

Saucer And Unexplained Celestial Events Research Society

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NEXUS



FLYING SAUCER OVER PERU

There's a strong possibility that saucers were flying over South America a thousand years ago (See article beginning on Page 9); But whether or not there were any saucers around then, modern Peru has been having its share of them. The above photo, never before published in the U.S., was taken in the Madre de Dios section of eastern Peru on July 19, 1952. The photographer was a customs inspector named Domingo Troncoso, who was taking pictures of his children when this amazing object flew by at about 100 mph. The object was also seen by an agricultural engineer and several other reputable people in widely separated parts of the Madre de Dios.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

It has been found necessary to make the following changes regarding publication of NEXUS:

(1) The May issue will be the last monthly issue of our magazine. Beginning in June, this magazine will be published every second month. Therefore, the issue following the June-July issue (available approximately June 1st) will be the August-September issue (available approximately August 1st).

(2) The name of this magazine, as of the June-July issue, will be changed from NEXUS to SAUCER NEWS. However, the staff and editorial policy, as well as the general appearance and contents, will remain the same as now.

(3) The cost of our magazine is being changed as follows: (a) New subscribers during and after June (i.e., after our present advertisements run out) will pay \$2.00 for a one-year subscription consisting of six bi-monthly issues. Present subscribers who wish to renew their subscriptions will be charged at this new rate, as of now. However: (b) Present subscribers, as well as new subscribers who join us before June, will continue to be charged at the old rate, which is \$1.00 for 4 issues, \$2.00 for eight, and \$3.00 for twelve.

Thus, for example, if you sent us \$2.00 last January, (thus expecting eight monthly issues), you will receive for your \$2.00 a total of five monthly issues (January through May) and three bi-monthly issues (June-July, Aug.-Sept., and Oct.-Nov.) - You are therefore not affected by the change in price, but only by the change in frequency of publication.

If, however, you are a subscriber whose subscription ends with this issue, you must renew your subscription at the new rate. If you are in this category, one dollar from you now entitles you to only three more issues, namely those of May, June-July, and Aug.-Sept. (We will accept three-issue renewal orders, but we will henceforth refuse to accept new subscriptions involving less than \$2.00).

We will be happy to answer by letter any questions not made clear by the above explanation.

BACK ISSUES STILL AVAILABLE

A good supply of the January February and March issues of NEXUS is still available, and one or more copies of any of these issues can be purchased from us at the rate of 35 cents per copy.

We regret that no back issues are available previous to January.

 ADVERTISEMENT

"The Case for the UFO", published in March by Citadel, is the first seriously scientific attempt to demonstrate the true background and habitat of the UFO, on a basis of recorded scientific work. The Library Research Group needs your help in selling this remarkable book, in order that their future research may be financed. Orders are being accepted, either cash or COD. All copies are autographed by astronomer-author M. K. Jessup. We expect deliveries to begin about March 15th. Checks accepted. Order from LIBRARY RESEARCH GROUP, 506-A International Building, Washington 4, D.C..

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HOW TO EVALUATE REPORTS OF UFO SIGHTINGS

- by Richard Cohen -

The mystery of the Flying Saucers, or UFO, is a scientific problem. The solution of any scientific problem must be based on accurate data or observations. If these are unreliable the conclusions will most likely be false. For this reason it is most important that we know how to evaluate the data in reports of UFO sightings and how to select only the material that is reliable; for only then do we have a chance to arrive at an accurate solution.

