interested at first but then gave it the "thumbs down" sign. Mr. Carr also intends to carry on with his work. This should not be belittled, sadly though, such men are not recognized until long after they are dead; more voices in the wilderness. Nicholas Tella and his work has come in for plenty of comment recently for instance.

A report on Mr. Carr's latest inventions, the Carretto and the Magnetron appears in the June issue of the PENDULUM (Post Free 2/6d or 40 Cents).

NEGATIVE MATTER IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM

An article on the Duranton Theory of Negative Matter in the Solar System, will appear in the Pendulum, our sister journal, for June. (Post Free 2/6d or 40 Cents). This is, possibly, not only an explanation of the strange behaviour of certain of the planets, but also a reason why some Flying Saucers are unable to risk landing.

The Offices of URANUS will be closed  
from 16th June to 7th July inclusive

## FLYING SAUCER BOOKS

In English	Post Free
Adamski <b>Inside the Space Ships</b>	17/6 —
Alexander, R. <b>Power of the Mind</b>	19/6 or \$3.00
* Angelucci, O. <b>Secret of the Saucers</b>	24/- —
* Barker, G. <b>They knew too much about F.S.</b>	30/- —
Constance, A. <b>The Inexplicable Sky</b>	23/- or \$3.40
* Fort, C. <b>Works (1125 pages)</b>	55/6 —
* Fry, D. W. <b>To Men of Earth</b>	8/- —
* Fry, D. W. <b>White Sands Incident</b>	12/- —
* Fry, D. W. <b>Ships to the Stars</b>	3/- —
Gatland, K. W. <b>Inhabited Universe</b>	23/6 or \$3.50
Gibbons, G. <b>They rode in Space Ships</b>	17/6 or \$2.60
Glazewski, A. <b>New suspension of Magnetic Needle</b>	3/- or \$0.60
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