

FLYING SAUCER FROM MARS

FLYING
SAUCER FROM MARS

by

CEDRIC ALLINGHAM

FREDERICK MULLER LIMITED
LONDON

FIRST PUBLISHED BY FREDERICK MULLER LTD
PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
WYMAN AND SONS LTD LONDON
FAKENHAM AND READING



COPYRIGHT CEDRIC ALLINGHAM, 1954

First Impression October 1954
Second Impression November 1954

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
I. FROM ANOTHER WORLD	9
II. FACT OR FICTION?	18
III. VISITORS FROM SPACE	27
IV. THE FORT KNOX TRAGEDY	44
V. THE ASTRONOMICAL ASPECT	51
VI. DIRECT CONTACT	71
VII. THE CONISTON SAUCER OF FEBRUARY 1954	85
VIII. THE MESSENGER FROM MARS	95
IX. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE	125
X. WHY SAUCERS?	132
XI. WHAT OF THE FUTURE?	137
BIBLIOGRAPHY	143

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

The author with his 10-inch reflecting telescope	<i>Frontispiece</i>
	<i>Facing page</i>
First photograph of Flying Saucer at about 5,000 feet, taken at 12.35 p.m.	32
Second photograph of Flying Saucer, receding, taken at 12.36 p.m.	33
Facsimile of author's rough memory sketch	64
Flying Saucer descending, about 3.45 p.m.	65
Second photograph of Saucer's final descent	96
Flying Saucer on the ground (first photograph ever taken)	97
Martian occupant returning to Saucer preparatory to departure	112
Facsimile of signed statement by witness James Duncan	113

FROM ANOTHER WORLD

ON February 18, 1954, I met a man from another world.

I am not the first Earthman of modern times to have had such an experience. That distinction belongs to George Adamski, of Mount Palomar in California, who met and was able to hold a kind of conversation with a man from Venus two years ago, and is now regarded unofficially—and even officially—as a cosmical pioneer.

Adamski's experience differed from mine in many respects. He was making a definite search for objects of the type which are now popularly known as Flying Saucers,* whereas my meeting seems to have been due to sheer chance and nothing more. He was soon able to establish some sort of understanding with the Venusian, but I was much less successful. What gives me the greatest possible satisfaction, however, is the fact that I confirmed, with no shadow of doubt, that Heard, Keyhoe and other

* The term "Flying Saucers", first used by Arnold in 1947, is not an apt one. Like other popular misnomers, however, it has become so widely accepted that it is likely to form a permanent part of the English language. I have therefore used it throughout this book.

scientific writers of the past few years have been right: the Earth is being watched, not only by the men of Venus but also by those of Mars. We are not alone. There are three inhabited planets in the solar system.

It is in every way most unfortunate that Flying Saucers have become associated with sensationalism, fraud and music-hall jokes. Particularly regrettable were certain articles published in the national Press and elsewhere in which some journalists did their best to turn what has widely been accepted as an established scientific fact into what they described as a stunt. Accusations of bad faith or even deliberate hoaxing were hurled at the heads not only of Adamski and his co-author, Desmond Leslie, but of Keyhoe and all others who had put forward the facts in a way that combined accuracy with popular writing.

It was for this reason that when I myself was provided with first-hand evidence of the complete reliability of Adamski's account, I made no immediate attempt to publish it. To do so would undoubtedly have laid myself open to similar charges. I preferred to wait until I had made some further investigations on my own account, and then to present the complete facts in a properly scientific way. I may add that I am personally unconcerned about the opinions of those whose knowledge of the subject is insufficient for them to form an unbiased

and balanced opinion. I felt it a very real duty to wait until I could present my discoveries to the world in a form that would be of permanent value.

I can hardly hope to be able to make any further Saucer contacts myself, as it is unlikely that I shall be lucky twice, and for reasons that will appear later I am convinced that the Saucers are concentrating their main activities not on Britain, but on America—where the rocket-proving grounds are. In California, where I am going to continue my investigations, I hope to see something more; but time alone can tell.

I first heard of the Saucers in 1947, and although I did not immediately accept them as space-ships—as so many other people did—I was at least interested in the possibility. Astronomy has for many years been a hobby of mine, and I knew, both from intensive reading and from personal observations with large telescopes, that the well-worn phrase that “all other planets are uninhabitable” meant nothing at all. At its nearest, Venus is 24 million miles from us; Mars, 35 million. It would indeed require a good telescope to see direct evidence of vital activities across such vast stretches of space. There are, of course, the Martian canals, which have been a bone of contention in the scientific world ever since Schiaparelli discovered them in 1877, and Lowell claimed later that they were undoubtedly the work of intelligent beings. There are also the strange

“ashen light” glows of Venus, which look analogous to the earthshine on the Moon, even though Venus is a moonless world. But to say, as Alfred Russel Wallace did, that Mars is “absolutely lifeless” is clearly untrue to an impartial observer. Even a small telescope will show dark patches on the surface that have been convincingly demonstrated to be vegetation. And if there is plant life, animal life may reasonably be expected.