UFO sightings fall into three classes: radar, photographs, and visual. Radar sightings give accurate data on the distance and speed of an object but little information on its size and shape. Photographs give the best information on shape but little on size. Most sightings are visual and it is on these that we have to depend mostly; hence, we will discuss them at length:

The first thing to understand about visual sightings is that for an object to be seen, it must have a minimum dimension in length and width. For example, a normal eye is just about able to see at 10 feet an object that is .07 inches long and wide. Knowing this ratio you can compute for yourself the minimum dimension at any other distance, such as 37 inches at one mile, 15.4 feet at 5 miles, 61.5 feet at 20 miles, etc. At these distances these objects appear as specks. If either the length or width is smaller than the minimum dimension required, the object will be invisible to the eye. So when Kenneth Arnold reported he had seen nine saucer-shaped objects 45 to 50 feet in length about 20 to 25 miles away, his guesses of size or distance or both were wrong. At 20 miles the minimum dimension is 61.5 feet. He couldn't have seen anything smaller than that.

The next thing to understand about visual sightings is that no one can estimate with any worthwhile accuracy the size, distance, elevation, and speed of an unfamiliar object. It simply can't be done either by day or night and even by the most expert observers, except when the object is very close by, say within 100 feet. Therefore all such estimates have little value in most cases. Furthermore, inexperienced observers are grossly inaccurate. Prove this for yourself by answering these questions: How big is the full moon? Is it as big as a half-dollar, a quarter, a cent, or a dime when held out at arm's length? Or does it appear larger or smaller than any of these coins? Make your estimate, then look at the end of this article and see how wrong you probably are.

The only reliable information you can get by visual sighting is shape, color, direction of travel, dimensions of the object as measured on a scale held out at arm's length, and the time it takes the object to pass over a given arc in the sky. Any estimates of actual size or speed or distance are of little value unless the object is close at hand.

Now that we understand the limitations of visual sightings we can consider how to evaluate them. This evaluation depends on how closely they meet the following four requirements:

1. If the object is to be a UFO beyond doubt, it must look and act like nothing with which we are familiar.

2. The sighting must be made by a responsible person, preferably an experienced observer. Airplane pilots and airfield tower men are best qualified. Housewives and children are less reliable. Furthermore their reports must come to us as nearly first-hand as possible, and not re-written by others.

3. The sighting must have been made under favorable

4.

conditions so that worthwhile data is obtained. These conditions include long duration, good visibility, radar contacts from ground and air, photographs, nearness of the U.F.O., etc.

4. If the report is to be really credible, there should be no flaws in it. This is where you, the student of UFO phenomena, get your chance to do your best work, for it is up to you to study carefully and decide whether the report is true, or a hoax, or simply an inaccurate report.

It is quite possible that no two people will agree exactly on how closely a sighting meets these four requirements. For illustration, consider some well-known sightings: In my estimation, the Conway, S.C. sighting by Lloyd Booth and the sighting by Lt. Brigham over Japan meet all four requirements. Booth observed his UFO for half an hour in bright moonlight while it moved slowly about 75 feet above him. Lt. Brigham saw his UFO (an 8-inch disc about 50 feet away) against the background of a nearby plane, in broad daylight. Both observers are experienced and their reports come to us first-hand; and thus I find them credible. In general, most of the sightings contained in Major Keyhoe's book "Flying Saucers from Outer Space" meet most of the four requirements, which is what makes his book the best on the subject.

On the other hand, consider Adamski and Betherum. On reading their books it appears that Adamski meets all the requirements except the fourth. His story is not credible to me; it has too many flaws in it, and a closer reading and a careful study of his photographs revealed even more flaws. Betherum fails to meet the second and fourth requirements. He cannot be considered a responsible or reliable witness, and his story is certainly not convincing to any but a childish mind.

You should now be able to study reports on visual sightings of UFO's with full understanding of their limitations. By applying the four tests you should be able to distinguish between the reliable and the unreliable and to select those reports from which worthwhile data can be obtained. This does not by any means guarantee a solution to the saucer mystery, but most certainly it is the first and most important step in that direction.

The full moon appears no larger than a 1/4th inch diameter disc held out at arm's length. Therefore, if a UFO appears to be as big as the moon, its diameter must be 48.5 feet if it is one mile away, 97 feet if two miles away, 242 feet if five miles away, etc.

