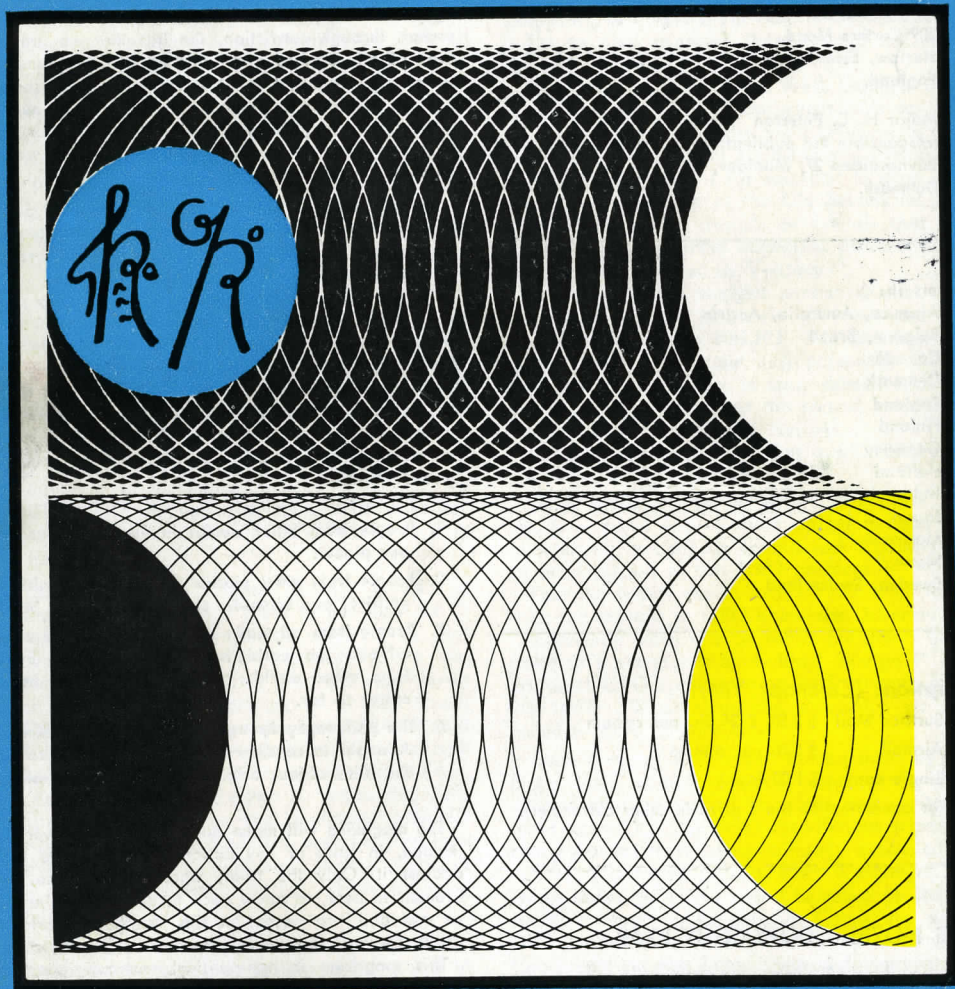


# **ufo contact**

**igap journal**

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September 1968



**international  
get acquainted  
program**



Fraternity of  
Cosmic  
Sons and Daughters

IGAP Information Service:

**UFO CONTACT.**

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The Editors.

# Purpose and scope

This magazine has been dedicated to  
**MR. GEORGE ADAMSKI.**

Mr. Adamski launched the IGAP – International Get Acquainted Program – in 1959, based on the philosophy that people in all parts of the world should be given the opportunity of knowing what is going on everywhere in the field of flying saucers. His hope was that as many as possible would discover the truth of the present age and turn to face the time to come – to learn to accept, through conviction, the fact that we are all citizens of the **Cosmos and Children of the Cosmic Power** whose Laws run through the entire Cosmos. These Laws we can learn to comprehend through study and understanding of the „Science of Life“ brought to our attention by the presence of friendly visitors from other worlds.

The magazine is sent to civil and military authorities all over the world, to leaders in the United Nations, in the Vatican, in scientific circles, and to Press, radio and TV authorities.

The purpose of this magazine is to bring to everyone, everywhere, news of events from all quarters of the globe in all its varied aspects. This means any news that can possibly be of value in our endeavour to bring to mankind an understanding of what is going on in our world all the time. We shall try to detect any and every move in the direction of that truth which we have accepted, but which is not yet officially accepted or recognized in broader circles.

1. People from other worlds in our system are visiting our planet.
2. People from other worlds are in contact with certain political and scientific circles in East and West.
3. People from all walks of life, official and unofficial, all over the world, have been contacted by people from other worlds; such contacts have been kept secret so far.
4. The philosophy brought to the world by Mr. George Adamski is considered and aid helping to uncover the truth of our origin and our future destiny.

The magazine will make no attempt whatsoever to fight anyone, in spite of any action which may be launched against it. Only the truth, whatever its guise, will be brought to bear, to allow each to decide for himself what he can and will accept in this wonderful world on his march forward to new experiences.

This magazine is non-political, non-religious, non-sectarian and non-profit-making. We hope that **you** may profit from reading it, and that you will tell as many as possible about it, – especially if you find it of value. Please write to us if you find it without value or if you have any suggestions or comments to make.

Sincerely yours,  
**The Editors.**



# Editorial...

## LET US TRY TO PUT THINGS IN PERSPECTIVE.

There is a wide-spread belief that if an authoritative body or an eminent person — a politician, say, or a scientist — does or says something, then that something is necessarily of value.

Yes, let us be honest, — we too, unfortunately, suffer somewhat from the same delusion; we have in the past made reference to scientific or political utterances that supported our case or our particular argument. We shall no doubt do so in the future, if only in self-defence against the critics and sceptics who perpetually quote „science“ at us to „prove“ us wrong in our extraterrestrial convictions. We *are* human, after all.

It's a sober reflection, though — how the STATUS of the BIG MAN can so often overshadow the moral integrity and sincerity of the SMALLER MAN. Or WOMAN.

We read, for example, how the august members of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics meet in Washington to hear „top brass“ UFO study personalities present their views on the elusive flying saucers.

(Why it was deemed necessary by the Chairman of the Committee, Congressman George P. Miller, to specifically advise against criticism of the U.S. Air Force project, or the Colorado UFO Study is anybody's guess —)

All this high-powered debate is very creditable, even though it has taken 20 years to get thus far.

But one wonders what justice there is in this world, when, for example, a „non-scientist“, a woman called Madeleine Rodeffer, after showing movie films of space craft manoeuvring to a U.S. Senate Space Committee gathering in January 1965, should have to endure a 45-minute verbal battering for stating what she KNEW to be the truth. Will that Committee, when the chips are down — when the UFO case is proven authentic — ever apologise publicly, or even privately, to Mrs. Rodeffer, both for their own conduct and for the physical and mental pressures suffered by that lady since, in her efforts to bring out the truth?

In other words, what of the other thousands of lay-researchers, who have bitterly fought to bring this to light — what of them, when the „top brass“, after years of scientific aloofness and dithering, finally prove „scientifically“ that flying saucers exist? Because it is the lay-researcher, with his lack of „status“, NOT the recent scientific additions to that research pool, who have faced ignorance and ridicule all these years.

And the famous UFO comments attributed to U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations.

First we read that U Thant considers the UFO problem second only in importance to the Vietnam war.

Then, in a letter from the U.N. Chef de Cabinet C. V. Narasimhan replying to a query from a researcher, we read:

„— It is also not correct to say that the Secretary-General personally believes in the existence of UFOs.“

This, of course, made everybody flap.

Could this be a denial of the U Thant „report“, as some researchers thought? Was this powerful „support“ for their UFO case to be snatched away?

Let us now re-assure these researchers, and other interested persons.

In a letter received by a West German Ufologist, His Excellency C. V. Narasimhan ends up with:

„— I may add that the Secretary-General's interest in the subject is purely academic and personal —“

All it needs now is for someone to drop a line to the Chef de Cabinet at the UN Secretariat and ask: „DID U Thant confide to friends that he considered UFOs the most important problem facing the UN next to the war in Vietnam?“

If we can get a straight answer to that, then we can decide whether a purely academic and personal INTEREST signifies BELIEF. We can then ask if it is U Thant's „academic and personal“ INTEREST that has, if the report is true, caused him to state that the UFO problem is the second most important problem facing the United Nations.

Because, at the moment, that is what *this* particular argument seems to be about.

And, while we are at it, we might ask — once again — when one of those united nations is going to wake up, get off its behind and officially propose an investigation of this UFO problem —

One can hardly expect such a move from the nation with the mostest in UFO knowhow, however.

Especially when one considers the merry little quip made to a researcher by Colonel George P. Freeman Jr., chief UFO spokesman at the Pentagon, on March 20, 1967: „What about the scoutships we are supposed to have in Dayton?“

Such a merry little quip, accompanied by a smile, might have seemed strangely ironic to the Canadian official who on several occasions was invited to inspect secret U.S. Air Force installations where crashed flying saucers were being minutely examined —

With His Excellency Dr. Kurt Waldheim, Austrian Ambassador to UNO and Chairman of that organisation's Outer Space Affairs Committee named by U Thant as President of the United Nations Vienna Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, we might hopefully expect a move towards a discussion on UFOs. With A. H. Abdel-Ghani, Chief of the Outer Space Affairs Group at U.N.O., occupying the position of Executive Secretary at the Conference, a breath from one of the delegates on the subject of flying saucers, might get the world's MOST urgent problem on to the agenda.

Both these gentlemen have been bombarded with correspondence and proposals concerning UFOs. It would be to their credit if a debate on the subject were brought about at this meeting of the world's space scientists.

Considering the numerous negative remarks on the subject attributed to Dr. Edward U. Condon, head of the U.S. Air Force-sponsored Colorado University UFO study, his reported comment to a police-officer, after a hypnotic trance quiz session brought the full story of the officer's meeting with a being from a landed saucer, is, to say the least, surprising.

Dr. Condon allegedly said: „We believe you.“

„Soviet's Findings On Venus Doubted“ might well have been the caption to an article by an Adamski supporter. However, it seems that, whereas reports from the United States at the time of the American and Russian Venus probes stated, in essence, that the space rivals' findings were near enough the same, now even more U.S. scientists are throwing cold water at the Russians and saying that their instruments, and therefore their readings, were faulty.

One can imagine a leading Academician at the Soviet Academy of Sciences saying to another leading Academician: „Comrade, you just can't win, can you —? Here were we, in celebration of our glorious October Revolution, giving free Space hand-outs to our wellknown rivals, — and they bite the hand that feeds them. You cannot win, Comrade.“

Now Australia is getting into the „mystery signals from space“ act.

Recall the recent widespread scientific views expressed concerning „beacon“ signals — galactic navigation installations — and our own comment, in which we pointed out that in April 1965 George Adamski had informed us of these stations in space? (See UFO CONTACT December 1966 and June 1968).

Well, those well-known Venus probes, Mariner 5 and Venera 4, — which arrived last October and which are now the centre of a scientific controversy as to whether the Soviet instruments were up to scratch — are being used as evidence as to why Earth has life. New theories expounded in the United States claim that the Earth's magnetosphere, the „invisible magnetic shield around our planet“, has protected it from the intensely fierce solar wind. This solar wind, it is theorised, may have „blown off“ the water which, „in the form of steam, reached the upper atmosphere of Venus and was ionised“ before being puffed into space. Venus, it is said, has no magnetosphere.

With the water, we are asked to assume, disappeared any possibility of life on Venus. (The explanation of how any water got there in the first place, in these circumstances, is not included in these hypothetical musings).

Referring to the above, we are once again tempted to quote ourselves, as was the case with the galactic „radio beacons“. In UFO CONTACT December 1966,

in our Open Letter to President Johnson, — well before the October 1967 fly-by of Venus — we added this Postscript.

„P.S. Mr. President, may we offer a little hint to the rocket engineers and physicists who are working on plans for further probes to Venus? Ask them to think in terms of a protective magnetic shield around the planet ...“

UNQUOTE.

We should really have been more explicit.

We should have said an „artificial protective magnetic shield —“

Better luck next time.

You see, with all these probes, which send back findings so often at variance with Earth-based studies of the planet, the whole scientific viewpoint could be changed overnight, if scientists would just assume, temporarily at least, the possibility of intelligent, alien manipulation of the space-probes and their instruments while „in flight“. After all, radar and radio-jamming techniques are common enough between rival ideologies on Earth.

Should this be considered laughable, let us refer back to a news report of May 12, 1966, (UFO CONTACT October 1966, Page 20). Entitled „Riddle of the 'Silencer' on Venus“, the report, sent from the International Space Conference in Vienna, begins:

„Something strange is going on on Venus, Soviet scientists warn today. Two spacecraft sent there have been mysteriously silenced just when they were about to lay bare the planet's secrets. Nobody knows why.“

The report speaks of Venera 2 and Venera 3 which „reached“ Venus in March 1966. One within 13,000 miles, the other scoring „a bulls-eye on its face a week later.“

Academician Anatoli Blagonravov, head of the Russian delegation, called it a „violation of the communications link“, „indicating“, — said the report — „that it was *not* a simple failure but interference by some outside force.“

„*What force? Could it be that intelligent beings destroyed or inactivated the two approaching spacecraft?*“, underlined the news report.

Concerning the „silenced“ Venus probe Venera 3, we explained to First Secretary Brezhnev in our Open Letter (December 1966):

„The one-ton craft burned up in the atmosphere but the double foot-ball sized device ejected perfectly and landed safely by parachute. Signals were sent back but ceased some time ago —“

UNQUOTE.

Perhaps we should add that our information arrived shortly after the device landed.

If our readers are pondering, some, perhaps sceptically, on *where* this information arrived from, or *how* it arrived, we shall give our answer in this fashion. In fact, the answer has long been in the hands of those who have not closed their minds to „new“ truths.



You need go no further, in the first instance, than the page you may have just referred back to, in fact, to Pages 20 and 21. Under the heading „Between The Sun And The Earth There Are Dangerous Rivers“, the article begins:

„Will the life of the space travellers depend on the good-will of the Sun? This question dates from 1957, the year when space travelling really started. But according to the last information obtained by various cosmic observatories it would really seem that the moulding of the interplanetary magnetic field by the „moods“ of the Sun is essentially changing. Consequently, it is difficult for human beings to foresee if on such or such an interplanetary route they will meet these famous „rivers“ of gamma particles which constitute dangerous radioactive barriers, or if they will miss them.

„It is understandable that both American and Soviet scientists attach so much importance to the exact identification of the run of these temporary rivers which go as far as to lick the atmosphere of the Earth and sometimes even do penetrate into the upper regions of our atmosphere.

„The majority of the data the American scientists have been able to collect to that effect has been supplied by the various „Mariner“ observatories as well as by satellites of the „OSO“ type. For the Soviet scientists the most reliable information agents have been satellites of the „Cosmos“ series, as well as the recent „Proton“, which, by the way, beat all records of the celestial heavyweights (12,000 kg).

„At the present time it is known that the interplanetary magnetic field interferes almost supremely with the effects of the Sun on the Earth —“

The article goes on to say:

„Protection against such dangers —“ — (the radioactive gamma particles — Ed.) — „can be realised in two ways. Either by obtaining extremely precise forecasts of the cosmic phenomena permitting the invasion of the „rivers“ of radioactive particles, or by equipping the cosmic craft with adequate anti-radiation protection sheets. These two solutions are being studied by both Americans and Russians“.

UNQUOTE.

The article following that, from „Technique Nouvelle“, Paris, November 1965, is entitled: „A Shell Of Electrons Will Protect The Space Travellers“.

„SAN FRANCISCO. — It is quite possible to protect the space travellers who will have to travel at high altitudes where cosmic radiations are dangerous. This assertion was made by the American engineers Richard LEVY and G. Sargent JANES, of the research laboratories of Messrs. Avco Everett.