So I did not dismiss the Saucers as ice crystals in the sky, aurorae, hallucinations, or meteorological balloons. Instead, I started studying them. In my private library, as a keen student of astronomy, I had easy access to large numbers of relevant books; I also made use of several specialist libraries of which I am a member. My knowledge of ancient lore and ancient history helped too.

But what finally convinced me about the truth of the space-ship theory was the Fort Knox tragedy of January 7, 1948. Probably most people remember it, but in case some of the details have been forgotten, I will re-tell the story later on. For the moment it is enough to say that Captain Mantell, of the United States Air Force, chased a Saucer that had been in full view of ground observers for some minutes previously, and lost his life in doing so—presumably because he “blacked out” from anoxia (lack of oxygen) at a high altitude.

One commentator suggested that he had been

chasing the planet Venus—which, as a fact, was not visible at the time; someone else thought that he had been on the track of a mock-sun caused by high-level ice. I believe that these and similar theories must be considered by many people an insult to the memory of a gallant pilot. Is it likely that Captain Mantell, with thousands of flying hours in his log-book, would have been taken in by anything of the sort—quite apart from the incontrovertible evidence of the observers on the ground?

In 1950 a book called *The Flying Saucers are Real* was published by Major Donald E. Keyhoe, also of the United States. Keyhoe, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, flew with the Marine Corps and also managed the tour of the historic expedition in which Bennett and Byrd flew over the North Pole. He was assistant to Colonel Charles Lindbergh, and chief of information for the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce. He started an investigation into the Saucer theory in a spirit of near-scepticism, but ended it by being fully convinced that the existence of space-ships was the only possible answer. If anyone is at all interested in my progress of conversion, he can read Keyhoe's book; the remarks he makes about his own changing viewpoint could equally well apply to me, although I make no claim to any of Keyhoe's specialised knowledge of aeronautics.

Slowly at first, and then with steadily increasing

speed, the evidence mounted. Photographs were taken, some of which were good, and some bad; more and more Saucers were seen, not only over America but also over Britain, Europe and even the Far East. Incidentally, no one has yet given much serious attention to the Saucer seen over North Japan in 1953, but it has been mentioned by several witnesses as being almost exactly like the space-ship described in Adamski's book.

Patient research established that Saucer phenomena were very far from new. Though the theory of the lost continent of Atlantis is largely discounted, there is no reason to doubt the reality of Saucers seen in ancient times. The stories are there in black and white for anyone who wants to take the trouble to read them. And then, in 1953, came the first direct contact. George Adamski, with a number of reliable witnesses who have made sworn statements about what happened, saw a Venusian Saucer; Adamski talked to its occupant—or, to be more accurate, he quickly discovered a means of conveying messages and receiving them.

My own reactions to the now famous *Flying Saucers Have Landed*, by Adamski and his English co-author, Desmond Leslie, were rather in the nature of: "Well, it has happened at last." It was, of course, bound to happen eventually. Whether Adamski was intentionally selected for the honour—as he himself seems to think—may or may not be

the case; I am inclined to think it more likely that he just happened to be in the right place at the right moment. The question is not really of great importance.

Reactions by the public to the Leslie-Adamski book were mixed. Some people obviously considered Leslie to be a fraud, Adamski a lunatic, and voiced their opinions widely; others believed that both were the victims of a vast practical joke; others that they were making an honest mistake; others that they had done no more than tell a true story in an unsensational way. Having read their book and carefully considered the evidence presented, I inclined to the last theory.

My astronomical studies had told me that there is no evidence to disprove the existence of advanced beings on either Venus or Mars. Apart from this, there were the photographs. They were checked and re-checked by almost every leading expert in America, but no one, so far as I know, could find any faults with them. I have not yet had the opportunity of seeing the originals, but the prints which were reproduced in the book—and in many journals and periodicals at the time—are convincing enough. Moreover, they check satisfactorily with drawings made before and since by many other observers, ranging from Piazzzi Smyth in 1864 to Stephen Darbishire in 1954.

In the early part of this year I was in North

FLYING SAUCER FROM MARS

Scotland, caravanning in the district of Elgin and more concerned with ornithological studies than with Saucers. In fact, I had not the slightest expectation of seeing anything unusual. What happened on the eventful February 18 is described in detail later, so I will not dwell on it here; it is enough to say that I not only saw a Saucer, but met its occupant and held a form of conversation with him—though not as fluently as Adamski was able to do. It was not until several days later that I heard about the Coniston Saucer, and realised that it was almost certainly this Saucer that I had seen near Lossiemouth.

Although I had no set plans before February 18, my encounter on that day influenced my future movements. I remained in the locality for some days, though without any real hope of making further contact. Then I drove back to London with the intention of developing the photographs I had taken and carrying out some general researches. I could hardly wait to see my photographs printed, since I knew that so much would depend on their quality.