EDITORIAL:

CONTRAVERSY CONTINUES REGARDING ORIGIN OF SAUCERS

It seems that our February feature article "The Truth About the Flying Saucers" has stirred up quite a controversy. In that article it was our contention that most or all of the otherwise unexplained saucers are made here on Earth.

More recently, "Dr. D" - one of the strongest supporters of the Earth-Made Saucer Theory - noticed that the latest Air Force public information bulletin pointedly omitted previous denials that saucers are made by the United States government. "Dr. D" therefore wrote to the Security Review Branch of the Office of Public Information (at the Pentagon), and asked that Office to clear for him a long statement he had written to the effect that the so-called saucers seen over the U.S. are nothing more than new devices being tested by our country. This letter, which unhappily is too long to be quoted here, was duly cleared by Security Review, but with the following all-important notation: "If this review is referred to when this letter is published, the following sentence must be included: 'Review of this article by

(Continued on Page 8)

THE CASE FOR THE UFO

- by M. K. Jessup -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: "The Case for the UFO" is the title of a new saucer book that is being published this month by Citadel Press. The following outline of the book was written for NEXUS by the author).

"The Case for the UFO" is a new approach to the intriguing problem of the Unidentified Flying Objects. The author has reached startling conclusions on the basis of sound, sober scientific observations, objectively recorded many decades before the hysteria set off in 1947 by Kenneth Arnold's startling announcement.

The author, M. K. Jessup, was formerly a professional astronomer for the University of Michigan, having set up an observatory for that institution in South Africa and carried out a research program for several years. Mr. Jessup is also an explorer and archaeologist, who has studied the Maya and Inca ruins in Central America and Peru.

Mr. Jessup's approach to the problem of UFO, is that of assembling all possible data on past events which science has been unable to explain. After classifying this data the author has segregated all those events which obviously belong in the realm of the psychic and paranormal, and these are left to specialists in those fields. Mr. Jessup then shows that almost all of the remaining facts of a hitherto unexplained nature, can in fact, be explained on the basis of entities living in space near our planet, and well within the Earth-Moon Binary planet system.

Most basic of all his research is the tremendous compilation of astronomical data on objects seen in space by astronomers. These are of two types: Nebulous and solid. They exhibit many characteristics indicative of control. All of the dozens of objects seen crossing the sun have been proven to be navigable structures, close to the Earth and not within the orbit of Mercury as thought by astronomers of the 19th century. Analysis by competent mathematical scientists demonstrates this perfectly.

The recent discoveries of Tombaugh and Bagby, were amply forecast in "The Case for the UFO" and furthermore, the text of "The Case for the UFO" points to the place in the sky where these objects are most likely to habitat.

As a part of the supporting data, Mr. Jessup has shown that there was a world-wide civilization prior to the "Flood", and that the tremendous megalithic stone works of the world could only have been made with the aid of levitating space ships. Examples are Saccsahuaman in Peru, Baalbek in Syria, Easter Island, and a host of others in the Orient. Great stones were moved and handled, some of which weigh upward of 8,000 tons. Some peculiarities of structure show that one world-wide civilization produced all of them.

The falls of objects from the sky are shown to be dumpings from space contrivances. The disappearances and teleportations of ships' crews, and the disappearance of ships without trace are shown to be the work of space ships; The cases of the Seabird and the Mary Celeste are explained, and likewise the fantastic disappearances of Lang and Olivar Larch, and the teleportation of the Phillipine soldier to Mexico.

A further exhaustive analysis is in progress showing that these structures in space are regular inhabitants of the Earth-Moon system, and that these entities have been seen using the Moon as headquarters. Science must revise its ideas regarding the environment of Mankind.