„The two specialists suggest bringing the outer walls of the spatial craft under electric tension. In this way, they say, will the protons, which are the most penetrating particles of interplanetary space, be driven off. The electrical field would be produced by an electrostatic generator. When the space travellers foresaw a certain risk of having to pass through

an exceedingly radioactive zone, they would bring an electro-magnet under tension. This one would trap the electrons of the outer charge of the craft and would thus form a protective shield against the penetration of protons of cosmic origin. Instead of overloading the craft with a heavy protection made of concrete or lead, it would be sufficient to adopt this imponderable protection of electrons, in other words, of a „field of strength“.

UNQUOTE.

We see, then, that „this question dates from 1957, the year when space travelling really started“, in fact, after the first space probe, Sputnik I, went up. The „interplanetary magnetic fields“ are mentioned, and the fact that this „interferes“ almost supremely with the effects of the Sun on the Earth. (They would, also, presumably, interfere with the effects of the Sun on other planets in our system —)

Protection of Earth's space craft against cosmic hazards — gamma particles, protons etc. — is brought up; a suggestion that the use of an electric force field emanating from the outer walls of the craft could divert the penetrating particles in space. The fact that a technical journal brought into print at that time such a proposed method of protection, as opposed to the „old“ ideas of concrete or lead shields, indicates, surely, that it is a new idea.

With these matters in mind, let us now read an item from „The Gazette“, an American newspaper, dated September 17, 1962. Note that date. 1962. Entitled „Magnetic Field Found In Space“, the item is datelined:

„Sydney, Australia. (Reuters) — A leading Australian scientist described as having „all kinds of implications“ the discovery of magnetic fields in outer space.

„Dr. E. G. Bowen, chief of the Radiophysics Division of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, said the discovery, announced Friday, would excite comment from astronomers around the world.

„Marcus Price, an American, and Brian Cooper of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, made the discovery while studying radiowaves from the Centaurus galaxy — 20,000,000 light years away from earth.

„Bowen said they found the waves were linearly polarised or „twisted“, an effect which could have been produced only by magnetic fields.

„Bowen said a „tremendous amount of work“ must be done before the discovery could be connected with the origin of the universe.“

UNQUOTE.

The discovery of magnetic fields in outer space, referred to in the previous article as „interplanetary magnetic fields“, — and which „would excite comment from astronomers around the world — was announced on Friday, September 14, 1962.

George Adamski, in his book „Inside The Space Ships“, published first in July 1955, wrote the following, on Page 78, *a few paragraphs further on from his well-known detailed description of the „fire-flies“ in space, corroborated in 1962 by astronaut Glenn and cosmonaut Titov.* It is Adamski's first trip into space on board a large mother-ship. He is speaking with one of the crew-members.

„The ship itself,“ Firkon explained, 'is utilizing the power of nature — 'electro-magnetic', I think you call it — and has excess power at all times. Some of this excess is dissipated through its skin out into space for a certain distance, sometimes only a short way, although at times its influence can extend for several miles outward. This acts as a shield against any particles, or 'space debris', as you on Earth term it, repelling such things by this constantly radiating force.'

„He went on to explain that all bodies in space are negative to space and are actually moving in a sea of electro-magnetic force. Therefore, a negative radiation repels all negative bodies while at the same time it prevents the ship from heating through friction.“

UNQUOTE.

And so George Adamski, in a few short paragraphs written in the year 1955, more than two years before the first space probe went into orbit, tells of the interplanetary magnetic fields, *first discovered by scientists in 1962.*

„— All bodies in space — are actually moving in a sea of electro-magnetic force —“

In those few short paragraphs he explains how the space people travel safely between the planets, utilising the negative electro-magnetic force field through the skin of their craft to repel, and to act as a shield against, particles in space; — to „bring an electro-magnet under tension“, a „new“ idea put forth in a technical journal 10 years later.

Coupled with his account of the „fire-flies“ phenomenon, all within the space of TWO pages, need one ask HOW Adamski knew what he knew?

And that is our answer to those who wonder where our information comes from.

Speaking of the Soviet Ac. of Sci., their blast at UFO believers, via PRAVDA — „anti-scientific sensationalism“ — was one in the eye for those who thought that Russia was coming clean, UFO-wise, at last. No astronomers had ever seen them, no geophysicist had ever observed them, the noble defenders of Russian and Czechoslovak soil, the Red Air Force, had never reported them. That was on February 29 last.

Already at that time, on news-stands all over the world, the Russian English-language „Soviet Life“ of March 1968 provided detailed UFO reports and personal observations by Russian astronomers, geophysicists, pilots —

It's not only Russian astronomers who say things about flying saucers. A contemporary of Astronomer-

Royal Richard van der Riet Woolley, — who said: „Space travel? Utter Bilge!“ a year before the first sputnik went up — is Sir Bernard Lovell, noted British radio-astronomer.

When Sir Bernard made his famous statement in Montreal that: „All the unidentified flying objects are no more than bits of meteorites burning up —“, we made a statement about Sir Bernard.

According to an account in the Danish newspaper POLITIKEN, of November 19, 1967, Sir Bernard, in answer to a question about visitations from space, replied: „I haven't spent a great deal of time in studying reports about 'Flying saucers'“. Yet he is quite sure, according to the report, that within a year or thereabouts, absolute confirmation will arrive that much further advanced races than ours exist in the universe.

Well, — Sir Bernard!

A well-publicised picture of U.S.A.F.'s consultant on UFOs, Dr. J. Allen Hynek, shows him at a news conference, holding up a large copy of the Adamski „scout-ship“ photograph, and commenting that it looked like a „chicken-feeder“. (See UFO CONT-ACT April 1967, Page 98). In our last issue, August 1968, we were rather naughty and produced two items in the London „Daily Mirror“, the first of which mentioned Dr. Hynek.

A farmer living near Loco, Texas, claimed that he had ridden on a Martian flying saucer. He produced photos to prove it. Quote the „Daily Mirror“, March 26, 1968: „One expert who has seen some of the pictures is Western University astronomer Allen Hynek, an adviser to the American Air Force „flying saucer“ investigation office.

„These photographs show no sign of fraud,‘ he said. 'If this is a hoax, it is a very clever one.'“

Quote the „Daily Mirror“, March 27, 1968.

„Cotton farmer Carroll Watts, who claimed that he flew in a Martian space-ship, admitted yesterday that it was a hoax.

„Watts, 29, of Loco, Texas, said photographs of 'flying saucer' had been faked by an artist.“

UNQUOTE.

A colour movie sequence, photographed by Mrs. Madeleine Rodeffer, together with George Adamski at Silver Spring, Maryland, on February 26, 1965, shows the same „Adamski-type“ saucer, with trees in the back-ground, manoeuvring, and lowering and raising its ball-landing-gear, about 100 feet above the Rodeffers' front garden.

Shown, with other saucer movie films, to 22 photographic experts of NASA, at the Goddard Space Flight Center, Maryland, on February 27, 1967, the scout was estimated by those present to be „about 27 feet in diameter.“

Some chicken-feeder!

We read — New York Times, July 2, 1968 — that „the Roman Catholic Church might revise its censure of Galileo Galilei, the 17th century Italian scientist who was declared a heretic for asserting that



the earth moves around the sun. — Galileo, who lived from 1564 until 1642, recanted this theory under threat of torture before the Inquisition in Rome in 1633 —“

Perhaps, somewhere in that Blue Beyond, a faint voice could be heard murmuring:

„Who is going to forgive who?“

While we are looking at things IN PERSPECTIVE, we will celebrate OUR October „revolution“ (October 1966 — October 1968) by announcing that, unless our readers decide otherwise and act accordingly, this magazine is presenting its last but one issue.

Yes, friends, just as we have always given it to you straight — that was the way G.A. did it — we are giving it to you straight now.

WE have worked hard, very hard.

Voluntarily, working long hours, neglecting family life, sacrificing years of leisure time in group work, lecturing and with the magazine, we have made OUR effort to inform you and the rest of the world of important UFO matters.

We have long been running under a financial burden — we can do so no longer. We have continued to print on quality paper, we have borne the load of extra costs due to higher prices for material and labour and increased taxes in Denmark, where the magazine is printed. Only in the case of last year's widespread devaluation were we compelled to request a small supplementary amount and that ONLY from the devaluing countries' currencies.

OUR POLICY FROM THE BEGINNING, apart from supplying members with UFO news, has been to approach those in power, in high office in many fields, to acquaint them with the facts concerning flying saucers and allied matters.

This has been an expensive item on our strained budget but we have continued, and in fact, increased, our gratis subscription list, to include yet more „eminent“ persons whose positive influence for the saucer case might be won over by our efforts.

In fact, since our first issue two years ago, A QUARTER of our total printing has been donated FREE to these persons.

NOW IT ALL HAS TO STOP — JUST WHEN THINGS ARE COMING TO THE BOIL.

With our outstanding debt, which has increased heavily in recent months, there is perhaps just ONE CHANCE IN A HUNDRED of us carrying on into 1969.

We are NOT begging. We feel we have EARNED your support.

So we shall make this LAST appeal, cock-eyed as it may seem, to our readers and all those interested persons who are loaded with cash, to pitch in and inundate our Danish office with money, with dollars, pounds, pesos, marks, lire, francs, dinar, piastres, kroner, and perhaps the odd rouble and kopek.

Inundate until it hurts — you and us.

Help us to pay this debt.

Help us to keep going.

THIS IS OUR ONLY CHANCE. — NOW.

## An open letter

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT,  
NEW YORK.

To: His Excellency, C. V. NARASIMHAN,  
Chef de Cabinet,  
Executive Office of the Secretary-General.

OCTOBER 1968.

Your Excellency,

It is the earnest and heartfelt wish of millions of people in all parts of the world that the enigma of the Flying Saucers, or UFOs, meets with a solution.

Your Excellency has made a number of comments on matters associated with the subject, but there has been a great deal of misunderstanding brought about in certain circles by the wording of Your Excellency's replies to correspondence in this regard.

Thus a letter from your office in reply to a Mr. S., dated June 29, 1967, and written over your signature, states in excerpt:

„— It is also not correct to say that the Secretary-General personally believes in the existence of UFOs.

I hope this make the position clear.“

UNQUOTE.

Unfortunately, this statement made the position far less clear than was previously thought to be the case, as it was widely interpreted to mean that reported comments of His Excellency U THANT were, in fact, misreported.

However, a subsequent letter in reply to a Mr. Ernst Timm, of Hamburg, West Germany, dated October 23, 1967, and written over Your Excellency's signature, states in excerpt:

„— I may add that the Secretary-General's interest in the subject is purely academic and personal.“

UNQUOTE.

It appears that a misunderstanding exists over the connotation of the words INTEREST and BELIEF.

We would therefore ask Your Excellency's kind assistance in clarifying this matter for the many people in many parts of the world to whom this matter is of paramount importance.

We would like to quote in full a report by columnist Drew Pearson of the NEW YORK POST, dated June 27, 1967.

„U THANT AND UFO's“

by Drew Pearson.

(Today's column is by Drew Pearson and his associate, Jack Anderson).

„Washington — In the very middle of the Near East crisis, UN Secretary General U Thant took time to do a very significant thing. He arranged to have one of the top advocates of the

theory that flying saucers — UFOs — are from another planet, speak before the Outer Space Affairs Committee of the UN.

„The Middle East war broke on Jun 5. On June 7, Dr. James E. McDonald of the University of Arizona, a firm believer in UFOs, spoke before the UN outer space committee. Dr. McDonald believes that UFOs are extraterrestrial spaceships on reconnaissance missions to explore the earth. He has also addressed the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the Washington Meteorology Society on this subject.

„Interesting fact is that U Thant has confided to friends that he considers UFOs the most important problem facing the UN next to the war in Vietnam. U Thant made this statement before war in the Near East, so it is not known how he rates this last international incident compared with UFOs.“

#### UNQUOTE.

(We are aware that Dr. McDonald spoke to the Outer Space Affairs Group *not* the Committee).

Regarding this report and the comments in your letters referred to above, we would like to ask the following questions.

- 1) Is this report, in regard to the statement alleged to have been made by His Excellency, U Thant, factually correct?
- 2) The essence of the quotations from your two letters appears to be that:
  - a) His Excellency the Secretary General does not *personally believe* in the existence of UFOs.
  - b) The Secretary General's *interest* is purely academic and *personal*.

This appears to suggest that U Thant is open-minded on the subject and has an *interest*, but is not yet convinced enough to *believe* fully in the existence of UFOs.

Is this, in essence, correct?

- 3) If the alleged statement of U Thant is factually correct, and if the connotation surmised above is correct, we would sincerely appreciate clarification of the following:
  - a) Why, if His Excellency's *interest* does not yet amount to *belief*, would he confide to friends that he considers UFOs the most *important problem* facing the UN next to the war in Vietnam?
  - b) Does a „purely academic and personal“ *interest* rate such a profound statement?
- 4) Your Excellency's own reply to Mr. Ernst Timm also states:

„Neither the United Nations nor the Secretary General has any authority to investigate UFO phenomena.“

If this is so, would this not indicate:

- a) That the Secretary General's reported statement that this is an „important problem *facing the UN*“, if correct, could easily be misconstrued and as such merits clarification? — And:
- b) That the Secretary General's interest could conceivably be the result of numerous memos and documents regarding the UFO-case which have been submitted to His Excellency's office during recent years?

Your Excellency, in approaching you in this matter, we, the undersigned, are expressing the wish of many people in many lands who are part of the international program we have the privilege to serve.

Your Excellency's studied reply to the questions brought out in the above will be deeply appreciated.

Sincere best wishes,  
THE EDITORS.

## A' PROPOS

### OFFICERS OF OUTER SPACE CONFERENCE APPOINTED

The Secretary General, on April 30, announced that he had appointed Kurt Waldheim, Foreign Minister of Austria, as President of the United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Mr. Waldheim is the Chairman of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and has formerly served as Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations.

Also appointed was Vikram A. Sarabhai, Chairman of the Indian National Committee for Space Research, as Vice-President and Scientific Chairman. The appointments were made on the nomination of the panel of Experts for the preparation of the Conference.

The Secretary-General had earlier appointed A. H. Abdel-Ghani, Chief of the Outer Space Affairs Group in the Department of Political and Security Councils Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, as Executive Secretary of the Conference.

The Conference will be held in the Hofburg Palace, in Vienna, from August 14 to 27.

From: UN Monthly Chronicle, United Nations Office of Public Information, Volume V — Number 5. May 1968.





## UFO MEN SEEK A PLACE ON THE UN AGENDA

New York, Tuesday. — A group of scientists here has urged all 124 members of the United Nations to bring up the problem of unidentified flying objects (UFO) before the Security Council.

The Intercontinental UFO Research and Analytic Network (ICUFON) has asked the member nations to seek emergency classification of the subject.

The group also asked that UFOs be placed on the agenda of the U.N.'s Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in Vienna on August 14—27.

### UNKNOWN VEHICLES

It said that „factual evidence over the past 25 years of the activity on and around the globe by unknown aerial vehicles, official governmental investigation by several nations and the lack of an authorised international research body, motivate the emergency classification“.

The group wants a state or private person to offer a restricted area to the UN for an international UFO research institute.

It said that both the Soviet Union and the U.S. had admitted the possibility of UFOs, emphasising that the Soviet Union called for „an urgent global study.“ — Reuter.

From: „EVENING STANDARD“, London.  
August 6, 1968.

## Science

### SCIENCE AND THE POLITICIANS

IT BEGAN LIKE THIS — —

COMMITTEE  
ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS  
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

For Immediate Release July 19, 1968

The names of the six Scientists who will participate in the Unidentified Flying Objects Symposium on Monday, July 29, were announced today by the House Committee on Science and Astronautics.

Congressman J. Edward Roush, Symposium chairman, said the participants are Dr. James E. McDonald, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, University of Arizona; Dr. J. Allen Hynek, head of Department of Astronomy, Northwestern University; Dr. Robert L. Hall, head of Department of Sociology, University of Illinois at Chicago; Dr. Robert M. L. Baker Jr., Senior

Scientist, Systems Sciences Corporation; Dr. James A. Harder, Associate Professor of Civil Engineering, University of California at Berkeley, and Dr. Carl Sagan, Department of Astronomy, Cornell University.

Congressman Roush said the Symposium participants were selected because of their particular interest and competence in the various fields that are related to atmospheric, meteorological, psychological, and physical phenomena.

