

SATELLITES AND

# UFO JOURNALS

SPACE TRAVEL

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EDITORIAL

(Short and not so sweet)

Prolonged frustration has resulted in stagnation in the field of UFO research. The prolonged frustration has been the policy of government sources both here and abroad and that policy is now paying dividends.

Worthwhile information and research data on the problem is now becoming scarce. People have got used to Flying Saucers and no longer run to the nearest telephone when they see a light in the sky, the national daily newspapers have strengthened their apathetic attitude toward the subject. The "nuts" have received a severe drubbing at the hands of an increasing number of earnest investigators and despite attempts to retain the spectacular nature of the subject saucerzines are becoming dull to read. There are exceptions of course but these are the "commercial" propositions of recent date, Ray Palmer's "Flying Saucers", "S.P.A.C.E." and other similar American publications.

There is still no doubt that official sources possess information as yet not revealed to the public but the time is fast approaching when we evolve Flying Saucers of our own. At the present rate of scientific advancement it wouldn't be at all surprising for man made Flying Saucers which can approach the performance of those witnessed by thousands during the last twelve years to be in our skies before 1960. And then, unless our visitors enter on an advanced stage of their operations, the subject is likely to "die a natural death".

It is hard to visualise a method by which the people of the world could be sufficiently impressed to force authorities to reveal ALL they know, the Saucers can do it, BUT WILL THEY??

## A VISITOR

One evening quite recently I received a visitor, an old friend. As might have been expected the conversation drifted around to space travel and eventually to Flying Saucers. Inevitably a previously tidy room became strewn with letters, magazines and books. One of the books was a paper backed edition, "The Complete Book of Outer Space", it included chapters on varied aspects of Space Travel, one on science fiction and one on Flying Saucers. This latter was instrumental in turning the conversation.

My visitor wasn't exceptionally well up on F.S's but finally got around to saying, "Wasn't there a man who claimed to have met a Venusian or something?" And so we entered on the saga of George Adamski. My friend listened patiently and read the papers and magazines I laid dutifully on his knee. Amongst the papers he read was the dossier sent to me by Lonzo Dove in which it is mentioned that he (Dove) made a model of what he considered a space craft from another world would look like. (It will be remembered that Dove made this model in 1932 after a prolonged study).

His curiosity apparently aroused, my visitor rummaged amongst the papers and books on the floor (we had long since given up any hope of keeping things in order) and came up with the "Complete Book of Outer Space". He turned quickly to the science fiction chapter and stabbed an emphatic finger at a reproduction of some early science fiction mag' covers. These mag's included some dated, 1910, 1930 and 1931. There was no doubt at all about the similarity of the "space ships" portrayed thereon to the 1946 - 1958 version F.S.

"Have you ever thought what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander"? said my friend. I must have looked dumb for it was pointed out to me after a moment's pause that if these pictures resembled Adamski's "Scout Ship", then they certainly resembled Lonzo Dove's model. Brighter than me at that moment, he once more used his emphasizing finger to stab the dates on the

mag' covers, "1930 and 1931" he said and then pointed to Dove's model. His meaning was pretty obvious.

But I then noticed (I must have been brightening up a little) that one of the covers portrayed a space ship very similar indeed to that seen and described by Mr. Marsden and Fred Gage (March '58 URANUS)

Is it just a case of the science fiction writers of other days hitting a fantastic coincidence, "prophecy" two different types of actual space craft currently in use today?

Or is it further proof of the authenticity of Dove's extensive research and Messrs. Marsden and Gage's sighting? Is it also possible that these science fiction writers of "yesterday" delved into history and evolved their space ships from information so gained?

SAUCER BASES - A consideration

Part II

OUR MOON

Strategically speaking, our satellite would provide an admirable base for alien space craft wishing to survey the Earth. Their crews, maintenance personnel and administrative staff (if they carry such encumbrances) could be based on the dark side away from the prying eyes of "Earthmen astronomers". There would be no need for elaborate preparations prior to departure from "lunar base" to "terra", no long waiting periods for Moon and Earth to arrive at their correct relative positions in orbit. An impressive list of advantages could be made out for using the Moon as an operations base, but have we any evidence that it is being so used and have we any reason to believe our satellite is suitable for such a purpose?