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RECENT NEWS

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSIONS: A mysterious explosion of terrific force shook the west coast of New Zealand's South Island on Feb. 7th, after people in several widely separated places had reported seeing a cigar-shaped object fly by at tremendous speed. The explosion was felt and heard over several hundred square miles. A tall column of smoke was seen rising from New Zealand's Southern Alps, but no wreckage of any kind has yet been reported. - In Florida, homes throughout the Miami area were jarred by a tremendous blast at about 10 P.M. on Jan. 30th; A local Negro took two sheriff's deputies to a crater near the Richmond Air Base where there had apparently been an explosion. There was a strong odor of dynamite around a six-foot crater there, but the officers said they doubted that a dynamite explosion could have been felt over such a wide area. So the incident remains unsolved.

TWO HUMANS WHO INVENTED SAUCERS COME FORWARD: Charles D. Lennon of St. Petersburg, Fla., told the press last February that he holds a U.S. patent on the "Lennoncopter", a revolving wing type aircraft that he claims can fly two or three times the speed of sound. Lennon says that he has consulted with civilian and military officials over production of his "flying saucer", but nothing has been done about it because he refuses to release the secret that will make the contraption fly much faster than sound. The "Lennoncopter" applies the law of cyclonic action to the gyroscopic principles involved in all spinning objects, with the centrifugal force created by a revolving wing. Together these forces create at the surface of the wing, when in motion, a cushion of etheric matter, thereby removing all air pressure. It would be driven by a power plant, probably atomic, within the cabin, with the wing portion of the craft revolving around the cabin. Lennon says that one of the great advantages of his machine will be that there is no sound to it. - In Toulouse (France), an Italian inventor claims that he invented a saucer back in 1938. At that time, he submitted his plans to military authorities in Berlin, who were authorized to build a small-scale model. In 1939, a saucer one and a half meters in diameter was built and successfully tested at the Heinkel-Dornier factory, near Berlin. (a "foo-fighter"???? - EDITOR). Shortly thereafter the engineer in charge of the project disappeared with the model and the plans. However, the Italian who is now telling this story claims that in 1941 he was able to sneak into a highly guarded workroom in which he saw a saucer 8 to 9 meters in diameter, constructed according to his plans. The Italian was caught and thereafter sent to the front.

NEWS BRIEFS: A strange blue light is haunting a section of Oregon these cold winter nights, according to news reports in late January. It was first seen by a State Highway Dept. snow plow team who said the light seemed to be coming toward them on the highway. It then moved up, down and sideways, and then after a few seconds it again moved upwards, vanishing over the treetops. Since this incident, the light has been sighted several more times by drivers in the same area. - Flying saucers have pierced the Iron Curtain at last! Recent letters to Russian newspapers have told of a "flying cigar" sighted by several Soviet citizens and also of weird colored lights seen by others. The Russian papers printed the letters, but warned their readers severely about "the power of the imagination". - In St. Petersburg, Fla. (Feb. 11th) a strange object dropped to earth outside an antique shop. The object, which may or may not be a meteorite, is a lump of metal about the size of a silver dollar, and has raised markings on it "almost like letters". It is under investigation by local authorities.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of the following article has been given complete freedom of expression. The views he expresses are his own, and do not necessarily represent the opinions held by the editors of NEXUS).

BOOK REVIEWS

FLYING SAUCER FROM MARS by Cedric Allingham (British Book Center)

SPACE, GRAVITY, AND THE FLYING SAUCER by Leonard Cramp (British Book Center)

- by Dr. Benjamin Benincasa -

"Astronomers have not seen Martians, so they assume that they do not exist. I, on the other hand, have seen a Martian - and there was nothing ghost-like or unsubstantial about him. So I am surely in the best position to judge".

Such is the clearly-set claim of a one-time saucer-doubting British scientific observer named Cedric Allingham. In language which even a child can understand, the unemotional and unaffected 32-year-old India-born author unfolds an almost unbelievable story of his encounter with a disc pilot from Mars.

An investigator of wild bird life, the author had always been in the habit of taking along a camera and a pair of binoculars. These he had with him when alone in a deserted area of Scotland, on Feb. 18, 1954, he was attracted by a distant swishing noise. It was a saucer all right - a bright thing as it passed some 5,000 feet above him. He waved to it, though he now says he did not know why.