The chairman said he was certain their contributions would assist the committee in a better understanding of the technical and scientific facts surrounding the basic phenomena associated with UFOs. He added the Symposium would also provide the committee with an assessment of the impact of UFO sighting reports during the past 20 years on the scientific community.

The hearing will be open to the public and will begin at 10 a.m. in Room 2318, Rayburn House Office Building, July 29. It is also the intention of the Committee to publish the results of the Symposium and the papers presented by the participants.

### CONGRESS TOLD OF FLYING SAUCERS

From our own correspondent — Washington July 29.

The science and astronautics committee of the House of Representatives was told today that there were too many unidentified flying objects to rule out the possibility that Earth might be under surveillance by creatures from outer space. Dr. James McDonald, of the Institute of Atmospheric Physics at Arizona University, said that he took this possibility very seriously.

Recalling the many sightings of objects during the power blackout in the United States in 1965, Dr. McDonald said there had also been a series of impressive British sightings last autumn in Staffordshire.

From: „TIMES“, London. July 30, 1968.

### SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT FOR UFO STUDIES

Washington. — Scientists willing to believe flying saucers are more than optical illusions or psychological aberrations asked Congress yesterday to support research to find out whether unidentified flying objects come from other worlds.

None would yet describe himself as believing that UFOs are vehicles under the control of intelligent beings on earth surveillance missions.

But Dr. James E. McDonald of the University of Arizona's Institute of Atmospheric Physics said such an explanation for UFOs „is the one I believe most likely. There is too much consistent evidence that we are dealing with machine-like devices.“

McDonald and five other scientists with equally impressive credentials, appeared at a day long sym-

posium on UFOs conducted by a House science and astronautics subcommittee.

Their recommendations on how to proceed with such research varied. There was even one suggestion that a sort of „UFO patrol“ be set up so investigators could be flown to interview competent witnesses who see mysterious objects.

Dr. Carl Sagan of the Cornell University astronomy department said however, that the search for extra-terrestrial life should emphasize space probes such as the Mariner and Voyager vehicles being sent to Mars and Venus rather than concentrate on flying saucers.

Representative J. Edward Roush (Dem.-Ind.), chairman of the subcommittee steered the discussion away from an Air Force-sponsored UFO study now under way at the University of Colorado. It has been embroiled in controversy almost since its beginning. Now in its final stages, the project has been plagued by internal dissension and published reports that Dr. Edward U. Condon, its director, has taken an entirely negative attitude toward UFOs and believes most sightings are reported by eccentrics.

McDonald has been one of the main critics of the Colorado study.

From: „The San Francisco Chronicle“.

Tuesday, July 30th., 1968.

Credit: T. G. Hullett, San Francisco, California.

## SIX SCIENTISTS RECOMMEND FLYING SAUCER STUDY

By *Richard D. Lyons.*

Washington, July 29 — Six scientists insisted before Congress today that unidentified flying objects were fitting subjects for serious investigation, but complained that attempts at rational study had been „laughed out of court“.

Several witnesses before the House Committee on Space and Astronautics urged Federal support for a huge program to collect information aimed at finally settling the debate, which has gone on for decades.

Today's testimony was serious and talk of little green men was taboo, while the term „flying saucer“ was mentioned rarely, and then only in whispers.

Yet some bizarre anecdotes were read into the record, including the attempt by a group of Australian Kangaroo hunters using a spotlight to communicate with a hovering UFO „even though the men didn't know the Morse code“.

Witnesses also tended to shrug off such questions as to why, if there really have been thousands of such objects sighted by humans, the supposed saucer crews had failed to make contact with their observers, and why some physical evidence of these many flights has not been produced.

## HUNCH ON PAY DIRT IN STUDY

Dr. J. Allen Hynek, an astronomer at Northwestern University who has been a consultant to the United States Air Force on the subject, recommended the

setting up of „a mechanism for studying reports with scientific respectability“.

„The whole project has been prejudged,“ Dr. Hynek observed.

He said the United States would seek the cooperation of the United Nations in setting up „an international clearing house“ for such information „because there is almost a total lack of quantitative data“ about flying saucers.

„I have a hunch that there is scientific pay dirt in a UFO study, possibly very important pay dirt, but there also may be scientific quicksand,“ Dr. Hynek added.

Dr. Carl Sagan of Cornell, author of „Intelligent Life in The Universe,“ who took probably the least positive stand on the existence of UFOs also noted that „there is a certain view that this committee is not hearing here today.“

The reference was to the fact that today's witnesses were at odds with the vast body of scientific opinion that holds that such objects do not exist.

## PLANETARY FLIGHTS URGED

Yet Dr. Sagan said it was not inconceivable that there was other planets having civilizations with technologies that are more advanced than that of earth.

„It is not beyond any question of doubt that we would be visited,“ by members of such civilizations, Dr. Sagan said, adding facetiously that „it may be that things are so bad here that someone up there will come and save us from ourselves.“

Dr. Sagan cautioned against a widespread UFO search program because this „requires some harder evidence than now is present.“

Because such a program would be expensive and at high risk of achieving positive results, Dr. Sagan said, he advocated instead support for attempts to detect and communicate with other civilizations by radio astronomy, coupled with such unmanned planetary flights as those intended to try to find life on Mars.

Dr. James E. McDonald, a University of Arizona meteorologist, told the committee that the world's scientific community „tended to discount and regard as nonsense“ reports of saucer sightings, adding that serious attempts at studies had been „laughed out of court.“

Dr. McDonald, who related the kangaroo hunter anecdote as well as several other stories on sightings, insisted that UFOs „are entirely real.“

He contended that the news media, including one paper in New York City, which he declined to identify, was refusing to print news of UFO sightings.

Dr. McDonald urged an investigation program. He was supported by Robert L. Hall, a University of Illinois sociology professor; Dr. Robert M. L. Baker Jr., of the Computer Sciences Corporation, El Segundo, Calif., and Dr. James A. Harder, an associate professor of civil engineering at the University of California, Berkeley.



Representative J. Edward Roush, Democrat, of Indiana, who was chairman at today's committee session, urged three months ago that Congress take over a saucer investigation now being conducted by the Air Force because he challenged the objectivity of the study.

The study is being conducted by scientists at the University of Colorado. A final report is to be made to the National Academy of Sciences in September.

From: „The New York Times“.

Tuesday, July 30, 1968.

Credit: H. Hoffman, New York, U.S.A.

## FROM DR. JAMES E. McDONALD

July 31, 1968.

(Dear Major Petersen).

So many persons have asked that I let them know what transpired at the July 29 UFO Symposium held in the Rayburn Building, in Washington before the House Committee on Science and Astronautics that I am afraid time-stringencies demand that I put it all into this Dittoed letter and send it off to all of you. Many persons have helped very substantially to bring about that session by writing letters of concern to Congressmen. Others have helped and will continue to help in other ways. I certainly do want to express my own thanks to all of you for your assistance.

And, in that connection, it will continue to be quite desirable for others to write additional letters in the future, asking for continued Congressional attention to this problem. The July 29 session was not a „hearing“ in the usual Congressional sense, but rather a seminar or briefing session where a group of scientists who have looked at the problem from one viewpoint or another tried to take initial steps to lay before that influential Committee some of their findings. In the long run, a full-fledged hearing before the Committee remains a very desirable goal. Only additional expressions of serious concern, written by persons who know more than a little about the UFO problem, will produce that ultimate result. Please do continue, then, to keep in touch with your own Congressman and with members of the Committee on Science and Astronautics concerning that objective.

Turning to the 7/29 session, I would say that I am cautiously optimistic about its long-range effects. A number of very good points were made by testifying scientists, the attention of the Congressmen seemed sincere and substantial, the questions were good, and Mr. Roush's opening and closing comments were quite positive in nature.

The House transacts most of its business after twelve o'clock, so the attendance in the afternoon was very small compared to that in the morning. About a dozen members of the Committee on Science and Astronautics were present in the morning, including its Chairman, Hon. George P. Miller of California, and other influential men like Daddario of Connect-

icut, Hechler of West Virginia, Ryan of New York and others. Ryan of New York expressed particularly strong concern about the UFO problem and about the need for further study of certain aspects of the UFO question. Rumsfeld (Illinois) made some quite good remarks, and so did Pettis of California. Others asked questions and made comments that I cannot recover, since I didn't take adequate notes on them. These other questions included some from Bell of California and Downing of Virginia.

Dr. J. A. Hynek opened the morning session at ten o'clock with a 30-minute paper that made a number of very strong observations concerning the seriousness of the UFO problem. He emphasized that there has *not* been a scientifically adequate investigation in past years, and touched more directly on Air Force matters than any of the rest of us did. There had been clear-cut admonishments, both beforehand and in the opening remarks by Chairman Miller, to adjure criticisms of the Air Force program and any criticisms that any of us might have of the University of Colorado program. Hynek called for a new, federally sponsored UFO study program and urged that it be done with United Nations cooperation because of the large number of foreign sightings that demand attention. It will not be possible to cover here adequately all of the points that either Hynek or any of the other individual members made.

My own remarks followed Hynek's, and I urged that the Committee recognize that the problem is far more serious than either public or Congress has been given to believe. I cited a few cases to illustrate answers to some of the standard questions that are frequently raised concerning UFOs, and emphasized that the extraterrestrial hypothesis is the one that my present information leads me to prefer. I made a few remarks on the inadequacies of the „explanations“ that Menzel has presented in terms of meteorological optics, and I made some auxiliary remarks about the shortcomings of the theory that Klass has proposed with regard to „plasma-UFOs“. In the questioning, Ryan of New York pressed me to enlarge upon some of the problems concerning power-system outages, and this received perhaps a bit more press attention subsequently than it deserved. However, I made clear my position there do appear to be too many outages coincident with UFO sightings to disregard that aspect of the UFO problem.

The last speaker of the morning session was Dr. Carl Sagan, now of Cornell University's Department of Astronomy. He drew the attention of the Committee to the recent evidence that is pointing more and more towards the likelihood of existence of many planets in the Galaxy that have not only life but intelligent life. The evidence is inferential, as he made clear, but is being accepted by an increasingly large segment of the scientific community. Sagan felt that he had not seen persuasive evidence of the reality of UFOs and urged that perhaps more direct information about extraterrestrial civilizations could be gained by better funding of radio astronomy.

At two o'clock, we resumed with a much lower attendance, due to a number of legislative actions on the floor. Dr. Robert Hall of the Department of Sociology of the University of Illinois gave an excellent discussion of some of the sociological and social psychological questions posed by the UFO problem. He emphasized that there was no basis for regarding the UFO problem as a mere „hysterical contagion“ phenomenon. He emphasized some of the factors influencing witness-reluctance in reporting and touched slightly on the potential problems of public response should it suddenly become evident that UFOs were extraterrestrial. He made the excellent point that the past official handling of the UFO problem lay almost diametrically opposite to the optimal approach to avoid panic. He stressed that the best way to avoid panic is to transmit to the public the maximum possible firm information about a problem (such as UFOs), rather than misleading and ill-conceived, inadequate assurances that everyone sees through. Dr. James Harder of the University of California briefly discussed the Red Bluff, California, sighting of Aug. 13, 1960, and then turned to discussions of his notions of propulsion. He also discussed an interpretation that he puts on a sighting by Wells Alan Webb involving polarization effects, which he construed as being due to magnetic fields. He was taken up rather sharply on that point by one of the technical consultants of the Committee. He discussed the Uabatuba magnesium sample and his ideas that it might be structural material whose high strength was due to its low content of impurities. However, he may be unaware that purity with respect to very high-strength materials demands a degree of contamination so vastly lower than that which spectroscopic analysis shows for the Uabatuba magnesium that his assertion is not entirely acceptable. Wydler of New York questioned him closely on some of his assertions, and Harder replied very forthrightly that he prefers the extraterrestrial hypothesis.

The final speaker of the day's session was Dr. Robert M. L. Baker of UCLA and Systems Corporation. He cited a number of examples of surveillance systems (mainly radar) which are specially designed to reject all signals that don't fit into some present category. For example, he mentioned that the BMEWS radar is programmed to reject as irrelevant any unknowns that fail to penetrate successive radar-lobes with speed and geometry that corresponded to an inbound hostile ballistic missile. Those are very relevant points, and he cited a number of them before turning to comments on his ideas as to how one might set up a better objective-sensing net for UFOs. He also discussed his findings with respect to photogrammetric analysis of the Utah movies and the Great Falls movies.

Closing the session was a 30-minute period when the speakers could question each other and raise any additional points that they cared to.

A number of us have submitted prepared statements, and these will be published along with the transcript of the verbal presentations, the questions from the Committee members, and the few additional solicited comments from other scientists. As I understand it, the Committee hopes to go to press with this material about August 15. Thus, copies of the House Document that comprises the proceedings of the 7/29 UFO Symposium might be expected to be available by late August.

If any of you have not already written to your Congressman or to the House Committee on Science and Astronautics to be put on the distribution list for copies of this document, I urge you to do so. I believe it will be a rather useful reference to have on hand in the future.

Again, I apologize for having resorted to this Dittoed letter as a means of sending you information on what happened. I have to very hastily finish my drafting of my prepared statement and start some other material for talks I am giving in Seattle on August 8, and just cannot do better than this for the present.

Best regards,  
James E. McDonald,  
Senior Physicist,  
Institute of Atmospheric Physics,



## LIFE ON EARTH LAID TO SHIELD / DOES EARTH SHIELD GIVE US OUR LIFE?

by Jim Hazelwood,  
Tribune Science Writer.

The life-giving waters of the earth and the myriad plants and animals which have sprung from them may all owe their existence to an invisible magnetic shield around our planet.

This speculation, strange enough, is one result of the Russian surface landing and America's Mariner 5 probe of Venus.

The existence of this shield, called the magnetosphere, has only been known since 1961, and its fantastic shape was charted by far-ranging spacecraft little more than a year ago.

But if the new theories about its importance are correct, the presence of the magnetosphere could be the key to the riddle of why life began on earth and not, apparently, on the other planets.

As Mariner 5 slipped behind the atmosphere of Venus, the 150-foot dish antenna at the Stanford Center for Radio Astronomy began beaming signals to it.

The spacecraft was equipped with a special receiver which was able to analyze the distortions in the signals caused by the Venusian atmosphere.

These signals, along with their distortions, were later relayed back to earth by the spacecraft, and the data fed into computers for analysis.



It was discovered that Venus has a dense ionosphere which suddenly vanishes at a height of only 300 miles on its sunlit side.

On the night side, the Venusian ionosphere extends about 900 miles.

This ionosphere is probably under continual bombardment by the million-mile-an-hour solar wind which emanates with varying intensity from the sun and sweeps throughout the solar system.

Venus, unlike the earth, has no magnetosphere, but it is possible that the thick ionosphere is sufficient to protect it from the onslaught of the solar wind.

But the real shocker among the Venus findings is the lack of water.

If, as most scientists believe, all the planets of the solar system were formed from the same materials, Venus should have a great deal of water.

It is roughly the same size as the earth, and the earth has enough water to cover it to a depth of two miles if its surface were perfectly smooth.

The temperature of the surface of Venus is so hot (about 600 degrees) that the water would all be in the form of steam, but it would be water nevertheless.

Instead of finding an atmosphere supercharged with water, the two Venus probes detected practically none at all.

They did find, however, that Venus' atmosphere is loaded with carbon dioxide.

The scientists involved in these investigations have refrained from drawing any involved conclusions from the Venus investigations in their own publications.

But Prof. Von R. Eshleman, who headed the Stanford experiment, was willing to make some educated guesses about the possibilities raised by the Venus probes.

"One possibility is that the water, in the form of steam, reached the upper atmosphere, was ionised, and blown off by a solar wind," Eshleman said.

Noting that the earth, alone among the smaller planets, has a magnetosphere to protect it from the solar wind, he said:

"We are not quite sure why this is so; but it might be because the earth has a fluid core and a rapid rotation.

"Strange currents seem to build up, and the earth acts like a giant generator."

By comparison, Venus rotates on its axis only once every 117 earth days, he said.

Mars has a rate of rotation similar to that of the earth, but probably has no liquid core.

When the earth was very young, scientists believe, it had an atmosphere about 300 times as dense as it is now, containing principally water, carbon dioxide and nitrogen.