Point 1: Is there any evidence of unnatural activity on the Moon? A search through astronomical records shows that over a long period there have been numerous apparently inexplicable phenomena on our closest neighbour, these have been mostly in the

nature of "flashing lights" in and around certain craters.

In 1790, William Herschel, during a total eclipse of the Moon observed many "bright and luminous, round points of light", these were not observed a sufficient length of time for him to identify their exact location. Three people, including Dr. Wilkins of Norwich saw a bright point of light on a dark portion of the Moon in 1794, it could even be seen with the naked eye. A Mr. R.A. Brooks, director of the Smith Observatory in the U.S. described a "round dark object" pass slowly across the Moon. This type of report is contained in astronomical records for almost every year, more recently a report came from a Brian Warner whose report and summary analysis is reproduced in "Saucers", Sept 1956. The incident occurred on Jan 24th, 1956, just East of the crater Liebig, the flashes actually coming from the East wall of Cavendish. In describing the phenomenon Warner states, "The flashes evidently began with a bright glare and continued very bright for almost three minutes". The light slowly faded over a further period of some 8 minutes before finally disappearing. Warner continues, "The frequency of the pulsating was approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  flashes per second and between maximum brilliance the source could be seen as a point of light slightly more intense than the surrounding walls. There were definite indications of reflection from the West wall and the floor was faintly lit by the glare". Warner then goes into some detail in trying to explain the flashing light but he himself regards the occurrence as an unsolved mystery.

Curious "dome like structures" have also been reported on the Moon. These however can be resolved as nothing more exciting than optical illusions. You could yourself have experienced this phenomenon when studying lunar photographs. In one instance it was only possible to see the features as craters from three directions, from the fourth they appeared as domes despite repeated "blinking of eyes". The "Bridge on the Moon" artificial or otherwise is now completely discounted.

Several observers have reported "bodies" passing apparently close to the Moon, some actually crossing

the disc. We have already mentioned one such occurrence. Quite recently we received a letter from Mr. Marsden (see Aug. 57 URANUS) in which he stated he had sighted a second UFO, once again through his telescope. He described it as being cylindrical in shape and moving across the face of the Moon from Mare Crisium to the crater Plato. Plato, we might mention has often been associated with flashing lights. Our correspondent Lonzo Dove has also observed unknown bodies close to the Moon.

On the scientific side of the picture all the evidence is against the Moon having been "colonised" by visitors from space, and even more strongly against life having developed there. Our closest neighbour is a mean distance of 238,840 miles away, it has a diam of 2160 miles (far larger than any other known satellite), a density of .606 that of the Earth and a surface gravity of .16. Owing to libration ("wobbling") of the Moon on its axis, all but .411 of the surface is visible to us at some time or another. Though it was once thought that the Moon could not have held on to any atmosphere at all, astronomers now consider it likely that it has an extremely tenuous atmosphere but whether or not its density is sufficient to protect its surface from meteoric bombardment is as yet unresolved. Its temperature varies between +100°C max at the equator to that of freezing air anywhere on the surface at "lunar midnight". Experiments with radio waves have shown that the temperature below the surface layer is remarkably constant, the outer coating provide effective insulation. Even the most optimistic estimates rule out the existence of "Moon men".

Colonisation of the Moon for terrestrial visitors would mean the construction of transparent (probably some kind of plastic), semi-spherical structure. These would have to be self-contained, self-sufficient colonies generating oxygen, food and lighting etc. Though for our own scientific (or military) needs, the proposition does not seem a worthwhile undertaking (space platforms are preferred) it may easily be an admirable one for a race of beings from another world

wishing to survey our planet.

If the Russian scientists do succeed in placing an artificial satellite in an orbit around the Moon, the information gained from its cameras and other instruments may astound the world.

Recommended reading:

Our Moon by H.P. Wilkins, Post Free 16/6d or £2.60

#### THE GALT (ONTARIO) LANDING

Various confused accounts of a landing report of a UFO came through from Canada during the autumn of 1957 and it was impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion from the diversity of reports received. We have now received a full detailed report giving the true facts from Gene Duplantier, editor of "Saucers Space and Science". We shall fit in as many of the details as space allows.