He lingered - yet he did not expect to see the luminous object again. But three hours later, he heard the swishing sound again, and louder this time. The aerial craft kept coming closer and closer to earth. It finally landed almost directly toward him. It wasn't more than 150 feet away when scientist Allingham whipped out his camera and took a couple of shots in quick succession, as the saucer was making its final descent.

The British saucer-sighter claims that at this point he approached the landed space-ship, from which a man leaped lightly and gracefully to the ground. As neither understood the speech of the other, Mr. Allingham gestured and made pen sketches in his pad to communicate his ideas to the space-man, whom he in due time discovered was a Martian. The author claims that he and the pilot from Mars visited from about 3-55 to 4-25 P.M.

The reader may want to ask several questions after perusing this exciting narrative. One of the queries is: Is Allingham positive that he saw a "Saucerian?" The author's defense is that the saucer pilot wore a most unusual outer-space breathing apparatus and clothing unlike that worn by Earth beings. He spoke a tongue the quality of whose tone had the "clear liquid of a hill-side spring".

Mr. Allingham has a photograph of the departing Martian. It is one of several illustrations used in the book. His reply to the skeptics is that they are free at any time to examine the negatives and the original prints.

Mr. Allingham is inclined to liken the appearance of the North Scotland Martian space-machine to the one sighted and photographed, though not too satisfactorily, three days earlier (Feb. 15, 1954) by 13-year-old Stephen Darbishire at Coniston, Lancashire. The author reasons that, after a long period "during which no saucers were seen (over the British Isles), it seems unlikely that two visited us within three days. That is why I think that Stephen's saucer was the same one as mine."

But England's Leonard Cramp, a member of the British

Interplanetary Society and author of the second book made available to the public last February, takes a decidedly pro-Venusian and pro-Adamski position in this minor space-vessel controversy. Writing in a less simple style than Allingham's, Mr. Cramp proceeds to point out a marked similarity between the Adamski and Darbishire photographs by producing an orthographic view (a comparative dimensional representation) from Adamski's prints and reproducing another from the Darbishire illustration, to the same scale.

Aside from this less important difference between them, the two English authors have a common admiration for Professor Adamski. Both believe in the reality and materiality of saucer-craft; and both are convinced that the Adamski spaceship and Venusian-pilot photographs are genuine.

Mr. Cramp's novel method used to show a likeness between Adamski's scout ship and the Coniston saucer, is surpassed only by his revolutionary spaceship propulsion hypothesis. Propounder Cramp presents a well thought out theory of space navigation, based on unbalancing gravity, - a theory which makes modern rocket experiments seem crude and out-moded. His saucer-motivation plan differs from that of Allingham, who attributes the spacecrafts' travel power to small, "conventional" atomic engines. (I presume Allingham says "conventional" instead of "unconventional" because Earth-men know at long last how to construct atomic power plants for submarines).

Theorist Cramp is in complete disagreement with orthodox aerodynamicists on the question of what constitutes the most efficient means of traveling between planets and stars. Fortified by Antony Avenel's "Unity of Creation Theory" and Albert Einstein's "Theory of Relativity", Mr. Cramp proceeds to tell why the flying saucer is not an "aerodynamic ship"; how the flying disc functions; how it obtains its "lift"; the means by which it is able to remain stationary for so long in the air; and many, many other interesting things about the mysterious airborne craft from outer space.

(EDITORIAL - Continued from Page 4)

the Department of Defense does not constitute verification of factual accuracy or opinion".