When the planet cooled, the water condensed to become the oceans, the carbon dioxide became chemically fixed in the crystal rocks, and the nitrogen, with no place to go, became the principal ingredient of the atmosphere.

It still is, except that it has become highly diluted

with oxygen breathed out by the abundant plant life now flourishing on earth.

When animals came along, this vital oxygen was available for them to breathe.

But if water was everywhere in the solar system, Mars and perhaps even the moon may have had some at some time.

The cold temperature of Mars could explain the fact that very little water has been detected on its surface, according to Eshleman. He said:

"There might be a great deal of water on Mars, permanently frozen beneath the crust.

"On the moon, which has such a small gravitational field, the lack of a magnetosphere might have caused it to have been driven off by the solar wind."

Eshleman said the suggested action of the solar wind in driving the water off the edge of Venus' ionosphere dooms another theory about the mysterious planet.

This is that Venus is an embryonic planet and will eventually cool and become somewhat like the earth — hospitable and capable of supporting life.

"Even if it did cool down, it would only have a few damp spots," Eshleman said.

The earth's astonishing magnetosphere is shaped something like the tail of a comet.

Its leading edge, pointing toward the sun, starts about 50,000 miles up and the tail streams out for a fantastic 3.5 million miles.

It was first identified by the Explorer 10 satellite in 1961 and explored right out to its wagging tail by Pioneer 7 late in 1966.

It now seems likely that if the solar wind was powerful enough to strip Venus of its water, it could have done the same thing on earth in its early stages without this protective magnetic envelope.

And without water there would be no life.

From: "Oakland Tribune", California.

Sunday, January 7, 1968.

Credit: Mr. Theodore G. Hullett, San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.



## Is Venus inhabited?

By Charles A. Maney.

Dr. Maney, Emeritus Professor of Physics and Mathematics at The Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio, U.S.A.

VENUS has often been referred to as the twin planet to the earth. The two bodies differ very little in size; the earth has a mean diameter of 7,900 miles and the diameter of Venus measures 7,700 miles. Surface gravity on Venus is a little less than on the earth. A youngster weighing 100 pounds on the earth's surface would tip the scales at 86 pounds if transported to the surface of Venus. Both planets have an abundance of atmosphere. However, the Venus atmosphere is continually wholly blanketed with

thick clouds, whereas the earth's atmosphere is usually partly cloud-covered. This difference could be very significant; the daylight on Venus due to the dense cloud covering is probably not much brighter than daylight on the earth, even though Venus is somewhat closer to the sun.

Because of features resembling those of the earth, the planet Venus poses an intriguing question. What lies under that almost uniformly dense white blanket in the planet's upper atmosphere? In astronomical history Venus has not been accorded the same prominence as has been given the planet Mars, because Venus, unlike Mars, has no mysteriously varied and changing surface markings to challenge the scientific curiosity of interested observers. However, recent reliable scientific studies of the atmosphere of Venus by both Soviet and American astro-physicists have disclosed information about this planet which should now place it in the limelight of scientific and popular interest as never before in astronomical history.

The arguments pertaining to the nature of the planet Venus fall into three categories: (1) What may be deduced by consideration of certain simple laws of physics; (2) information by Soviet scientists on the content of the Venus atmosphere secured by spectroscopic analysis of the dark light of the planet; and (3) information secured recently at John Hopkins University by the eminent American astro-physicist Dr. John Strong and co-workers. This latter group succeeded in getting remarkably accurate data relative to the planet's upper atmosphere and cloud-covering through the agency of a large telescope with instrumentation attached, hoisted 16 miles above the ground by a helium balloon.

(1) Since Venus moves around the sun in an orbit between the paths of Mercury and the earth, comparisons of conditions affecting these two planets with those affecting Venus can be helpful in trying to analyze conditions on Venus. The relative distances of the three planets nearest to the sun in astronomical units are Mercury .387 A.U., Venus .723 A.U., and the earth 1.000 A. U. The universe square law shows that the planet Mercury receives 3.5 times as much solar radiation per unit of planetary surface as does the planet Venus. Also, Venus receives very approximately twice as much radiation from the sun per unit area as does the earth. When we take into account the percentages of absorption and reflection of this radiant energy from the sun on the three planets, the situation becomes greatly modified. The reflecting power of radiation, known as the albedo, for Mercury is 6 per cent, about the same as for our moon. On the other hand, 59 per cent of the sun's heat and light striking the upper atmosphere of the planet Venus bounces off into space. We do not have any good figure for the earth's albedo, but it certainly is far less than that of Venus, a planet which is continually covered by a complete cloud layer.

Therefore we can state although Venus receives twice as much radiation on its cloud surface as does

the earth, much less than twice as much solar radiation gets below the outer atmosphere of Venus to reach the ground surface.

Upon the basis of reasoning one might conclude that the surface of Venus could have temperatures comparable with those of the earth's surface. But, of course, the relatively larger quantity of carbon dioxide recognised as being present in the Venus atmosphere could conceivably trap the sun's heat to a greater degree than is the case on earth.

Now to look at this same question from comparison with the planet Mercury, much nearer to the sun than Venus. Ninety-four per cent of solar radiation incident on Mercury is absorbed; only six per cent is thrown back into space. To be sure, as is the case on the moon, the Mercury surface readily radiates the energy received from the sun in long heat waves. But when one takes into account the fact that Mercury receives 3.5 times as much heat per unit area as does Venus, and that a much greater portion of the heat incident on Mercury is absorbed, one must conclude that the surface of Mercury is many times hotter than that of Venus. Astronomers are able to measure the ground surface temperature of Mercury with a fair degree of accuracy because of the absence of atmosphere on the planet. These measurements indicate a temperature close to 660° F.

Now according to the interpretation officially given to the data secured by Mariner 2, the surface temperature of Venus is 800° F. This figure can hardly with scientific justification be ascribed to the ground surface of the planet, a temperature higher than that of Mercury and not at all comparable with earth temperatures. One can hardly expect American Scientists receiving liberal grants from the government for research, to question official figures. However, foreign scientists who are not under such obligation are more free to express their viewpoints.

Prof. V. A. Firsoff, a noted British authority on Venus, commenting on the American report of 800° F. as the surface temperature of Venus secured by instrumentation on Mariner 2, remarked: „The probe was supposed to distinguish between atmosphere and surface temperatures by means of absorption by water vapour, which stops certain wavelengths of microwave radio emission and transmit others. The transmitted radiation would then relate to the surface. But if no water vapour were found this method could not work.“

The instrumentation on Mariner 2 failed to indicate the presence of water vapour or carbon dioxide or any other identifiable substance in the Venus atmosphere. Neither did the instrumentation show any evidence of a magnetic field. The negative character of the findings and the actual scarcity of positive information, at its best debatable as to its meaning, indicates that the instrumentation of Mariner 2 accomplished little of scientific value.

Granting that from the standpoint of rocketry, the flight of Mariner 2 was a brilliant achievement, it



does not appear that from the standpoint of the acquisition of reliable, diverse, and significant data about the planet Venus, the project was of questionable value.

As a matter of fact, a considerable amount of information about the planet Venus has already been secured in projects carried out in both the United States and in the Soviet Union. These projects, employing elaborate and sensitive earth-located instrumentation, have achieved spectacular results. As regards the planet Venus, it appears that earth-located instrumentation of a sensitive character under the immediate and continuous control of the scientists on the job, promises more and better results than those apparently obtainable by rockets out into space.

(2) Soviet studies of the planet Venus made at the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory by Professor V. K. Prokofiev, and at the Jilkovo Observatory in Leningrad by Dr. N. Kozyrev, have shed some important information about the Venusian atmosphere. The night glow or „ashen light“ of Venus, is at times of sufficient intensity to allow for spectroscopic study of the atmosphere. Lines of atomic oxygen and nitrogen have been identified as a result of these studies. Professor Prokofiev suggests that it is „possible that the oxygen of Venus' atmosphere is being formed, as on the earth, as a result of the life functions of plants.“

Professor V. A. Firsoff, Fellow of Britain's Royal Astronomical Society, in commenting on the discoveries of these men, concludes that the resulting mean surface temperature of Venus would be only about 6° F. higher than that on earth. It should be added that an American scientist, Gordon Newkirk, also secured spectrograms of the electrified night sky of Venus, and that his photographs along with those of Kozyrev's were subject to a detailed analysis by B. Warner at the University of London.

(3) The very recent studies of the planet Venus by Dr. John Strong, eminent American astrophysicist of John Hopkins University, represent a great achievement in astronomical spectroscopy. Dr. Strong secured very reliable data on features of the Venus atmosphere, through instruments attached to a large telescope of 12 inches aperture hoisted by a balloon to an altitude of 16 miles. Dr. Strong measured the quantity of water vapour above the clouds of Venus to within 5 per cent, a degree of accuracy remarkable in astronomical measurements of this character. Indeed, the actual amount of water vapour present in this portion of the Venus atmosphere corresponds closely to comparable levels in the earth's atmosphere!

A second and equally important recent finding by Dr. Strong using instrumentation attached to the same balloon telescope is that the upper clouds of Venus, like those of the earth, are made up of ice crystals, particles of frozen water.

Dr. Strong accepts the figures secured by Mariner 2 as registered data, but reject their interpretations as publicised by official sources. He regards the Mariner 2 figures as measurements of the temperature of the extreme upper atmosphere of Venus, which be-

ing rare and subject to intensive bombardment of high energy particles from the sun, could display a temperature of some 800° F. Experts on cloud physics are finding that even gently turbulent clouds give off radio waves.

Dr. Strong also doubts the theory that the carbon dioxide known to be present in the atmosphere, is adequate to trap sunlight by a greenhouse effect to produce the very high temperature of 800° F. attributed by official sources to the temperature of the planet's surface.

Thus we find that America's scientific team, along with the Soviet Astrophysicists who found atomic oxygen and nitrogen in the dark light of Venus, together present powerful evidence to the effect that the atmosphere of Venus is quite like that of its sister planet, the earth.

And if such be the case, might we not speculate that conditions for the support of human life being as equally favourable on Venus as on the earth, that Venus is also inhabited by human beings not too unlike the people on earth? Continuing this speculation it also become obvious that perhaps we do not need to look to the distant stars for other life akin to human life, and a degree of scientific advancement superior to our own. It might well be that UFOs are space ships from our sister planet, VENUS!

Credit: „Flying Saucer Review“. Sept.—Oct. 1965



## Soviet's findings on Venus doubted

*Radar Places the Planet's Surface 20 Miles Lower.*

By Walter Sullivan.

Observations of Venus by four of the world's most powerful radars have cast doubt on the Soviet report that its spacecraft sent data to earth from the surface of the planet last October. It now appears that temperature and pressure on Venus may be far more extreme than were implied by the Soviet data. It is suspected that the Russians were misled by the altimeter on their vehicle, which was known as Venera 4.

The spacecraft, it is believed, may have been crushed by extreme air pressure or knocked off the air by intensive heat, while still 20 miles above the Venus surface.

If this is so, the observations that, according to the Russians, were made on the surface were actually made 20 miles higher and the surface conditions are far more extreme.

For example, the maximum air pressure indicated by the Soviet observations was 12 to 22 times that on the earth's surface. The surface temperature was taken to be 536 degrees Fahrenheit.

If these readings were made 20 miles aloft, then as explained yesterday by Dr. Irwin I. Shapiro of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the surface air pressure must be 100 times that on earth and the temperature is 800 degrees. The last figure is almost identical to the temperature derived from the radio emissions of Venus observed on earth.

Two concurring reports on radar observations of Venus were published yesterday in the journal Science.

One concerned observations made with the Millstone Hill and Haystack radars, operated by the Lincoln Laboratory of M.I.T., and radar ranging from Cornell University's Arecibo Ionospheric Observatory in Puerto Rico.

The other report dealt with observations made with the Goldstone antenna of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in California.

All four instruments were aimed at Venus to resolve a serious discrepancy arising from the Soviet and American missions to Venus last year.

Venera 4 was designed to parachute to the Venus surface sending data to earth during its descent. This country's Mariner 5 flew past Venus the next day, Oct. 19, transmitting radio signals to earth through various layers of the planet's atmosphere.

The Mariner positions, relative to the center of Venus, can be precisely calculated. From this it is possible to chart the upper layers of the atmosphere of the planet, including their distance from the planet's center. A picture of the lower atmosphere, allegedly down to the surface, can be derived from the Soviet data.

From: „New York Times“.

Credit: Adrienne Munkeberg.

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## RED SAUCER HUNT

*Guy Wright.*

Flying saucers from other worlds? The Russians aren't laughing.

Instead they are calling for a serious and open-minded investigation of that possibility.

*They are, in fact, calling for a world wide flying saucer hunt.*

The Soviet scientific attitude was pieced together from a study of Russian technical writings made by Electro Optical Systems, Inc., of Pasadena.

Many Soviet scientists flatly reject the view, cherished by American officialdom, that unidentified flying objects are just natural atmospheric phenomena.

THE RUSSIANS say their own observations show that UFOs behave „sensibly“. They fly in formation. They maneuver to avoid aircraft. They are most often spotted over airfields, atomic stations and other engineering installations, especially new ones.

These seemingly intelligent actions lead Soviet scientists to conclude that the UFOs may very well be on reconnaissance missions.

*The Russians say they have charted an increase in UFO sightings whenever the planet Mars nears Earth. They haven't elaborated on that.*

They have their own explanation, too, for the now-see-'em-now-you-don't quality of flying saucers, which is interpreted by American authorities as proof they are just optical illusions.

Quite contrary, say Soviet scientists. Flying saucers can become virtually invisible at times. That's because they are capable of absorbing electromagnetic waves of various lengths which fall upon their surfaces.

The Russians describe the typical UFO as a gigantic object with a ball like core. It changes colour from red to blue, apparently according to its altitude.

Unlike American sightings, which usually describe UFOs as shiny objects, the Soviets say their surfaces are dull.

Perhaps the most startling suggestion of the Soviet scientists is that the Tunguska meteorite of 1947 may have been a space ship from another planet which blew up. (—The correct date is 1908. It is important to note this error in the report, as in 1947 Earth had its own atomic explosives but this was not the situation in 1908. — Ed. —).

*According to investigations of the Soviet Academy of Science, recently disclosed, the Tungusky thingamabob made a 375-mile arc in the sky in an apparent maneuver before it exploded.*

Its explosion had the characteristics of a nuclear blast and left considerable residual radioactivity.

Not all Russian scientists share the outer-space view of flying saucers. L. A. Artsimovich recently dismissed them as „antiscientific sensation“.

(continued on Page 141).

☆

## Adamski exposed - once more

or

THE ADORATION OF DR. J. ALLEN HYNEK  
(continued from last issue).

The swamp-gas theory was a catalyst, the turning-point in the American public's attitude towards U - F - O.

From this story, now being explained away by Hynek and his stooge, Semitjov, dates the public reaction which resulted in the current Colorado University UFO Study.

However, Semitjov appears to have got his lines crossed. According to the „Miami Herald“ of March 24th 1967, not only has Hynek stuck with his swamp theory, — UNDERLINED OR NOT, — but he has embellished it.

„Hynek said in an interview —“ (at Hillsdale College, Michigan, — R.C.) — „that until somebody can come up with a better one, then he is sticking to his own theory that the Hillsdale's UFOs were radiant, floating pockets of swamp-gas here or at Dexter, Michigan, where similar sightings were reported a year ago this month.“

He also said that UFOs „may be the result of a completely unknown phenomenon which we don't know about nuclear energy.“ — „Many people want to believe desperately we are not alone and are being visited from outside. —“

„People keep quiet about what they've seen,“ says Dr. Hynek at Twin Towers. „They won't risk being



laughed at. That is one of the big drawbacks in UFO-research," says Dr. Hynek, crocodile tears glinting behind thick-lensed spectacles.

Dr. Hynek was a member of the 1953 Robertson Panel, which was an official inquiry set up to offer a scientific opinion on the existence or non-existence of „flying saucers“.

In recent months, Dr. James E. McDonald, meteorologist and senior physicist at the University of Arizona's Institute of Atmospheric Physics, has disclosed his findings after an intensive examination of the files of Project Bluebook, the U.S. Air Force's UFO investigative agency. This includes details of the Robertson Inquiry and its recommendations.