The event took place about 4 miles from Galt which is in Ontario, Canada. The time was 10.30 a.m. and 15 yr old Jack Stevens was walking with his dog when he observed a bright light coming in his direction, it emitted a humming noise. It stopped and hovered briefly before dropping vertically into a grain field which was part of a gully. The strange object was partly hidden by bushes and small trees.

The boy watched the aluminium coloured object for 45 minutes, his dog growled and barked. Suddenly the Saucer rose and flew off in the direction from which it came. On Thursday morning (two mornings later) Jack and two friends went down to the spot where the object had landed. The bushes and grass were scorched and they found indentations of three huge prints with three "toe marks" in each, these had dug into the ground to a depth of 2 inches. Each print was about 18 ins in length and on the part that would be the palm of a hand or heel of a foot were marks similar to the veins in a maple leaf. A further search revealed that two bales of grain had been ripped open, the boy states however that he saw no signs of life

during his forty five minute watch.

Describing the craft itself, Jack had this to say, "It had a dome which was stationary but the wide body was spinning very fast. As the spinning gradually decreased you could see that the outer ring consisted of portholes with light shining from the inside. Some sort of 'overlapping' came down from the dome to the outer flange in vertical lines and as it was descending there was a glow or some radiation coming from beneath, but no flame. When it rose again there was no sound.

The three toed prints were set 14ft, 15ft and 17ft apart, they did not form a perfect triangle. When Jack put his hand down to one of the prints to compare its size his hand started to turn a purple colour. As an overall estimate of its size Jack stated it was some 35 ft in diam and about 12 ft tall.

Mr. S.J. Hartman who runs a chemical ground analysis laboratory in Galt visited the spot and took various samples with which to conduct a thorough test, the results are most interesting.

1. Soil samples under a microscope gave off a "Blue - purple" radiation, this was attracted to the North, no matter which way the soil was positioned under the microscope. Soil taken from a fraction of an inch outside the area gave no signs of anything unusual at all.

2. Using an instrument to measure pressure of the soil he found that the instrument went in about 1 inch before it registered. Where the soil in the print should have been compressed, and much harder due to the weight of the Saucer, the device went down 4 inches before registering pressure. It could be described as Moon dust.

3. Soil was scaled in test tubes. It divided itself into fine particles which went to the East side of the tube and the coarse particles went to the West side. A thin layer of earth at the top seemed to glow when put near to light. Water was also present on top.

4. When grain samples were grown they were healthier and sturdier than grain elsewhere in the field.

5. Ants in the area were larger and stronger than those in untouched areas and when more of this affected soil was placed in a jar and a spider accidentally got in also it grew to about ten times its normal size.

6. 6in nails were inserted in jars of the soil and probes were put to the nail head and attached to a galvanic meter. When the connections were made the meter registered a current.

More tests showed that the polarity was elusive and could not be fixed. One opinion is that the craft (or its occupants) may have been after pure water. Galt is known for its artesian wells. Mr. Hartman is of the opinion that Saucers may derive power from pure water and signs of other Saucer activity had been observed along the banks of the Grand River.

Mr. Duplantier states that more tests are being conducted and hopes to publish these as results become available.

#### IF THEY ARE HUMAN

In the June issue of URANUS we posed the question of non-humanoid forms of life having developed to a sufficient degree of intelligence to design, build and pilot (or control) space craft across interplanetary or even inter-stellar space. Qualified men (and women) in the fields of chemistry, biology and astronomy etc., could shed interesting light on this very important question but for reasons not too hard to find they choose to remain silent.

But, "If they are human", problems with which our scientists are still grappling have already been solved by our extra-terrestrial visitors. It is an encouraging sign that some of our more optimistic and far sighted scientists have got down to consider problems which will confront them when journeys beyond our Moon become (technically) possible. Not so many have considered inter-stellar travel however but much of what follows would be applicable in this case.

Like all branches of science, research on the many problems relative to space travel is rarely spectacular or exciting it is therefore only to be expected that some aspects of this vast undertaking should never receive a public "airing".