Furthermore, we recently visited the Pentagon, and an officer in charge of public information informed us that the omission in the above-mentioned bulletin was not significant after all, and that there has been no change in the Air Force's policy of denying that saucers are U.S. secret devices. It is therefore true, as Len Stringfield states in his March Newsletter, that the Air Force has made no such admission - yet. (See footnote)

'Dr. D' had good reason for thinking that he had found a "break in the case". As things turned out, he had not. We, too, have come very close to such a "break". But at the moment there is no such evidence available for publication; So all we can say is: Let's wait and see which answer turns out to be the correct one.

This controversy of the Earth Theory versus the Interplanetary Theory, could be continued almost endlessly, but it is not our intention to take up more space in NEXUS with it until or unless we have significant new evidence to present. We have already made our conclusions clear, in detail - in the February issue. At that time it was necessary for us to hold back several concrete bits of evidence that were responsible for our arriving at these conclusions. Unfortunately, it is still not possible to tell the whole story in the manner we would like to.

FOOTNOTE: Len Stringfield's Newsletter can be obtained by writing to: Civilian Research, Interplanetary Flying Objects - 7017 Britton Ave., Cincinnati 27 Ohio. \$3.00 covers the cost of one year's subscription to the Newsletter.



MYSTERY ON THE PERUVIAN DESERT
 - DID THE ANCIENTS HAVE THE SECRET OF SPACE TRAVEL? -
 - by James W. Moseley -

Of all the strange and unbelievable ancient ruins to be found in this fascinating world of ours, none is more intriguing to the imagination than the markings on the desert that were recently discovered near Nasca, Peru. Although these markings are believed to be at least a thousand years old, their significance came to light only in the last few years, when airplanes began flying over the area.

The photograph above is an enlargement of one of the many aerial photos made by the Peruvian National Aerial Photographic Service, in an effort to help archaeologists learn more about these peculiar lines and patterns. The scale in the upper left hand corner is marked off in meters. One meter is about 39 inches; Therefore, one inch equals about 100 feet in this particular picture.

These days, the Pan American highway runs right through

these ruins, and the regularly scheduled air route between Lima and Arequipa usually flies over the area. However, the markings are hardly noticeable from the ground unless one knows exactly where to look; and even from the air, clear views such as the one shown on the previous page are very rare.

In my travels, I have flown over the Nasca ruins more than once, and have traveled very close to them by land. However, my principal source of information on the subject is a booklet called "Mystery on the Desert" published in Peru by a British archaeologist named Maria Reiche. Says Miss Reiche: "Only from an airplane is it possible to appreciate the absolutely straight lines and borders of elongated surfaces, their great number, and the curious arrangement of stars, zigzags, and groups of parallels, and the strange network they form - as if traced on gigantic drawing boards....It is a strange fact that the ancient Indian designers probably never got a glimpse of the perfection of their own work, which can be seen well only from the air."

These lines, which cover an area of over 40 square miles, were made simply by overturning the reddish brown topsoil of the region, thus producing a pattern which from a distance looks something like white lines on a gigantic blackboard. Erosion is very slight in this region of Peru, and thus the lines and figures have survived the centuries with only a minimum of wear and tear. In recent years treasure hunters have left their mark, particularly at the several points where groups of lines intersect, their theory being that these points might have been the sites of temples or burial grounds. So far, however, nothing of financial value has been found, though Miss Reiche was told that as recently as twenty years ago, wooden markers in this weird network of figures were used as firewood by modern natives in the region, - thus depriving archaeologists for all times of evidence that might have given them clues as to the purpose and method of construction of these patterns.

As it is, the two great mysteries of how and why remain basically unsolved. Miss Reiche observes: "Besides the enormous amount of labour needed to produce the great variety of large delineated surfaces and wide lines, we have to admire their technical perfection. The absolutely straight lines and borders which sometimes cross considerable distances, cutting through valleys and passing over hills without ever swerving from their original direction, are a feat of engineering which must have been accomplished through the astoundingly keen eyesight of their designers.....Stranger yet than the skill needed in tracing the lines and borders, is the technical accomplishment which was needed to solve the complicated problem of the transfer of the elaborate figures from models, which must have existed, to a scale at least a hundred times larger. It is hard to imagine how these ancient people with their limited knowledge could have projected these complicated patterns with such precision onto the desert." Miss Reiche goes on to say that even today with modern skills and methods, the job of reproducing these figures would be a fantastic one.