In widely-published talks, including an address given to the American Society of Newspaper Editors' annual meeting on April 22nd 1967, in Washington D.C., (Page 144), UFO CONTACT August 1967), Dr. McDonald has spoken of the part played by Bluebook and Hynek during the 2-decade long „investigation“.

The scientists comprising the Robertson Panel were: Caltech theoretical physicist H. P. Robertson; Luis W. Alvarez; Lloyd V. Berkner; Samuel A. Goudsmit; and Thornton Page. Associate members were F. C. Durant and J. A. Hynek.

Top-ranking U.S.A.F. representative was Brig. General Garland, chief of the Air Technical Intelligence Command (where Project Bluebook was based).

CIA representatives included Dr. H. Marshall Chadwell, Mr. Ralph L. Clark, and Mr. Philip G. Strong.

The recommendations of this panel, which sat from January 14—17, 1953, were not disclosed for five years. Then only 3 of the 4 rulings were made public.

Briefly the recommendations were these: 1). There was no evidence of any hostile action in the UFO phenomena. 2). There was no evidence for existence of any „artifacts of a foreign hostile power“. 3). They recommended an educational program to acquaint the general public with the nature of various natural phenomena seen in the skies, etc., — the objective being to „remove the aura of mystery“ that the unidentified objects has „unfortunately“ acquired.

The 4th recommendation is still classified, being reclassified by the CIA after Dr. McDonald requested a copy for his private files. But, acting courageously, in defiance of the CIA, Dr. McDonald has announced the following:

„The fourth recommendation, made by the CIA,“ (signed, on the document in the files of Bluebook, by Philip G. Strong. — R.C.) „— asked for a systematic *'de-bunking of the flying saucers'*, to use the actual language of the document. And the stated objective of the „de-bunking“ was to *'reduce public interest in flying saucers'*.“

WHAT HYPOCRISY! Hynek has known for FOURTEEN YEARS why people no longer speak out — because of fear of ridicule, because of the restrict-

ive measures enforced on officers of the U.S. Air Force, and other Services, — and airline operators — by the notorious Air Force Regulation AF 200-2 — (now AF 80-17) — promulgated a few months after the Robertson Panel's findings and recommendations, in August 1953. The regulation that put into effect the CIA's order to the United States Air Force, — **DE-BUNK THE FLYING SAUCERS!**

The regulation that makes it a crime, punishable by a fine up to 10,000 dollars and from ONE to TEN years' imprisonment, to anyone in these Services divulging a UFO report after it has gone through certain classifying channels.

If Hynek had spoken out in 1953, as a true scientist would when faced with authoritarian control, — if, instead of acceding to CIA pressure and Air Force pussy-footing, he had complained about the repression of information, then all these „charlatan contactees“ — and *we* know they exist — these „Venus friends“, which in Hynek's opinion includes Adamski, would never have got to first base. Because the whole world would then have begun to smell the truth. And Hynek, with FIVE years' of UFO work behind him, the only scientific consultant working with the U.S. Air Force, had more experience than any other man in the United States. And he remained silent.

Here we see the martyr strain showing through.

„I am standing between the two big camps in the saucer-question“, says Dr. Hynek. „The saucer-believers consider me their worst enemy because I do not, without further ado, accept UFOs as visitors from outer space.“

Actually, it is not quite like that, Dr. Hynek. You are not the worst enemy of the saucer-believers. You do have a certain nuisance value, because you are a visible, shining example of what the public is up against.

„I would like to have the United Nations in on this for an international exchange of observations,“ says Dr. Hynek.

Yet, in an appearance before the United Nations Secretariat in 1966, all that Hynek could do was to reproduce his pet theory, *SWAMP-GAS*. No-one believed him.

Dr. James McDonald, puzzled by the silence of Dr. Hynek at the Robertson Panel inquiry, asked him recently why he had not spoken out. Hynek replied that he was „only small potatoes then“ and impossible for him to have swayed that eminent group.

Well, those „small potatoes“ have certainly made a hash out of the UFO investigation ever since. Yet, still undismayed by swamp-gas blow-backs, the redoubtable professor is still looking for a pat on the back for all his UFO research work during the past generation or so.

Apparently Dr. Hynek was NOT a driving force — as he would wish us to think — in getting the current University of Colorado UFO study underway. He was not even consulted by the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board which formed the O'Brien Committee,

which subsequently got the Colorado investigation going. A quote from Dr. McDonald's address to the American Newspaper Editors' meeting is quite enlightening.

„I might add," said Dr. McDonald, „that I got a small chuckle out of the Bluebook scientific consultant's patting himself on the back about his „small sense of personal triumph and vindication" when USAF announced the Colorado program. I had first-hand contact with some of the thinking that lay behind the search for a university to head up the Air Force's UFO review. I am afraid it warrants vanishingly „small sense of personal triumph and vindication" in the mind of the one person who might have put this problem on the right track soon after he began his 18-year consultancy in 1948!" — „I know of no-one on the O'Brien Committee who took the UFOs seriously," added Dr. McDonald.

All in all, the whole business of official UFO investigation in the United States is now being shown up as the fallacy it has always been. Project Bluebook is being exposed as a collection of scientifically incompetent bunglers, ordered by the Central Intelligence Agency 14 years ago to „de-bunk the flying saucers." The scientific consultant is researching into a lost reputation. Now the writing is on the wall, everyone is back-peddalling like mad, looking for someone on whom to hang the blame.

In Semitjov, Hynek seems to have found a willing stooge to „un-project" his swamp-gas image, laying a smoke-screen called George Adamski.

If Hynek's „evidence" against, and exposure of, Adamski consists solely of investigation of those who have chosen to copy Adamski for their own profit and self-aggrandizement, then it's about the poorest piece of „scientific evidence" ever foisted onto an unsuspecting public. Such „proof of guilt" would be laughed out of an English court, at least, and one can, with fairness, say, that English courts are among the most impartial in the world. The strangest part is, that whereas everyone demands absolute proof of Adamski's claims, and ignores the overwhelming circumstantial evidence which he has offered, as well as photos of a type of craft that has been seen all over the world, Hynek and Semitjov expect to get away with this „exposure".

Perhaps Dr. Hynek and Semitjov should get together again some time. With Hynek's swamp-gas and Harry Hasso's old gas-lamp —

But now I have finished with joking about Hynek. The matter is not, in itself, one for levity. It is time for people to see matters in their true light.

What UFO believers, in the main, do *not* know, — and this probably includes that unbeliever, Eugen Semitjov, — is the other side of the UFO picture. To many UFO researchers the UFO-case is a simple matter of collecting data on sightings, publicising these and hoping, eventually, that recognition of their subject, flying saucers, will then reward their efforts.

The subject of flying saucers is, however, no clear-

cut case, and has never been. There has *always* been intrigue and underhand coercion associated with it, because the advent of visitors from space is of such tremendous potential DANGER to all the military, political, religious and financial overlords who dominate our present society, that many of these are *actively opposed* to any form of acceptance that these craft and aliens from other worlds exist.

I would ask Dr. Hynek: WHY ARE KNOWN ASSOCIATES OF YOURS MAKING APPROACHES TO UFO RESEARCHERS OF LONG STANDING IN AN ATTEMPT TO RECRUIT THEM INTO WORKING FOR THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE?

The facts are these: Associates of Dr. Hynek have offered full-time research jobs to certain persons in South American countries, promising full and substantial remuneration for their efforts. UFO researchers of integrity have been told that Hynek is on the pay-roll of the U.S. Air Force. This is, of course, news to no-one, as he has been the Air Force's UFO scientific consultant for many years.

„It is our wish that you should join our ranks and exchange your research result with ours. Hynek is in a position to pass on your information. He is very keen in getting information from private sources. That's what the Air Force wants him to find."

The person who made this statement is a prominent South American researcher. He has just returned from yet another visit to the States, the third in a few months, having called on NICAP in Washington, and Dr. J. Allen Hynek.

WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN?

Does it mean, merely, that after all, the U.S. Air Force *does* believe there may be something in this flying saucer business, and therefore wants to get the facts?

Let us not be naive about this.

THE U.S. AIR FORCE — AT ITS TOP LEVELS — KNOWS THE FACTS. SO DOES THE CIA. THEY KNOW THAT WE ARE BEING VISITED FROM SPACE.

Why, then, go to all the trouble of obtaining information from foreign sources?

There can be many reasons. Here are three important ones:

1). By „recruiting" established UFO research personnel in any particular country, the master-planners who have kept their own country and the world in ignorance all these years will have taken yet more experienced people into their employ. They will then have foreign agents bringing in reports from areas impossible to cover — legally — by U.S. personnel. Is this serious? If so, what happens then?

At first, pressure will not be applied to the researcher. He will be lulled into a sense of security. He will be „helping" to forward research into the world-wide UFO phenomenon. This *must* be alright? *This „security" won't last long!* Big Brother will want results for that pay check. Demands will increase. What happens? As happens in all deals of this nat-



ure, where money speaks for information. Eventually, it will be the U.S. Air Force which dictates the moves, which receives and classifies all contact and sighting reports, which THEN denies publication of important data both to the foreign nation concerned and to the world at large. And as a result, the U.S. increases its global lead in UFO-intelligence.

2). They will have deprived the saucer movement, which is hard-pressed enough as it is, of a good research man.

If, after „seeing the light“, he rebels against U.S. Air Force control, — what then? Firstly, he can lose the well-paid job for which he may have given up his previous work. (Some of these researchers are in the professions.) He then finds that he cannot return to his former research field because he will be known as an „Air Force man“, and no longer to be trusted, either by the public which has hitherto brought him their information, or by his fellow-researchers. But how, one may ask, will the public or his fellow-researchers know that he worked for the Air Force, if this is all in secrecy? By one of the oldest methods known to the intelligence agencies about the world. The Air Force itself, or the CIA, through its undercover men, can see to it that a „leak“ is spread in the right quarter. Then, the unfortunate man is, research-wise, „on the spot“. He will be of no further use to anyone.

3). Perhaps the most important reason of all. Although knowing full well of these visitations from space, there are so many „ifs“ and „buts“, so many pros and cons, that the top brass are worried. What, at one time, appeared to be a case of unrelated, sporadic sightings, has apparently changed to a pattern of systematic surveillance. The world scene has, to all appearances, entered a significant period where public awakening and „recognition“ — with unpredictable results — might well be just around the corner. The November 1965 „Blackout“ over New York and New York State, believed to be generated by UFO disturbances, has also given the top brass much food for thought. Public opinion in the States, UFO-wise, is hardening against the inane official „explanations“ which are, and always have been, an insult to the intelligence. To „stall“ the inevitable showdown, and at the same time provide an alibi, the Air Force has sponsored the current UFO research programme being carried out by scientists at the University of Colorado. Sponsor is a good word. One wonders why the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) sponsored the U.S. students' groups, — until world-wide publication of the fact plus an admonition by the U.S. President, caused this „magnanimity“ to be ingloriously curtailed.

And Hynek? In February of this year, (1967), Dr. Hynek was reported to be forming what he, himself, called an „Invisible College“ of international scientists, bent on bringing the UFO problem to a head one way or another. This is, one might think, a very worthy act. Until one realises just how long Hynek

has been in on this game, how long he worked for the U.S. Air Force which has constantly denied — except for periods of apparent wavering in earlier years, which seem now to be just psychological undermining of the private research groups — any extra-terrestrial source for these UFO nuisances. Yes, he has been there all the time. His recent „swaying over“ to another tack has fooled some, including well-known researchers. They see in him a changed man from what he used to be, — the „saucer-smasher“ as Semitjov so colourfully describes him.

So, in February, Hynek was forming his „Invisible College“.

What was he forming last year, (1966), in South America? For the U.S. Air Force! A campus ball?!

WHAT EXACTLY IS HYNEK UP TO?

Never did a man say a truer word than Dr. Hynek, when he said:

„I am standing in between the two big camps in the saucer-question.“

HE MOST CERTAINLY IS. WITH ONE BIG FOOT IN EITHER CAMP.

As for Adamski, — WE know he wasn't perfect, WE know his faults, better than most. WE know he did not always speak the gospel truth, FOR THE VERY REASON THAT HE KNEW WHAT HE WAS UP AGAINST IN THOSE NAMED AND UNNAMED ONES WHO WORKED FOR THE NEGATIVE FORCES IN THIS WORLD OF OURS. He was fighting HIGH POLICY and HIGH FINANCE. So he told his small white lies at times, BUT IN THE BIG THINGS HE WAS SINCERE AND FORTHRIGHT.

He had — in some people's eyes — bad habits; smoked a lot, could laugh at a coarse joke like most men, liked a drink, was interested in, and interesting to, women. BUT HE WAS A MAN'S MAN. He was a human being, not a plaster saint. For a „saint“ could never have got through to the people as he did.

He was not a shining image to place on a pedestal — as some have done. This he never asked for. And to discourage it, he deliberately, at times, „sullied“ this image, IN ORDER THAT PEOPLE COULD SEE AND UNDERSTAND HIM AS A MAN, not think of him as some kind of high priest. He had an ego, the same as the next man, — but he tried to submerge it in his work.

„Saucers are not a religion — they are a science.“

Those of us who knew him personally, by meeting him, or by long correspondence over the years, know the fundamental worth of the man. Saucers? It just happened that way. Someone had to stick out his neck, — it happened to be G.A.

The man with the quick, cheeky grin, — the wise-crack, the thoughtful brow, the straight look, and the sincerity which goes with truth.

Many have met him, — many will remember him. WE SHALL SEE TO THAT.

RONALD CASWELL.

# UFO REPORTS

## DENMARK

### "FIRE-BALLS IN FORMATION"

*„Flying Saucers“ Visible For Two Hours Off Møn's Coast — Acted Strangely, Say Half-Score Campers.*

Møn, (Denmark) — A half-score or so persons at present staying at Koster camping site on Møn observed, on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, several strange flying objects out over the Baltic Sea near to the island Hjelm. — (This would place the objects approximately half way between the coast of north Germany, Soviet Zone, and the southern tip of Sweden. — Ed.) — They reminded them of so-called „flying saucers“, and were visible for about two hours.

The unidentified objects looked like big lighted balls, and one of them, especially, behaved in a strange manner. It was appreciably larger than the rest and alternated from very bright back to dark again. Furthermore, it was apparently the centre point for the other objects which circled around it.

People have also observed the phenomenon from other parts of Møn, but as yet it has not been possible to offer a natural explanation — that is to say, if there is one ...

From: AKTUEL, Denmark,

Thursday, July 4, 1968.

Translation from the Danish:

RONALD CASWELL

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## UNITED STATES

### THOSE PESKY UFOs ARE AT IT AGAIN

Seattle (AP) — Nine red lights soared back and forth above Seattle for more than 40 minutes last night, residents said, and one private pilot who chased them said „they definitely were aircraft.“

Thousands of callers swamped civilian and military telephones in the Puget Sound region. The glistening objects far outshone the stars.

Observers said they were clearly visible from the ground, but the federal air route control centre in Auburn and local and military airfield towers could not spot them on radar.

„The last one didn't just dim out and fade away like turning out a light on a rheostat,“ said Rudy Malaspina of suburban Des Moines. „I was flying right below it and it simply accelerated vertically and flew out of sight.“

Malaspina, a real estate salesman, was flying at 7,000 feet. He was directed by the Auburn Flight Centre to descend to 5,000 feet when he was about 40 miles from the field. The center then cleared him

to drop to 2,200 feet to pick up a guide marker for Seattle's Boeing Field.

„I could hardly receive the center,“ Malaspina said. „Then the center handed me to Boeing tower and I noticed right directly in front of me nine vertical lights on a closing course.“

We were closing fast. I said, 'this is a military formation!' and I turned right. Those nine lights made a right oblique turn instantly. You're not supposed to turn without directions from the tower, but I turned.