One such problem is that involving a continuous supply of oxygen to breathe, food, provisions for hygiene and sanitation. Only general information on this "unexciting" but very important branch of Space Travel is available in British and American books. A Soviet publication, "Sputnik into Space" includes a chapter presenting the results of research and experiments in this field. A course on Space Travel at Manchester University also included a lecture on this topic, it is from these two sources we quote the following information.

Because weight is such an important factor we shall resolve the data in functions of weight. In 24 hours the average human absorbs 140 grams of Albumen and fat, 400 grams of carbohydrates salts and vitamins. A man also requires 4 - 8 pints of water and 2 - 3 pounds of oxygen - all of which brings the total requirement to 8 - 13 pounds weight per day or some 300 pounds per month. 10 years must not be ruled out when travel to planets beyond Mars is contemplated but in actual fact, only for journeys to the Moon and back will such provisions be carried. It can now be stated that a much more convenient method of supplying a crew's needs can be employed.

A constant supply of water and purification of the atmosphere are two problems of prime importance. As a human body expels more water than it consumes it will only be necessary to purify this water by distillation. Power for this plant can be obtained from a "helio-electric" plant, itself powered by the extremes of temperature on the sunlit and shaded sides of the ship. To remove and recover moisture from the space ship's atmosphere would only require refrigeration, utilising the extreme cold on the shaded portion of the craft,  $-100^{\circ}$  to  $-200^{\circ}$  could be obtained in this way.

Now what about oxygen to breathe and foodstuffs?

We shall quote Sputnik into Space: "Take earth and the seeds of a certain planet, peas for instance and place them in a glass vase. Moisten the earth sufficiently, seal the vase hermetically and turn it upside down. The little world, isolated in the glass is placed on the windowsill. The seeds of the planet will germinate and develop normally until the green foliage fills the entire vessel. There is no doubt that the plants will consume the carbon dioxide as they do on the Earth. The latter is recreated by the vitality of the worms which live in the soil and feed on fallen leaves, dead roots and branches etc. In the vase we have created a complete circulatory system of food-stuffs, water and oxygen".

The same system could be used in a space ship, a few square feet of foliage would suffice for the increase of solar radiation would greatly assist growth and the vitality of plant life. Seaweed has also been suggested to reconstitute oxygen.

"Our space ship could carry an aquarium with transparent and opaque sides close together, where in the narrow interstices the seaweed could grow close to the transparent sides. Air would be pumped through the water and in its passage would lose its carbon dioxide and at the same time enrich itself with oxygen. To ensure the change of oxygen as well as the food supply for the astronauts, would only need a few hundred or a thousand square feet".

Some UFO's seen in our skies have been of considerable size and it is reasonable to suppose that they may have travelled vast distance across space. Unless their crews have adapted themselves to live off food in concentrated "pill" form, their equipment may well include an "extra-terrestrial aquarium" or "garden". What strange plants might we find there? Undoubtedly we have much to learn, our proposed space ship gardens and aquarium may work in the laboratories BUT they have yet to be tried out under conditions in space.

AN ANALYSIS OF PUBLISHED REPORTS ON CONTACTS WITH EXTRA-TERRESTRIALS
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(Part III)

By Isabel Davies

A very important factor in contact stories is the nature of the "messages" coming purportedly from the space people. There is nothing contained in them which would show them to be "unearthly" and Isabel Davies carries on with a well directed observation that in the thousands of books on the world's bookshelves can be found the same basic precepts, the same religious, ethical, moral, philosophical and mystical ideas - often stressed much more strongly and beautifully than they are by spacemen. "Occult and cultist literature is full of these ideas", says the author.

Miss Davies then points out the illogical line of reasoning of the believers, she says they confuse the rejection of the contact reports with rejection of the messages. "Because the sceptic disbelieves in Ashtar's existence and Ashtar is opposed to war, it is wrong for the believer to contend the sceptics are warmongers". Contrariwise, if I affirm my belief in certain 'eternal truths', I am obligated to believe in the spacemen who currently expound these truths - the two beliefs have nothing to do with each other".