Concerning the problem of why these patterns were made, a colleague of Miss Reiche's has produced some evidence to show that the purpose of these enormous patterns was astronomical. An advanced agricultural race - such as these ancient people are assumed to be - would be very interested in keeping track of the change in seasons, particularly as water is very scarce in that area, and comes in sufficient quantity for planting and sowing at only one short period of the year. When it is remembered that there are no seasonal changes, as we know them, in that part of Peru, it can be seen that there is some merit to this line of reasoning. Furthermore, many of the larger lines seem to point to various seasonal directions of the setting sun, and to the positions in the sky at which major stars would have been found a thousand years ago. Over a period of time, these primitive people might have

started to worship the sun and stars, and thus the patterns would have had a religious as well as a calendar-like significance.

Miss Reiche and her colleagues, as orthodox scientists, are not permitted by scientific tradition to go too far in using the full scope of their imagination in theorizing about these lines. I, however, as a student of unexplained phenomena, am not forced to limit myself to traditional thinking; and it has occurred to me, as it undoubtedly has to you the reader, that there may well be a much more exciting explanation to these ruins at Nasca.

It seems hardly likely that a people would construct patterns that neither they nor anyone else could obtain a clear view of. (The ancient Peruvians obviously did not know that after a lapse of hundreds of years, a new civilization would admire their handiwork from the air). Therefore, it is reasonable to conjecture that this race either had a means of space travel, or else they at least had some sort of machines capable of flight. Perhaps these ancient people, who have since disappeared completely from the face of the Earth, were actually visitors from another planet. Or, (more likely, in my opinion) they were Earth-bound themselves, but constructed these huge lines and patterns as signals to interplanetary visitors, or to an advanced Earth race which sometimes visited them by air.

We will probably never know the complete solution to this mystery, whatever it may be. I do not pretend to have the answer, any more than Miss Reiche does. I am not claiming that the Nasca ruins have anything to do with space travel, nor am I claiming that they do not. I simply say that in view of the startling evidence these patterns present, modern man may have at last discovered signs that we are not, after all, the highest civilization ever to have existed on this Planet.

FOOTNOTE: Miss Reiche's booklet is the only book ever printed on this subject, as far as we know. It is not available in the United States and it is no longer available in Peru. We are therefore not at all anxious to part with our copy of the book, but we will LOAN it for short periods to interested parties.

NOTES CONCERNING THIS ISSUE AND THE NEXT

The "Letters to the Editor" column has been omitted this month but will reappear in the May issue, now in preparation. Featured in the May issue will be an article on Extra-Sensory Perception (E.S.P.), a subject on which the NEXUS staff has been doing extensive research and experimentation during the past six months. We'll also have more material, both "pro" and "con", in regard to the controversy we started last January over the best-selling book by Leslie & Adamski, entitled "Flying Saucers Have Landed".

Our supply of worthwhile material for future numbers of NEXUS is always encouraging - in fact, we expect that in the very near future more and more of the top British and American saucer researchers will write for us. (Among past contributors to NEXUS: Frank Scully, Desmond Leslie, John Bessor, John Pitt and William Nash). However, we can always use more material, and if any of our readers have articles they would like to contribute, we would be very glad to hear from them. We reserve the right to cut and edit...

We would also like to handle more advertising. Our rates are: Fifty cents per line; \$10.00 for a half page (27 lines); and \$20 for a full page. Satisfied advertisers in the past have told us of having received as much as \$30 to \$40 worth of business from a short two or three line ad. If you are interested, please send us your copy as soon as possible. The closing date for the June-July issue is May 1st.

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WORLD'S LARGEST FLYING SAUCER PUBLICATION

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