„Just two seconds later, I looked over my shoulder to see where this formation was going and I saw it right over the southern tip of Green Lake, just west of the University of Washington in Seattle.“

„Well, four rockets were fired from these objects, and they were not flares, they were rockets. Three of them hit southeast of Green Lake and one of them hit the southern tip of Green Lake. I got on the radio and told the Boeing Field Tower:

„There's a military formation dropping rockets!' They said they had no knowledge of any military formation in the area whatsoever.“

By then, Malaspina was at 3,000 feet and estimated the red lights to be at 7,000 or 8,000 feet.

He heard another private pilot report from 6,000 feet that the objects appeared to be from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above Seattle.

„They were definitely aircraft,“ Malaspina said. „I wouldn't believe it myself but I saw it — and figure this. My magnetic compass was reading 300 degrees when I made my landing at Boeing and it should read 130 degrees. And my clock in the plane stopped at 10.35 p.m.“

There were reports that pranksters had attached lighted railroad flares to balloons and sent them aloft. Seattle police accepted this.

The military, Coast Guard and airport towers gave no explanation.

From: „The Oakland Tribune“.

Monday, July 8, 1968.

Credit: T. G. Hullett, San Francisco, California.

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## AUSTRALIA

### NEAR LANDING AT SYDNEY BEACH

During the week-end of 13th January this year, four youths, Messrs. A. Tory; J. Rizzo; J. Smith; and M. Zines went camping at Wattamolla Beach, 13 miles south of Sydney.

Since it was raining for a few days the water started to collect in puddles around their tent. It was just an opportunity between showers at 2 a.m. to dig a trench which would re-channel the water back to the sea.

They were shovelling sand by hand and Andrew Tory was shining the torch for light, suddenly a bright light was noted in the Northern sky, not high above the hill extending across their view. They



thought it to be a plane or helicopter at first, but a jerky movement of the light in its descent towards and behind the hill, with no sound, did not fit this assumption. The light re-appeared on the other side of the crest of the hill, swerved south to cross the ridge, then began approaching them.

It grew bigger and brighter as it came closer. At this stage it was evident that the light was actually composed of two lights, one bright and large on the front and one smaller and red on the back. It also appeared that they were a part of an object having a triangular or rather bell-like shape. As the object glided silently closer and closer, the whole area beneath of bush and rocks suddenly became brightly illuminated in a diameter of some hundreds of feet as though being lit by a spot-light.

The boys were now frightened but soon became composed. The object had stopped, switched off the lights and hovered about 400 yards away and 200 feet high. Silhouetted on the dark background of the sky there was still a darker shape, triangular with a base of about 50 feet and a small dome at the apex. Along the sides of the object there was a dim reddish light reflecting from the surface and coming out of a row of small lights situated along the edge.

„There were possibly ten red lights in the row at each side, but none at the surface facing us, on top, or on the bottom“, all boys agreed.

The dim red light was just strong enough to outline the bell shape of the object and make the surface visible and give an impression of a dark metal. No windows, antennae or other appendages were visible.

By now the boys' courage returned and two even decided to go closer and see what the object was, but changed their minds. Instead, Andrew having a powerful torch in his hand, decided to shine it at the object, hoping that the light would reach so far.

It did not, but as soon as the torch was switched on, the objects responded by switching the big lights on. Andrew was perplexed and the boys became frightened, so he switched the torch off and similarly the object answered. Three times Andrew signalled to the craft and twice the craft responded. The third time the brilliant light of the object did not switch off, but after hovering for about 25 seconds, the craft began moving slowly away.

It went in a north-westerly direction, then, following the line of the ridge of the distant hills, it suddenly disappeared behind them.

The boys were amazed at their experience and discussed the matter at length, finally reaching the conclusion that the object was not any conventional craft, but appeared to be a UFO.

From: U.F.O.I.C. Newsletter, Sydney, Australia.  
March 1968.

## ENGLAND

### MOTORIST SAYS HE WAS CHASED BY „THE THING“

The Thing that rose from a clump of trees on the Bridgnorth—Wolverhampton road early one morning and „chased“ Jerry Richmond for nine miles drove him to near panic ... And he still doesn't know what it was.

„It's a complete mystery to me,“ he said. „I've got no explanation for it at all. But whatever it was, it frightened the life out of me.“

The puzzle began last Friday morning (July 26, 1968) after Jerry, a 23-year-old science teacher at Oldknow Secondary School, in Small Heath, Birmingham, had been to a dance with a Bridgnorth girl.

After running her to Bridgnorth through Kidderminster, he left her at about 1.30 a.m. and decided to go to his home in Osborn Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham, via Wolverhampton.

He was running low on petrol and wanted to fill up at a late-night garage there. It was a clear, dry night. The stars were shining.

Back at the scene — near Hilton — this week, Jerry told of the time he saw the strange object first. „I was doing about 40 m.p.h., when I saw it rise from behind a clump of trees by a low fence on the left of the road. At this time it was elliptical in shape and the closest I was to it. It was only 30—40 yards away.

„I estimate it to have been about 90—100 feet long. It had a „flat“ dull, steady glow. It rose to about 500 feet and then descended at the same speed.

„I first thought it was a weather balloon, and the friction caused by its descent had made the gas inside either burn or fluoresce. But I immediately dismissed that possibility because of the speed it moved and its size, and the apparent lack of wind.

„After rising and falling at a steady speed, the object shot across the road and then started to zig-zag towards me about 1.000 yards dead ahead. It left no visible trail, and made no noise that I could hear. It looked like a projectile of some kind.

„I placed my hand on the outside of the wind-screen as I drove along to make sure the object wasn't a reflection. It wasn't.

„As it zig-zagged towards me, I estimated it to be about 30 feet wide. By this time I was really worried. I just had no idea what the thing was. I didn't feel courageous enough to stop the car. I just increased speed and kept a look-out for anything human like another car, or a light in a house. But there was nothing.

„To be frank, I was near panic. There were just no explanation.

„After it had followed me for about five miles, it disappeared over a hill. Then I saw the lights of a car approaching. I flashed my lights and sounded my horn as he came nearer. I think it was a Ford Zephyr or Zodiac. But he didn't stop.

„Then the Thing came back.



„It appeared again on the left and came towards and over the top of my car and turned and went ahead of me. It looked as though it had a „tail“ of some kind, something like a helicopter viewed from underneath.

„After repeated zig-zags, the object hovered over a clump of trees on the right-hand side of the road. It was a definite cigar-shape and only about 100 yards away. I was panic-stricken.

„There seemed to be a light from the object shining on the top of the trees as it hovered there.

## SPEED

„Then, it shot off in the distance getting smaller and smaller until it disappeared. That was the last I saw of it. But its speed was fantastic.

„The whole thing from first to last, took about 10—15 minutes. I covered about nine miles in all.“

That's Jerry's story.

There are three possible conclusions.

1. It was a hoax.
2. It was a natural phenomenon.
3. It was a UFO — an Unidentified Flying Object — commonly known as a flying saucer.

„This is no hoax,“ Jerry said. „I stand to look quite a fool to some people over this, and as a teacher, I could come in for quite a bit of ragging.

„After talking to friends about it, I decided the best thing to do was to check, through the Journal, if anyone else had seen the object. I've nothing to gain from a hoax.“

A natural phenomenon? „I just don't know,“ he said. „But I've never heard of anything that could move at such vastly different speeds and change shapes. It wasn't a reflection, I'm sure. This object LOOKED solid, and it had a glow.“

A flying saucer? „Again, I don't know. I'm not a believer in them, or a sceptic. I accept that other worlds may have life on them, more advanced than ours. But this object was like nothing I've ever seen before.

„It gave me a hell of a shock, whatever it was. And I'd really like to know if anyone else saw anything similar that night.“

From: „BRIDGNORTH JOURNAL“,  
Shropshire, England, Friday, August 2, 1968.



## YUGOSLAVIA

### „THE FLYING SAUCER OVER LJUBLJANA!“

„The unidentified object“ flew ca. 2,000 meters above the ground on Thursday evening — says Jone Zumer, meteorologist on duty (synoptics) at Ljubljana airport Brnik.

Ljubljana, July 27, 1968. — On Thursday (July 25) at about 20.15 hours, a shiny object of blueish colour was noticed, which, according to the statement of Jone Zumer, the meteorologist in charge, was moving at high speed at about 1,500 to 2,000 meters

above the ground. The meteorologist could not distinguish the shape and the size of the object, but he said „the saucer“ moved without a sound in the direction North-Northwest.

Citizens of Ljubljana believe it was one of those flying saucers, objects of much discussion recently. Ljubljana's flying saucer was leaving a blue trail behind it.

Experts of the Hydrometeorological Institute of Slovenia say the object „has nothing to do with the usual meteorological phenomena or the meteorological balloons that had caused much excitement on many occasions.“

The Ljubljana citizens who saw the flying machine the other night say that the „unidentified object“ was visible though it was rather cloudy over Ljubljana.

From: „Vecernje Novosti“, (Evening News),  
Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Saturday, July 27, 1968.



## UNITED STATES

### FRIGHTENED MAN IN UTAH SHOOT AT FLYING SAUCER

by Lloyd Watson

On a dark, moonless night this spring, Michael Campeadore was driving down a deserted highway when he heard a loud, whining hum, like the sound of the wheels of a large truck, bearing down on him.

He slowed down, but in his mirror he could see no lights approaching. As the noise grew louder, he steered to the side of the road and braked to a halt.

Then, to his left, he saw an amber glow in the sky heading straight toward him. Startled, he jumped out of the car.

Campeadore told this story to this ENQUIRER reporter on June 16: „At first I thought it was a burning jet plane cutting across my path and about to crash. I didn't want to get in its way, so I jammed on my brakes in panic. When I got out of the car, I saw that it wasn't a burning plane.

„I didn't know what it was. But I had heard of flying saucers, and it suddenly occurred to me that this must be one of them. Now I'm certain it was.

„It came closer and closer, and then it was about 30 yards above the ground, it seemed to stop and hover. It was shaped like a round hat.

„The brim was about 50 feet around, concave and with a narrow rim. It had a dome on top that occupied about half the area of the saucer-shaped bottom.

„I could see no windows or port, nor antennas, no exhaust, no engine. There was nothing to show how it was propelled.

„It wasn't transparent, but it gave off a bright metallic amber glow and made a strange 't-young, t-young, t-young' sound.

### Bullets seemed to have no effect on it

„My heart was pounding. I was frightened. I thought it was going to attack me. I reached into the



car and pulled out a small .25 Beretta automatic pistol. I always carry it with me for protection when I am driving in the desert.

„I emptied the entire eight-bullet clip at the thing. I could hear the bullets bouncing off the side of it — 't'zing, t'zing, t'zing'.

„The bullets seemed to have no effect. When the gun was completely empty, I really panicked.

„I was sure the thing would retaliate. So I decided to run and try to hide.

„However, after hovering a few moments longer, as if to show how meaningless my efforts to harm it had been, it suddenly shot straight up into the air about 1000 feet and then zipped off to the west at an incredible speed until it disappeared into the darkness.“

As Campeadore describes it, the incident took from two to four minutes. After it was gone, he stood staring after it for a brief moment, then jumped into his car and drove on, badly shaken.

He said: „I stopped at the first service station I saw and immediately told the attendant about the incident. I was very excited. To my surprise, he seemed to believe me.

He then told me that there had been 20 or more sightings reported in that area and that I should report it to officials immediately.

„So I drove on to the Highway Patrol office and told police of my experience. They sent an officer out to investigate, though he wasn't able to find anything.

„The next day I drove back to the general scene with a friend, but we couldn't find anything, either, not even the empty shell casings of the bullets I'd fired. However, it's a desolate area, and it would be difficult to find the exact spot at which I had fired at the object.“

Campeadore, 25, was raised in Superior, Wis. — where he was graduated from Central High School — and in Logan, Utah. He spent four and a half years in the Navy and was a sonar-man attached to a destroyer, the USS Joseph Strauss. After his discharge he decided to settle in the San Diego, Calif., area.

Early this year he found a job, which he still holds, as a janitor at the Paradise Valley Hospital in suburban National City, but he has plans to enter the civil service soon.

He was driving to Salt Lake City for the funeral of his grandmother when his experience with the UFO occurred early on the morning of May 11.

He was approximately 17 miles west of St. George, Utah, on U.S. Highway 91, about 280 miles short of his destination, when the incident occurred.

„I'm a Mormon. I don't smoke or drink. I definitely was not drunk," Campeadore said.

„I had stopped and slept for about four hours in Las Vegas, and I was not overtired or sleepy despite the early hour. It was just before 2 a.m. in the morning.

„I was trained in the Navy to observe things and I have no history of making wild claims.

„I'm interested in our space program, in criminology and oceanography.

„But I was never particularly interested in UFOs. I'd heard and read about these things, but no more than the average person, I guess.

„I was more or less a skeptic. I thought it might be possible but I didn't really believe it. In fact, I didn't think about it much.

„Now, of course, I'm a believer.“

Campeadore reports that his UFO sighting was not explained away by anything else known to be in the skies at the time of his sighting.

Reportedly the only man to have fired on a UFO, Campeadore does admit that he has some reservations about his impetuous actions in the desert that night.

„The thing might have been friendly, but I was scared," he said. „I had never shot at anything before, but I thought I might be attacked, and I reacted in panic.

„The UFO had given me no real trouble, and I wound up giving it plenty of good reason to retaliate if it had wished. I guess I'm pretty lucky.“

From: „National Enquirer“, New York.

August 27, 1967.

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## What Adamski said...

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*In another of his outspoken articles, George Adamski takes a fresh look at life and asks:*

### WHY THE MYSTERY?

In answer to the teachings that have been so popular in the fields of studies and beliefs by the many teachers and lecturers, I see that most of their statements are erroneous and impossible and of no help to our present civilization.

Since we have advanced as no other prehistoric or historic civilization has done, where the whole of humankind is becoming enlightened in the field of relationship, it is the first step that civilization must take to realize the purpose for which they have been placed upon the earth.

Is it not true that the Atlanteans and the Lemurians, as well as many other civilizations, have had great understanding of some of the laws of Nature, but not all of the laws? If they had had all of this knowledge they would have left something better for the generations to follow, upon which to build. But the mere fact that they brought on their own destruction proves that they were slaves unto the laws of Nature, which we are beginning to govern through a steady scientific and common sense research field that does not allow any veils of mystery to be placed over the masses.

Has any mystery ever been of any help to man? Since mystery is a mystery can it ever be known, and if it can be known, then is it a mystery? I am more thankful to be living in this age where science is given such a great opportunity by the masses to work in the channel of research that has a tendency to enlighten man and relieve his burden by freeing him from under the laws of Nature, through an understanding of how to handle them.

We have, as a western civilization, a much broader and more direct highway in solving the problems of life on this globe than any of which I know. For instance, what has India done in the field of mystery for the betterment of her kind? For thousands of years she has lived the mysterious life, separate from the millions of humans, neglecting the first principle of human survival, which is cultivating the garden, the great Mother Earth, for the good of all, bringing forth the treasures that would lessen the burden of many of her people, and which God has so freely given to all, that they may enjoy all its wealth and beauty that has been placed here for them.

It is true that the western world has gone totally into the great earth's abundance for our every day needs, but it is not the foundation more important than the structure? Since we have done that we are now ready and daily proving the building of a structure upon that foundation which shall be the beacon light of the world when completed. This is already proving itself, that its destiny is such that the many of this world are looking to this nation for guidance and help. So I would say, let us leave the mysterious alone that have no value and build that structure, that it may be completed with the help of the many and lift the cloud of darkness from the human misunderstanding by bringing them into the full realization that here and now is where the work is to be done under the great sensible light, where mystery will have no place.

It is through this mystery that so many true, sincere seekers for the betterment of self and their fellow man have been swindled by the various teachers that have come here from the Far East with a mystical teaching that is of no value to their people; neither can it be of value to us, since they themselves have not proven that ideal state for all of their kind through their mystical teaching.

It is true that there are some great souls in that far land that are able to do many things and do understand to a great extent the working of the Infinite, for they are oftentimes called Masters because they can govern certain laws which we have not yet attained, but who have not come here as teachers to waken the western world.