After studying contact reports and "unearthly" messages one cannot decide whether or not the space people want to be recognized and their existence established - which means providing proof. Out of the many methods by which the space people could identify themselves and provide proof of their extra-terrestrial origin Isabel Davies pin-points - a book. "The easiest extra-terrestrial artifact of all to provide would be an extra-terrestrial book, not the clumsy pictographs of the Solax-Mal but a real book of poetry, history, fiction, a treatise or a text book - such a volume would be impossible to fake; it would command belief. BUT, books don't get a mention in contact stories which appears most strange for TV, music, dancing, games and painting

all feature in the accounts - the space ships even carry table fittings for banquets and spacious lounges, BUT NO BOOKSHELVES AND NO BOOKS. No one is ever seen reading, no one ever mentions reading (except Aura Rhanes who claims it is one of her hobbies) indeed no one ever mentions libraries or literature of any kind". (Ed note, oh - oh Miss Davies, now you have gone and done it, any time now we shall be seeing a book of Venusian prose)

Equally devastating in this complete condemnation of the contact stories is the point made on Adamski; his books and his space friends. "Seemingly, Orthon, Firkon and Ramu etc., are completely uninterested in the books written about them. FSHL already published in two countries while Adamski is visiting the space ships is never mentioned by Adamski to his friends, he never offers them an autographed copy, THEY never even ask about the book". Says Isabel Davies, "No film star ever behaved that way about a great epic he or she starred in". The same situation occurs with Adamski's second book; the dramatic last minute dash to get the porthole photographs included is never related to the space people.

"No great civilisation ever flourished for an extended period of time without producing a written literature. These extra terrestrial civilisations have existed, we are told for far longer than any on the Earth. WHERE THEN ARE THEIR BOOKS? To the probable excuse that, 'They don't need books, they remember by heart the literature of all civilisations' I say, I don't believe it, I want to see these books, their absence is one more proof of the unlikelihood that these stories are true at all".

In examining contact stories to find out to what extent, first, the contactees support one another and second, to what extent the space people support one another, Isabel Davies has this to say. "In public - everybody endorses everybody else, they can hardly do otherwise - belief is another matter. I do not undertake to say how much belief is exchanged among them,

only that there are hints in these books of a certain caution, uncertainty that other stories are absolutely 100 per cent correct.

The space people fail completely to support one another. Where was "Clarion" during the night of Aug 23 - 24th, 1954? On that night Adamski was shown both sides of the Moon and he most certainly should have seen the planet "Clarion". Adamski certainly knew about its existence for Truman Bethurum had visited Palomar Gardens in the summer of 1953 and Adamski had accepted the story. As Adamski and Ramu began to leave the dark side of the Moon, Adamski was asked if he had any questions he would like to ask. 'I could think of none and shook my head' - Adamski writes.

Williamson's dark moon, "Fowser" (never seen by us because of certain conditions) is also a subject for curiosity - does it exist or doesn't it? Williamson says it definitely does and he and Adamski are old buddies. Yet according to Ramu, expounding a long history of our Earth says, 'Another condition that we had watched with interest in observing the formation and development of the Earth planet was the forming of *ONLY ONE MOON* (italics ours ed) as its companion...'. Apparently Ramu had never heard of any second Moon, moreover Adamski who has the knowledge of two additional astronomical bodies accompanying the Earth never thinks to ask his space friends to confirm Clarion or Fowser - he never mentions "Admirals Scows" or "Crystal Bells".

Adamski never mentions "Ventlas" either, despite the fact that on Feb 13th, 1953, '236,000 Ventlas are combining forces to create a light energy vortice near the Earth that will create extensive damage'. Only five nights later with this "Armada" presumably still patrolling the Earth Adamski is having a long calm conversation with Orthon, Firkon, Kalma, Illmuth and the Venusian Master, none of whom breathe a syllable about the disciplinary Ventlas".

The Solex Mal also presents an enigma, like the others, unsolved. No spacemen ever says there is no such language yet no one but Williamson's spacepeople refer to it. "Can it be that on Mercury, Mars and Pluto

they have no idea that they are supposed to use the 'Universal Tongue'?

Flat contradictions can also be easily picked out; "All systems have 12 planets" say Adamski's friends - but "Zo" says there is a system with 22 planets.

