Navy man's startling flying saucer theory

NINE days ago two Australian airmen sighted what they called a flying saucer over Canberra.

The two men, Senior Pilot Gordon Savage, DFC, and First Officer Frank E. Hastilow, put in an official report on what they saw and the RAAF is investigating it.

This report, by experienced flying men, is the most reliable evidence of a flying saucer yet recorded in Australia.

But US Navy men and scientists have tracked flying saucers with special instruments designed to watch upper-atmosphere missiles:

Here's how one flying saucer was seen and its flight plotted by five highly skilled observers at White

skilled observers at White Sands (New Mexico) rocket-testing ground.

They were following a weather balloon to check upper-atmosphere conditions by watching its course through a telescopic theodolite.

Suddenly one observer swung the theodolite after a missile that crossed the path of the balloon.

Space ship

"An accurate plot of the object's course was recorded," writes US Navy officer, Commander Robert B. McLaughlin.

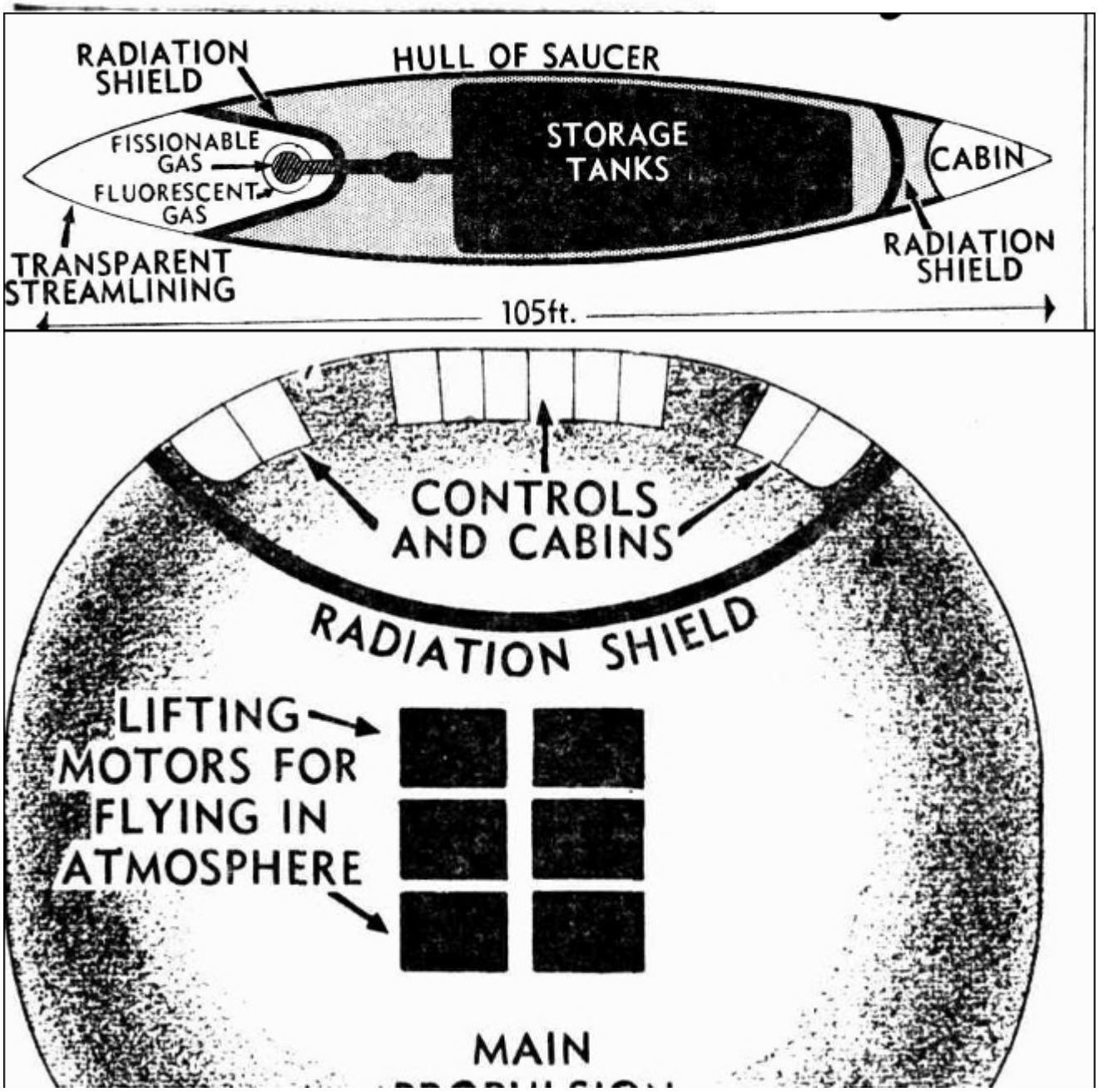
"I can state definitely:

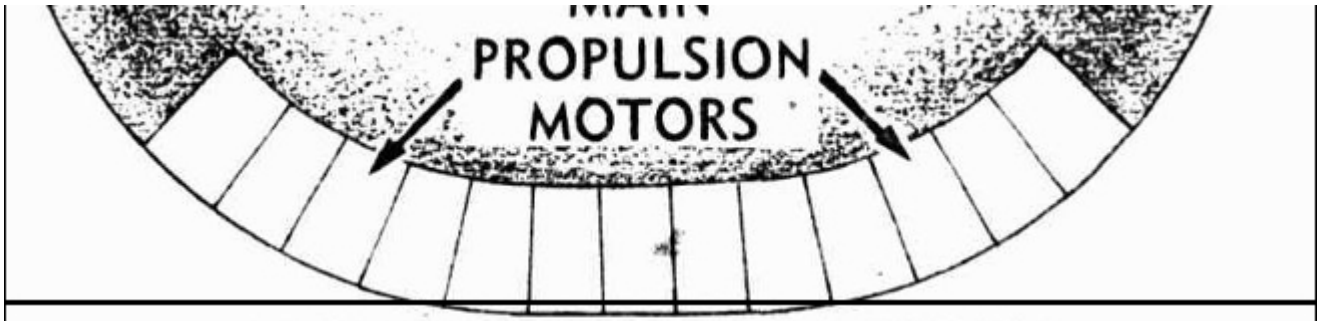
- "The object, viewed in cross section, was elliptical in shape.
- "It was about 105 feet in diameter.
- "It was flying at an altitude of approximately 56 miles. (This height was worked out by a ballistics expert.)
- "Its speed was about five miles a second.

miles a second.

● "At the end of its trajectory it swerved abruptly upward, climbing 25 miles in 10 seconds.

"I am convinced," says Commander McLaughlin (now skipper of the US destroyer Bristol), "that it was





FLYING SAUCER FROM BELOW

a flying saucer and, further, that these discs are space ships from another planet, operated by animate, intelligent beings."

Not humans

This report is based on expert observation by four trained men in April, 1949.

McLaughlin says the flying saucers could not be operated by human beings of this world, because nobody could withstand the force of 20 times Gravity (needed to climb 25 miles in 10 seconds).

McLaughlin did not see this flying saucer himself, but he saw one a month later over the same rocket range, where he was working on a secret project.

After his own experience McLaughlin reached these conclusions:

1. Their flight performance in the upper atmosphere was too good to be remotely controlled.

2. Their technical powers are beyond anything capable of scientists in this world.

3. Their power is so great it must be developed from the atom.

4. Propulsion is probably by "radiation-pressure"—a well-known physical phenomenon, but not yet capable of practical application on earth.

5. To generate enough radiation to propel a missile, flying saucers probably use an atomic-fission gas and a

HOW IT WORKS: Atomic radiation reflected outwards from rear propels the flying saucer. Crew is shielded from its rays and sits

ed from its rays and sits in leading edge. Centre of saucer holds fuel.

fluorescent material to explode it.

6. No material known to human scientists could withstand this radiation, but flying saucers must have shields to protect their crew.

Like ants?

7. The design and performance of flying saucers indicates that a very superior intelligence is at work within these missiles.

"What such people must look like, I have no idea," McLaughlin says.

"But I suggest they are considerably smaller than we are. A force of six times gravity is a tremendous strain on the human frame.

"But bees can take a force of up to 20 times gravity, an ant even more."

McLaughlin points out

McLaughlin points out that scientists on earth are within 10 years of launching projectiles to observe the moon.

"Why shouldn't intelligent life on some other planet be ahead of our technical knowledge?

"If it is not fantastic for us to explore other planets, why should it be fantastic for Martians, say, to visit us?

"So far all I have suffered is a little hurt pride. *They* got *here* first."