When we come to Astrology, is it not true that astronomers and all sincere scientific researchers are more in the light of truth than astrologers? If one planet has an effect upon an individual life, is it not true that the solar systems would have the same effect? And if this is true, according to astronomy we have thousands upon thousands of solar systems

in this vast space with planets far greater than ours. Is it not true then that they would also have an effect upon the human life of the planets of our solar system, since they gravitate the force from one to another, solar system to solar system, etc. Then how could they truthfully forecast an individual destiny? Is it not true that the mysteries, like that of astrology in forecasting one's future, can be set up in any other field to do the same, as the use of numbers or Numerology for the same purpose? Could one not take the alphabet or any other principle through the study of human behavior of great as well as small men and apply it to any system and get the same results? Many systems can be worked out that way which mean nothing. Is not the great statement true of the Magis and the so-called wise men „Know thyself and you shall know all things“? If one takes up that statement and observes his actions and reactions, does it not prove that a man is a little universe, an identical mechanical operation of the vast One? Thus by studying and getting a thorough understanding of himself man can know the actual workings of the Universe without any longer being mystified, and acquire a thorough knowledge in a practical field of service where he could free himself from the uncertainties and mysteries.

Is it not true that the little Carpenter of Nazareth did not undertake any of these other channels, but knew himself as a living temple of the powers, which were of his Father's house that worked through him? These powers of Divine state are responsible for all that man sees, has, and is ever to know. The Master Jesus the Christ made the statements „I of myself do nothing, but the Father that worketh through me doeth the works,“ and „What I see the Father doeth.“ Does that not prove to us that he knew himself, by knowing that powers worked through him and to what extent he could use them; and was he not the greatest of all the so-called mystical teachers, since his works are applicable to all human life, more than any others? His simple teachings without these mysteries were a direct knowledge of what power was working through him. Is it not true that whatever forces the people of past civilizations had, could not have been received anywhere but from within themselves, as well as sensible and practical observation of Nature's workings, the only thing that is here as a result of the Father's creation, which must be right?

In our so-called modern days all that we possess in the way of things and knowledge has come to us through the same kind of observation and understanding. Then why change into a land of mystery? Why not stay on the peak that throws its light into every corner and permits us to see what is there, instead of dwelling in a chamber of mystery, which is darkness?

Is it not true that a conscious thought force of whatever type it may be has its effect upon the human body? Does not an angry thought which one entertains, make its appearance upon one's face? Even



though one may like to hide it, there is no hiding from it. It is this power which molds the body according to what it represents; just as the sculptor molds a statue out of clay according to the thought he possesses, so does the thought mold the body.

With this evidence around us daily, would this not be the key to all things? Jesus states „As a man thinketh, so is he.“ Then let us have truth that will serve all mankind alike instead of mystery, so that this much talked of „Kingdom of Heaven“ may take place upon the earth here and now. Thanks to scientists and all sensible, practical teachings for the work which has been done to date. May the path be everlasting in service to man, which will also be to God.

George Adamski.



## On George Adamski

(Lecture given in London, June 1967).

by Lou Zinsstag, Basle, Switzerland.

My dear listeners,

First of all, I want to thank you for this opportunity to say a few words on behalf of George Adamski, a widely discussed and enigmatic personality.

I was in correspondence with him for over ten years, all in all, I spent six full weeks in his company while he was in Europe. — From his letters I soon got the strong impression that he was a simple but an intelligent man and that he had excellent manners. (I am sure you know that there *are* such things as letter manners).

These two impressions were confirmed when, in 1959, I met him in person. In those days I often noticed his refined manners, for instance his table manners. Once we were invited for dinner at the house of a very distinguished business man in Basle whose wife belonged to a noble Dutch family. They served us (perhaps with a malicious thought in mind) a score of rather unusual dishes and it was not entirely easy to eat them with the right set of cutlery and according to those unwritten international table rules. But George Adamski did it with an astonishingly easy grace. My acquaintance later told me, in all fairness, Adamski could have accepted a dinner at Buckingham Palace. The lady of the house was fascinated by his conversation. He kept conversation going on general yet very interesting lines.

When asked about his background, George Adamski never made a secret of his poor parents, and he was even proud of his Polish origin. He told me that he could easily have gotten rid of the last syllable of his name, the -ski being nothing but the masculine ending of it, but that he kept it in remembrance of his father.

I may perhaps add here that George was always very respectful and courteous toward women: the girl who served us at the restaurant in Basle said that he was her nicest guest among hundreds.

George Adamski's *intelligence* is not so easy to describe and it is not generally accepted because he

was by no means a learned man, he was not even well read. Yet, sometimes and quite unexpectedly, he turned out to be amazingly well informed, not only in FS matters. This was, for instance, the case when we had dinner with Dottore Polimeni and his wife, in Rome, 1959. Polimeni was a young journalist of very good training and so was his wife who had been educated in Greek and Roman cloisters. Both were very much inclined to believe Adamski and were enthusiastic about our subject. By the way, Polimeni was the man who provided George and myself with the first prints of the Monguzzi pictures. — Our conversation in Rome, on that evening, went therefore very well until Polimeni mentioned the war and the Nazi cruelties towards the Jewish people. To their and my own amazement George then — of course without defending or accepting those cruelties — spoke for a quarter of an hour at least about the position of the Jews in the pre-war Germany, about established facts of which very few Europeans are aware to this day. Coming from an American who was supposed to know near to nothing about our Continent, it sounded strange. But the faces of the Polimenis grew darker and darker; they didn't like what they heard. But I knew that what he told us was true in essence. What he said about the financial connections and influence of the German Jewish bankers, for instance the Rothschilds from Frankfurt and their relation with the English crown or with the international armament business, was true.

However, the Polimenis got such a shock from Adamski's cool objectivity on behalf of the Big Boys among the German Jews that this conversation put a stop to their adherence.

When I told this to George later on he only shrugged his shoulders: „This was bound to happen“, he said, „didn't you notice that she is Jewish by race?“ I had not noticed this although I generally do. Later on it turned out to be the case; she came from Jewish parents, converted to Catholicism. — I still wonder where George got all this political and historical knowledge from. It had never been published in any important newspaper.

Nobody could say that, generally, Adamski had historical interests. On the contrary! He hated the past, he was ashamed of it, so he told me. „Let's look to the future, forget the past“ was one of his standard expressions. I remember that we took him for a ride into the country, we showed him from afar the castle of origin of the Hapsburg house; he had a real outburst: „Good heavens, don't show me any castle“, he cried, „in England they showed me one castle after the other, they even gave me dinner in such a one on the very spot where in the Middle Ages, unwanted visitors were pushed over the rim of a deep fountain ... think of such barbarism and now they serve there! Such evil places should be torn down and forgotten ...“ From then on I stopped showing him antiquities. But I could not help later in Rome, we had dinner at a place with the same kind of fountain. Doctor Perego showed it with pride.

While we travelled in Switzerland, George was most interested in Swiss railway stations with locomotives and equipment of many kinds. This was what he wanted to film and he enjoyed it like a boy. His technical knowledge was remarkable.

In due time I found out that George Adamski was allergic to two main things: first, he never entered a church when he could help it, and second, he never touched money unless it was put into his hands. He never looked at money although he was glad to collect some for his lectures because, as he pointed out, he had an establishment to run in California. By the way, he got much less on his tours in Europe than he ever got for lectures in the USA.

On the day of his arrival in Basle I gave him some money because I thought that he would like to have something to spend on his own. But he never did this; he never entered a shop or a restaurant without me, and he always let me pay. This was all right with me, of course, he was my guest. But I have reason to believe that the pocket money I gave him disappeared on the first or the second day already. I never asked him, but following some remarks I understood that he had given it to „the Boys“ as he called his clandestine morning visitors at the hotel. These visitors I never met were a constant riddle to me. They always arrived before I came to the hotel. Several times I checked at the office: their arrival was noted several times. They used to ask politely after Mr. Adamski and were shown to his room. In the second week one of the „Boys“ was — in a singular fashion — introduced to me. He looked so very nice that I was quite happy to think that it was he who had got my money.

George's aversion for entering a church was soon a matter for silent amusement to me although I felt that it was deeper rooted and in itself no laughing matter. The first day in Basle I went, of course, to show him our cathedral. He looked politely at its modestly high spires but did not enter it. He soon turned again toward the river which we had crossed in a ferry boat, and this was what he wanted to film. „This is true free energy“, he exclaimed and he filmed it happily. — When i Rome, I took him in a horse-drawn carriage to St. Peter's Dome. And again, his interest in horse and carriage exceeded by far his interest in the building. He refused to leave the carriage but he filmed the impressive scenery.

Only once, and not through my fault, he was forced to enter a church in Rome, and this is the story: Desmond Leslie called on George by telephone while he stayed in Basle and asked me to go and visit his brother Jack who lived in Rome. He gave me his address and number and sure enough, Mr. Leslie invited us, George, May Morlet and myself, for tea. This was in 1963. Mr. Leslie was a very nice host and we spent an interesting afternoon with him and two of his friends. Because George knew that Desmond's brother was not a believer in the FS story he kept to a conversation on spiritual and philosophical lines, displaying an excellent instinct by his choice. I remem-

ber particularly well what he said of *Evolution*. He had a very personal theory and everybody was interested to hear it. He told us the following example as an explanation to what he meant to convey. „Take Wood, for instance, cut trees coming from the mountains. Most of these trees are used for building purposes, for paper milling, or even for combustion. But once in a while there is a specific piece of wood which has a destiny of its own: because this particular piece of wood is worked out into a beautiful sounding violin! This piece of wood goes — through the hand of man — through its own evolution but, by doing so, it also helps *man* forward in his human evolution ... so you see: this is true evolution. Man and Nature evolving together.“

I don't think that his theory will be accepted scientifically but I must confess that I take it for a wonderful parable of an almost Biblical impact.

Now about the church George had to enter this very day. Mr. Leslie owns a pretty little palazzo (16th or 17th century) and part of this palazzo is a small and rather neglected church. Two old nuns were still living on its first floor, and the building contained a very ancient stone cell where some martyr was supposed to have taken refuge in an early Christian century. This cell was worth seeing and also George was interested in it. But I noticed that he did not even look at the altar, he never went near it, and he did not make the sign of the cross as May and Mr. Leslie did. While we looked at the pictures of the saint, George spoke to the nuns who were busy decorating the pillars with red and golden bric-a-brac. I clearly sensed that he felt ill at ease and he left the church as soon as possible. Mr. Leslie looked rather astonished.

I then remembered that in 1959, George had said that he did not want to go into St. Peter's Dome „because it was an evil place where many murders and worse had been committed“ or something like that. „This place is full of blood“, he had added. Again I would say that he must have been quite well informed about the Vatican's history. Of course, he also hated the Colosseum and would not enter it.

In the course of time his peculiar kind of intelligence became intriguing. For instance, I am quite sure that he was not acquainted with our philosophers, neither the Greeks, nor the Romans, nor Schopenhauer or Kant. Yet his deepest interest was in philosophy as we all know. Once he explained that all those theories were of no avail because they overrated the intellectual faculties as opposed to those of the feeling sense (not to be confused with emotions, of course). He often spoke of Man's capability, of sleeping capabilities for awareness and alertness, of instinctive powers which he said were neglected in most people. He called Telepathy the cosmic language, the communication means for all living creatures, plants, animals and people, if only they would become aware of it. It was all most impressive to hear, yet, he himself seemed to lose his instinct very often, for instance when he had to answer questions in



group meetings, with my friends at any rate. He misjudged their state of mind and rate of intelligence, he was often quite unable to find out whether a questioner was sincere or whether he wanted to pull his leg. His answers were therefore — from the psychological standpoint — often very wrong. After many such meetings I was left to collect broken china all around me; my best friends left the group and although there were others who came I was never able to replace those of the first hours. But to be fair I must add that there were cases when he was right and I was wrong in judging people.

Some of his incapability to attune himself to a group of people was, of course, due to the fact that his listeners spoke another tongue. He, who had no talent for languages, tried hard to use very simple words and expressions, he would often talk like to small children. This was resented by many people who had expected to get some kind of college lecture. Yet, sometimes, when he realized that some questioner understood him and his English perfectly he suddenly revealed an astonishing amount of technical and scientific knowledge and was most impressive.

George Adamski was a man who knew much more than he could tell. This fact I want to establish and to point out here once and for all. For instance, I am convinced that he had found out long ago the true propulsion secret of, at least, the „ordinary“ scout ship, his own name for the classical flying saucer prototype. I once insisted that the Brothers could help him if, only once, they would accept another witness to his visits in their ships. He reluctantly admitted that this was true and then he added: „you know they once planned to take aboard with me a young friend of mine. They tested him before and found out that he was too young and too ambitious to keep a secret in his heart because, you see, the bar which runs through the middle of the saucer from top to bottom, it is transparent and not empty and there is something going on in it. Everybody with some technical understanding could have a good guess. I had it, at any rate.“ This was a most revealing speech to me and I thought it was apt to explain some of the antics of our visitors. It certainly confirmed my suspicion that the „Boys“ were not keen on letting us know — as yet.

There was another strong feature in George's personality which I discovered after a while and which needs a rather high degree of intelligence: this was his extraordinary will power. It did not show immediately and, I would say, it came forward rather in a negative aspect, i. e. his capacity for silence. In my opinion it needed an extraordinary strong power of the will as well as quite a lot of reasoning power in order to keep silent in such situations as George was nearly daily in. At such moments when he could have put up a big show by telling exactly what he knew, he was able to keep his mouth shut. His heart was a graveyard of secrets, he said. He once told me when we were alone that he was entrusted with many secrets from both sides of the fence (this was his ex-

pression), from the US government as well as from the Brothers, and this because he never once broke a vow of silence, he would rather play the fool when asked. — I believed what he told me about his entering twice a secret door leading to a side track of the White House just because I had seen him enter another such secret door, the one of the Vatican. If the one, why not the other ... He also told me that Hot Springs were a very important place, that he often went there to „meetings and tests“, as he said. Later on I remembered this well when J. F. Kennedy was reported to have suddenly changed the schedule of an important trip in order to go to Hot Springs, almost alone and unexpectedly. There was much speculation in the papers at that time as to what had made him change an important schedule. I think that George knew. But he kept the secret of J.F.K. as well as all the others.

He also told me that, in order to keep a secret, he even trained himself to forget deliberately certain names and places. Such was the case of the two pilots who came to his house and showed him a beautiful handwritten letter in no language of this earth. The men told him that while in a routine flight, they had been sucked into a big space ship, that they had been shown around and that one of the crew had asked for their own military stationery and for their own pen in order to write down, under their very eyes, this letter in an astonishingly short time. George showed me a copy of this letter and I regret to this day that I was too shy to ask his permission to make a photocopy of it. And it was only this year that I received, through May Morlet, a copy of a similar letter, written on George's own stationery but — as far as I remember — in the same writing. Adamski told me that these two pilots had implored him to forget their names, and he did. Their case had been talked of, at the time, because they had lost two hours in flight without using fuel and without landing anywhere.

The wish and will to keep his mouth shut over so many important issues did not help him in finding believers. And it did even more damage to his credibility when, later on, he started to give vague and meaningless answers, clearly evading a straight answer to a straight question or, even worse, making silly jokes. It did not mean a thing to him when, in the course of an evening, his listeners got irritated. He was not interested in the individual and his belief. „Take it or leave it, I have nothing to sell“ was his standard attitude which would sometimes drive me mad. When he left Basle I had no longer any group to take care of and I stopped to publish my bulletin. But I must add that I also had ceased to worry about this. My own belief had grown hard as a rock, thanks to a last private conversation with George and thanks also to some personal experiences.

I confess that sometimes I was hurt by his impersonal casualness with which he treated not only passing guests but also Dora Bauer and myself. He never was much interested in people — not in those

of this planet, at any rate. And although he wanted me to be around every hour of the day I felt that this was not out of friendship, he simply needed me. I was therefore enormously surprised when at the Airport of Rome where we separated in 1959, he suddenly drew me near him and gave me a very sound and robust kiss — I have never been so astonished in my life, of a kiss, I mean ...



## What others said...

### SIR BERNARD LOVELL MODIFIES HIS VIEWS

According to POLITIKEN (Denmark) of November 19, 1967, the well-known English astronomer, Sir Bernard Lovell, in an interview with Comer Clarke, came forth with some interesting new pronouncements. As our readers will recall, in the August 1967 issue of UFO CONTACT, IGAP addressed Sir Bernard, along with four other leading scientists, in an Open Letter, in which we spoke of our regret at Sir Bernard's hitherto negative attitude to the UFO question.