"Extra-terrestrial records about the Earth go back 78 million yrs", says one spaceman; 75,000 yrs says another. The craters on the Moon were formed by erosion according to one source but another states they were NOT formed by erosion, meteors or volcanic action. They all claim to be experts though???

Says Isabel Davies, "Before I as a sceptic can consider the stories authentic I want to know WHY one group seems to know so little if anything about the others, I want to know why the 'Universal Tongue' is apparently not universal at all. I want to know where Clarion and Fowser were that night when Adamski was out in space on the other side of the Moon".

In summing up it is made plain that there is nothing contained in the contact stories to stamp them authentic, rather is the opposite the case. "Everything is fatally consistent with the theory that they are inventions". Comments are offered on the apparent blind acceptance of these stories by the believers and motives for the presentation of false stories are discussed.

The author then states that the "unmistakeable" rack of the money motive comes from some stories though she is careful to point out that only the minority come into this category. Orfeo Angelucci is cited as a prime example of another motive, the knowledge that he alone has the answer to a riddle that baffles everyone else, also there may be the desire to, "reinforce one's own message to the world". There is the extreme distinction of having been one of the rare few singled out by their gracious supermen for their friendship and relations.

As this highly illuminating and excellently written article comes to its conclusion, Angelucci's "Secret of the Saucers" is again recommended, this time as a psychological study of the make up of a

contact author who enters the field of Saucer contactee with a none monetary motive.

"You the believers will continue to accept these stories which do not offend your intelligence and which you need. But do not call us, the sceptics, narrow minded because we are less easily satisfied. Do not say that we have no reason except blind prejudice to doubt these stories. Do not require us to become the prisoners of your credulity".

List of books from which quotes were taken:

"Flying Saucers Have Landed".	Adamski.
"Inside the Space Ships".	Adamski.
"Secret of the Saucers".	Angelucci.
"Aboard a Flying Saucer".	Bethurum.
"White Sands Incident".	Fry.
"I Rode a Flying Saucer".	Tassel.
"The Saucers Speak".	Williamson.
"Other Tongues Other Flesh".	Williamson.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

The following books, published in the United States, are now out of print and unobtainable:

The F.S. as I saw it, by K. Arnold.

Coming of the Saucers, by K. Arnold and R. Palmer.

My Trip to Mars, by W. Ferguson.

Five Hours with the Oligarchs of Venus, by W. Ferguson

The Bible and the UFO, by R. Hackett

Flying Saucers, by G. Holloway

Messages from the Space People, by G. Holloway

Communion between Worlds, by G. Holloway

Coming of the Space People, by G. Holloway

Flying Saucers, by W. Kelly

F.S. are Real, by D. Keyhoc

Mystery of other Worlds, by D. Keyhoc and W. Ley.

Mystery of the Etherians, by Meade Lane.

The Flying Saucer, by B. Newman

Lovers in Mars, by L. Palmer

From Out of this World, by R. & R. Stanford.

## OPINION IN RUSSIA

There has been virtually no recognition whatsoever from the USSR of the existence of UFO's and only occasional comments from the official press. On different occasions they have been labelled "...stories fabricated by the American press" - "...part of the psychological war being carried out by the capitalist West" et cetera.

Our correspondent in Brazil, Escobar Faria (Ed and publisher of "UFO Critical Bulletin") has sent us the following information which, should it prove correct is somewhat startling to say the least.

"In a Soviet Polish publication there appeared recently a review of "Space Gravity and the Flying Saucer", by Leonard G. Cramp, also two articles about the UFO's released in Germany. In a story, "UFO's from Venus", Neues Europa (Feb 15th, 1955) alleges that the information came from the Academy of Space Research in Moscow. This statement further alleges that the UFO's are not illusions or mirages but solid objects made from unknown material, hard yet clastic.

The scientists of the Academy consider that 90% of the Flying Saucers come from the planet Venus. Because of the differences of gravity on Venus and Earth as well as atmospheric conditions, landings of the people of Venus on Earth are not safe at this stage. However, according to the statement the scientists are of the opinion that landings of Venusians on Earth will begin in approximately 30 yrs.

The report mentions space stations from which Flying Saucers make trips to our atmosphere, it also claims that many have crashed on Earth and that the pilots have been killed. The craft use an unknown form of energy and are remotely controlled from the space stations. (This seems contradictory. ed) Spacesuits of various designs are used by these visitors from space in preparation for the day when they will make "official landings" on the Earth.

Prof. Vladorov of Moscow does not think we shall

see this "invasion" before 1985 as it will take 30 yrs for the crews of the Saucers to grow accustomed to the biological and physical conditions of our planet.

A German publication, Neues Zeitalter (April 1955) reported a message allegedly received from a UFO at Irkutsk in Siberia. "The energy employed in making this transmission was so strong, that radio equipment was burned out and a lot of interference caused in the air. The "astrogram" read - 'Landing on Earth in 15 terrestrial yrs.. Destruction not intended... defence useless... peaceful colonisation... exchange possible.' Soviet nuclear scientists Prof. Sabayev and Dr. Vladiansky, Bornovkin and Grabuyenkov are reported as stating, 'This is the first authentic message from a UFO'".

All we can say to this lot is that someone had better do some checking up.

#### LETTERS

Ed URANUS,

Dear Mr. Wightman,

I read with some surprise Lonzo Dove's direct quote of me as follows, (March - 1958):

"No matter how strange it seems, how impossible or fantastic if you do not believe it that is your loss".

Dove was referring to my treatment of the T.Lobsang Rampa articles about F.S's in Tibet. While I certainly do not object to Mr. Dove taking a critical view of how I treat any matter in THE SAUCERIAN BULLETIN, I do wish he would be more careful in the construction of his most negative reviews and criticisms.

Nor was another quote attributed to me exact. Dove's version, "I am not so sure this is a lot of 'you know what' because the book has a great deal of truth in it".

My exact words were, "If I, Gray Barker would have read this chapter before reading the expurgated book, I likely would have said this is a lot of you know what. Reading it after I read the book, I'm not so sure. The book itself is a masterpiece not only of clear, concise

and readable writing but it has a great ring of truth in it". Perhaps Mr. Dove was attempting to paraphrase me, if so, he should have been careful to qualify his statements.

As to Dove's criticisms of Rampa's descriptions of strange Tibetan Highlands, the only thing I can say is, that he is at best, only an armchair traveller and certainly has never been to Tibet. Nor has he apparently remembered statements by R.E. Byrd about finding warm spots at the South Pole! If Mr. Dove qualifies in any amateur profession, it should be that of astronomy in which he professes skill.

Gray Barker.

Editor and Publisher, Saucerian Bulletin.

NORTH AMERICAN FLYING SAUCER JOURNALS

A reader wrote in the other day and asked for a complete list of journals on flying saucers published abroad. This made us realise that we have never published a list of those available to us so here it is. This does not cover all publications, some are now defunct, others may not be in touch with us but it gives a reasonable idea of what is being done.

M means: monthly, BM: bi-monthly, Q: quarterly and I: irregular.

		<u>Last issue received</u>
M	APRO Bulletin, Alamorgado, New Mexico, USA. Ed. Coral E. Lorenzen.	May 1958. Does not number.
I	Civilian Saucer Intelligence New York. Ed. Ted Bloccher	May 1958 No 23
M	Clips & Quotes. San Diego. Calif. USA. Ed. Meade Layne	Vol "H" No 6 July 1958
M	CRIFCO Orbit Cincinatti, Ohio, USA. Ed. L.H. Stringfield.	Feb 1957 Vol III No 11 (now suspended)
M	Doubt, New York, N.Y., USA. Ed. Tiffanay Thayer	1958 No 53
Q	Infinity, Waterbury, Conn. USA. Ed. H. Barlow	Dec 1957 No 13

- Q Inter Galaxy News, Highland Park, Calif. USA. Ed. Robert F. Short. May/June 1958  
Vol 1.6.
- M Little Listening Post, Washington, DC, USA. Ed. Mrs. Walton Concord John. Vol. V 3 1958
- I New Era, Edgewater, Florida, USA. Ed. Bob Ewing. May 1958 Vol. 1.2
- BM Round Robin, San Diego, Calif, USA. Ed. Meade Layne. May/June 1958  
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