In April 1966, Sir Bernard described UFOs as „utter nonsense“ and explained away all reported unidentified flying objects as „bits of meteorites, burning up as they enter the earth's atmosphere — etc.“. (Daily Express, London, April 19, 1966).

In this recent new interview with Mr. Comer Clarke, Sir Bernard declared, among other things: „There are races of super beings on many planets in outer space. Some are hundreds of thousands of years in front of us with regard to development, some are maybe millions of years ahead of us.“

„But beings on yet other worlds have just reached the stage of our far-off ape-like ancestors.“

„Others on our own present level of human development are in the process of annihilating themselves — together with their worlds — in atomic catastrophes.“

„I have absolutely no doubt at all that this is the case. I know that, in recent years, highly qualified and experienced scientists all over the world have arrived at the same conclusions. They are convinced that there exists many, far more advanced races than our own in the universe, — and many that are far behind us. *I believe, that in the course of some months, we shall see these almost positive things confirmed, — or perhaps, at the most, in the course of a year or so.*“

„Our observations show, that in the Milky Way alone there are a billion systems like our own — planets whirling around their suns. Poisonous gases and frightful heat or cold preclude the possibility that life could exist on some of these planets. But even if only one per cent of these systems had planets

which were able to support life over a longish period — the necessary constituents and climate — it would total 100,000 millions.“ — (1 % of a billion is *only* 10 millions. — Ed. UFO KONTAKT). — (Actually, both figures are incorrect in this instance. 1 % of an American billion is 10 millions. American billion is a thousand million. An English billion, which Sir Bernard would use, is a million million. 1 % of that is *only* 10,000 millions. — R.C.) — „And in the whole universe there must be trillions.“ (Note. American trillion = 1 followed by 12 zeros. English trillion = 1 followed by 18 zeros. — R.C.).

Sir Bernard continues:

„We know that tens of thousands of stars and planets, which we have observed (sic) are many hundreds of millions of years older than the Earth. Others are much younger. New ones are being created all the time. I am convinced that life continues on some of these old planets. There is nothing to indicate that human development ceases at a certain stage. There is every reason to believe that it continues. Perhaps they have discovered methods on these planets which can counteract the dwindling power of their suns — if that has become a problem.“

„We must bear in mind the tremendous pace at which we have arrived with the scientific results of *our* time ... so think what people could achieve in the course of several million more years of development. They would be super-beings — if they haven't destroyed themselves.“

Mr. Clarke finally gets around to asking Sir Bernard this question.

„Have these super-beings reached such a stage that they could visit us here on Earth? Could that explain these reports about the flying saucers?“

Sir Bernard's scientific training did not allow him to come forward with conjectures or guesswork.

„I personally have no proof of this. I haven't spent a great deal of time on studying reports about „flying saucers“. And I have had no opportunity of examining the information concerning the reported phenomena over and around Warminster. (England. - Ed.).

Sir Bernard went on: „As we know nothing of the form and purpose life has on other planets, it is even difficult to guess ...“

Mr. Clarke: „Some could be space-travellers?“

Sir Bernard thought, however, that many reported incidents of „flying saucers“ had, in reality, been meteorites or reflections in the atmosphere as a result of unusual atmospheric conditions. Of the kind which causes mirages. (Fata morgana).

„In other cases the phenomena could perhaps have been whirling cones of air — small and medium-size whirlwinds — that rush through the atmosphere or the clouds. As this rushes through clouds it takes another colour than the cloud. It can perhaps glimmer, or it looks as if it is shining; it depends on whether there is moon-light, sun-light or stars. If it contains dust, it will have a perfectly solid appearance.“

Sir Bernard concludes: „We can only say that, even though at the moment it is reasonable to believe that



many different and amazing forms of life exist in outer space — and in all probability, as I have said, super-beings — the „flying saucers“ are, as yet, a phenomenon. *But I am sure that we are very close to the momentous answers.*“

From: UFO KONTAKT, June 1968.

Translation from the Danish:

RONALD CASWELL.

## Miscellaneous...

### ASTRONOMERS SIGHT PULSAR EMISSIONS

by Walter Sullivan.

For the first time one of the four mysterious sources of pulsing radar emissions recently discovered in the sky appears to have been identified by optical telescope.

After weeks, astronomers, using some of the world's most powerful telescopes on Kitt Peak in Arizona and at the Lick Observatory in California, have discovered that one of these „pulsars“ flashes in visible wave lengths of light at precisely half the rate of its radio pulses.

These and other perplexing new observations of the four known pulsars led one theorist to state yesterday that the most recent tabulation of theories to explain them, „will have to be thrown away.“

Attempts to account for the pulsars have tended to focus on possible oscillations or high-speed rotation by extremely dense, „burned-out“ stars, such as white dwarfs.

The problem now is to explain how they can generate emissions with all of the newly observed peculiarities.

One of the most perplexing features of the pulsars reported yesterday is their extremely small size.

For example, some of the pulses are so short in duration that they are apparently generated by something comparable in area to New York City. Yet they are powerful enough to carry across distances measured in hundreds of thousands of billions of miles.

The pulsation in visible wave lengths of light are so faint that they can be detected only by extremely sensitive electronic equipment.

They originate in a tiny patch of sky between the stars Vega and Altair, which is the home of the most widely studied pulsar.

Its original designation by its discoverers at Cambridge University in England was L.G.M. No. 1 (the L.G.M. stood for „Little Green Men“, since it was thought possible that it might represent signals from a supercivilization).

Dr. J. D. H. Pilkington of Cambridge, in presenting his observations yesterday, apologized for slides that still showed this designation.

Subsequently the object was called Pulsar 1. It is now known as CP 1919, meaning „the Cambridge Pulsar at 19 hours, 19 minutes Right Ascension“. Right Ascension is the astronomical counterpart of longitude.

The discoveries were presented at a meeting, which brought together observers and theorists from as far afield as Australia and Britain. It is the first meeting of its kind on the pulsars since their discovery by the British last June.

The conference is being held at the Institute for Space Studies of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at 112th Street and Broadway. It is being sponsored by that institute and by the Belfer Graduate School of Science at Yeshiva University.

Attempts to find a pulsing star at the site of CP 1919 began after Sir Martin Ryle of Cambridge University, in the March 9 issue of the British journal *Nature*, proposed that it might be a „blue“ star lying within the area indicated by the radio signals.

Since the radio pulses occur at a very precise rate, it was suspected that light from the star might waver in the same tempo.

The pulse rate was therefore used as an observational aid by a number of observers. The attempt at Kitt Peak, site of the National Observatory south of Tucson, was described by Dr. Steven P. Maran.

It made use of 400 electronic memory units whose operation could be likened to that of 400 cameras set to click in rapid succession over a time period equal to that between two radio pulses. Each camera (actually an electronic recorder) was open for only one-400th of that period.

If a tiny light impulse was observed by a detector in the telescope, it would be stored as an electronic pulse in the memory unit „open“ at that time. If such flashes recurred at the tempo of the pulsar, they would tend to accumulate in two of the 400 units.

Dr. Pilkington told how the first pulsar was discovered using an antenna array covering four acres of a field near Cambridge.

The radio pulses were extraordinary in the precision of their rhythm. Later, when magnified electronically, they were found to be combinations of many smaller pulses whose significance is still obscure.

The two-day meeting ends today.

From: „The New York Times“.

Tuesday, May 21, 1968.

Credit: Adrienne Munkeberg, Brooklyn, N.Y.



### SCIENTIST CASTS DOUBT ON HIS REPORT THAT PULSARS ARE VISIBLE

by Walter Sullivan.

Doubt has been cast on the recent report that the mysterious pulsars are flashing in visible wavelengths of light.

During the last year four pulsars — objects emitting highly rhythmic radio pulses — have been discovered far out in space. Although their pulses con-

inue to be observed through radio telescopes in many parts of the world, a scientist who had reported detecting light flashes from one of them yesterday discounted his findings.

He was Dr. David Cudaback of the University of California at Berkeley. In a telephone interview, he said the rhythmic flashes detected by computer analysis of his recordings had turned out to be „wow“ from his tape recorder.

Sometimes the spin of a recorder introduces a rhythmic effect, or „wow“ into its recording, by apparently was superimposed on the recording, by magnetic tape, of light intensity in that patch of sky occupied by the pulsar.

### SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

The equipment was designed electronically to detect light too dim for observation by normal means. The recording was then subjected to a computer search for rhythmic variations. What was found was „wow“, rather than light pulse.

A preliminary report from observations with the world's largest operating telescope, on Mount Palomar in California, indicates that no flashes have been detected in about 14 hours of observing, spread over seven nights. The analysis will not be complete for two weeks.

However, the observatory that first reported the flashes, the Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona, still argues that they seem real. Its original report was made on May 20 during a conference on Pulsars at the Institute for Space Studies, operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration near the Columbia University campus.

Since then Kitt Peak has aimed its telescope for about 20 hours at a point in the sky from which strong and perplexing radio pulses have been observed.

### NOT ALWAYS PRESENT

The „pulsar“ producing these radio emissions is known as CP 1919.

Highly sensitive measurements of the light arriving from that point seem to show fluctuations at just half the rate of the radio pulses, which occur roughly once every 1.3 seconds.

The most recent observations seem to show that the light fluctuations are present only part of the time, according to the astronomers at Kitt Peak.

There is, however, increased skepticism among other astronomers. Light flashes, or fluctuations in brightness, occurring at half the rate of the radio pulses have greatly complicated the efforts of theorists to explain the pulsars. They will be more at ease if the light flashes prove spurious.

When Dr. Cudaback reported his original findings at last month's conference, he stressed the possibility of deception by some effect within his equipment. He said, however, that he felt the likelihood of „wow“ had been eliminated. Yesterday he said his original test for „wow“ had been misleading.

Unlike more skeptical astronomers, he still believes the Kitt Peak observations may be valid. Like the other efforts to detect light fluctuations, they are dependent on extended recording and statistical analysis. The individual flashes, if they exist, are too faint for observation by ordinary means.

The observations by Dr. Cudaback and his colleagues from Berkeley and Stanford University were made at the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton.

From: „The New York Times“.

Saturday, June 8, 1968.

Credit: Adrienne Munkeberg, Brooklyn, N.Y.

## STRONG MEN'S BELIEF IN FLYING SAUCERS

NEW ORLEANS (UPI). — A survey conducted by a Tulane university political science professor showed that more men than women believe in flying saucers from outer space.

The survey, conducted by Dr. David R. Deener, covered students at Tulane, other New Orleans colleges and high schools and more than 1,000 residents.

The survey showed that male college undergraduates rank highest in believing in flying saucers. The most surprising fact produced by the survey, Deener said, was that more than 90 per cent of Tulane engineering students believed in flying saucers.

From: San Francisco Examiner & Chronicle,  
November 5, 1967.

Credit: T. G. Hullett, San Francisco.



## SIGNALS - FROM ANOTHER WORLD?

Two Australian scientists have picked up radio signals from outer space, which may have been transmitted by another civilisation.

Professor Bernard Mills, head of Sydney University's Astrophysics Department, said last night that the signals were probably from a natural source — „but the possibility is there that they come from an artificial source.“

From: „Daily Mirror“, London.

Tuesday, August 13, 1968.

COMMENT: Apparently these are not to be confused with the earlier much-discussed „mystery signals from space“. — Ed.

## WAS THE H BOMB DROPPED 10.000 YEARS AGO?

*There Could Have Been A Nuclear Holocaust  
Thousands Of Years Before Christ, According  
To One Of The World's Most Ancient Books.*

Horror hit the Japanese city of Hiroshima in a split-second of nuclear explosion on August 6, 1945.



The world shuddered at the incredible devastation caused by this new weapon, the atom bomb.

But are nuclear weapons *really new*?

It is possible that, 10,000 years ago, an entire civilisation was wiped out in a dreadful nuclear war.

Students of the world's most ancient books, the collection of India's Sanskrit writings known as the *mahabharata*, have found astonishing reports which suggest that something very like the H-bomb was used thousands of years before the birth of Christ.

The *mahabharata* are believed to have been written in their present form more than 3,000 years ago, but they are based on much older works no longer in existence.

In these ancient pages are to be found descriptions of death and destruction which so closely resemble accounts of the havoc at Hiroshima that it seems nothing short of nuclear weapons could have been used.

One of them was called the „Brahma weapon“.

Its effect upon an enemy army was described like this:

„When the weapon was discharged, smoke like 10,000 suns blazed up in splendour ... then a thick gloom suddenly encompassed the hosts. All points of the compass were suddenly enveloped in darkness. Clouds roared into the higher air, showering blood ... the world, scorched by the heat of that weapon, seemed to be in a fever.

„Darkness hid the entire army. Then we beheld a wondrous sight; burned by the power of that weapon, the forms of the slain could not even be distinguished.“

It is difficult to believe that this account, with so many frightening similarities to our time, was written thousands of years ago.

Reporting another explosion, the *mahabharata* said that for days afterwards there were terrific gales and people's hair and finger-nails dropped out.

„Food went bad and birds which had been contaminated turned white and their legs blistered and turned scarlet“ — the effect created by radioactivity from modern bombs.

The ancient writings contain descriptions of another weapon known as „Kapilla's Glance“ which could burn 50,000 men to ashes in a flash.

And there are reports that men had tampered with the „Divine Fire“, so that the earth split and 60,000,000 people in great cities drowned in one terrible night.

One scribe said: „Then for several years after, the sun and the stars and the sky were hidden by volcanic clouds and violent storms. It seemed that the end of the world had come ...“

The ancient writings are so factual in their descriptions that it is impossible not to wonder whether some incredibly advanced civilisation was blasted to nothing, thousands of years ago.

Perhaps, after all, the H-bomb is nothing new ...

From: „WEEK-END“, London, May29, 1968.

(Continued from Page 126).

LIKE THIS COUNTRY, Russia has set up an agency to investigate UFOs, but the tone of its investigation is different. The agency is civilian rather than military, as ours was at first, and its attitude is one of respective consideration of all possibilities, rather than hunting reasons for disbelief.

*The investigation has been entrusted to a chain of astronomical observatories strung across Russia and to civil aviation.*

What are Americans to make of all this? Well, the time is long past when we snickered at Russian scientific conjecture.

On the contrary, now the Russians are taking flying saucers seriously, we can safely predict they will receive more serious study by our own government.

But at least it's comforting that the Russians aren't claiming they invented the flying saucer. Not yet, anyway.

From: „S.F. Examiner“, July 25, 1968.

Credit: T. G. Hullett, San Francisco, U.S.A.

## FLASHING METEORITE STARTLES L V RESIDENTS

An illuminated flying object which startled residents across four states last night was spotted across Bethlehem skies between 8.30 and 9 p.m. according to local witnesses.

One caller saw it pass over the north side of the city. She said it was so bright that some boys in the neighborhood ran into the house with fear.

„It illuminated everything with its light,“ the witness, who asked not to be identified, said. „It was a most unusual sight as it sailed through the clouds.“

Startled residents of four states described it variously as red, orange, yellow and a blue-white sputtering flash.

The Weather Bureau at Port Columbus said the sky brightening object sighted in Pennsylvania, up-state New York, northeastern Ohio and the Baltimore area was a meteorite.

The weather bureau at Harrisburg said the object was either a meteorite or debris from a space shot. A spokesman said there was a low cloud cover in the Harrisburg area and the object would have to be „very low“ to have been seen.

From: „Bethlehem Globe Times“, July 3, 1968.

Credit: Mrs. Pat Millhouse,  
Bethlehem, Penna, U.S.A.

Last chance to HELP  
UFO CONTACT

# ★ ★ ★ ICAP MØDE ★ ★ ★

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Det første orienterende møde om »Projekt Mexico« afholdes tirsdag den 12. nov. kl. 19,30 i Ballerups gymnasiums festsal. Der vil både blive holdt foredrag og vist lysbilleder. Mødeleder er *H. C. Petersen.*

Møder vest for Storebælt bliver arrangeret efter den 15. nov. og meddelelse herom vil blive givet i næste nummer.