I regretted that I had only one witness, but I was not unduly worried about this. On Palomar they know that Saucers are real; many men of the United States Air Force and the Royal Air Force know it—in fact, the space-ship theory is accepted by thousands of people, including scientists and other impartial observers.

FROM ANOTHER WORLD

As I have a few new points to make about Saucers in general, I think this is best done before I describe in detail the events of February 18. In a way, perhaps, this book could be considered a supplement to Adamski's, since in the months following publication of *Flying Saucers Have Landed*, much has happened. Moreover, there are to my mind some ways in which Leslie and Adamski have not been sufficiently critical, and they will, I am sure, forgive me for pointing out a few errors here and there.

Let us begin, then, with a general review of what the music-hall comedians call "flying saucers, tea-pots and other phenomena".

FACT OR FICTION?

IT was in 1609 that Galileo, founder of experimental mechanics and a scientist whose contributions to knowledge in general are surpassed only by Newton, first turned a telescope to the heavens. The results were startling. One by one, the wonders of Nature were shown in the field of his tiny instrument; the craters of the Moon, the phases of Venus, the stars of the Milky Way, and—perhaps most significant of all—the four moons of Jupiter.

Unfortunately he at once came into conflict with the Orthodox Church. At that time, the old ideas of the Greek philosopher Claudius Ptolemaeus still held sway. The Earth was believed to be the centre of the Universe, with all the planets, the Sun, the Moon and the stars, revolving round it once in twenty-four hours. Jupiter and his moons gave a perfect picture of a solar system in miniature, and destroyed the Ptolemaic system at one blow. When it became clear that the old theories were doomed, Galileo's opponents turned their attention to the occult. The unfortunate scientist was accused of bewitching his telescope! Some churchmen refused to look through it; others, who did look, averred

that the moons of Jupiter were not really there at all. Shortly afterwards, one priest, who had loudly proclaimed that the satellites did not exist, fell ill and died. Galileo said he hoped the gentleman concerned had been afforded a good view of the Jovian system as he passed it on his way to heaven.

The churchmen of 1609 refused to believe in the Jovian moons, even though they could see them by putting their heads down and looking through Galileo's telescope. Many scientists in this year of 1954 refuse to believe in Saucers, even though they have been seen as clearly as the satellites of Jupiter ever were—and, of course, they have been drawn and photographed too.

In this chapter I propose to deal mainly with the attacks on Adamski. If we can dispose of this criticism, we shall have advanced some way towards removing the main misgivings which are felt concerning the existence of Saucers.

In the *Journal of the British Interplanetary Society* for March, 1954, a strong attack on Adamski was made by Arthur C. Clarke, former chairman of the Interplanetary Society and one of Britain's leaders in the new science of space-flight. Clarke pulled no punches. In his first paragraph he described the book as "a farrago of nonsense", and later called it "deplorable". The illustrative photographs were, of course, regarded by him as faked from beginning to end. To do him justice, he also pointed out some

rather obvious errors which cannot be disputed, and which should never have crept into the book.

But there were two statements he made which invalidate his entire series of arguments; and as these appear to have been overlooked in subsequent correspondence, it seems high time to point them out.

On page 120 of the *Journal* Clarke wrote:

“It would obviously be impossible to explain away all the sightings and phenomena reported by Mr. Leslie.” This, at least, is a step forward. Leslie has not claimed that all Saucer reports are genuine; as many as 90 per cent of them probably are not. Some are clearly practical jokes—as, for instance, the Saucer that was reported to have crashed in Mexico, killing the pilot, who had red hair and was only three feet high! Others may be cosmic-ray balloons—as the one which was seen over London in July, 1954. What Clarke has done is to take *all* the sightings, and then reject most of them. And in this he is undoubtedly correct. The sightings referred to by Leslie are the remaining ones—which in all probability are genuine. Clarke’s statement, therefore, means nothing; in fact it can be taken to provide perfect corroboration of everything that Leslie and Adamski have said!

Secondly, on page 122 of the *Journal*, Clarke makes an even more significant statement:

“If flying saucers *do* turn out to be space-ships,

Messrs. Leslie and Adamski will have done quite a lot to prevent people of intellectual integrity from accepting the fact."

If Flying saucers do turn out to be space-ships! The august chairman of the British Interplanetary Society was evidently at least willing to accept the possibility. In fact, to be fair to him, he has never denied it. But when the evidence is put under his nose, he rejects it—just as the churchmen of Galileo's day rejected the moons of Jupiter.

Why? Clarke states in effect that Saucers may be space-ships; Adamski, who has seen one close at hand (which Clarke presumably has not) says that they *are* space-ships. Are their views so widely divergent, after all?

Clarke and other scientists may of course have been prejudiced by the Leslie-Adamski theories which involve astrology, telepathy, Atlantis, and occultism in general. On the whole, I agree with the scientists about this. I have never had any experience of telepathy and am therefore rather sceptical, while for astrology I can see very little background, even though the predictions of old Nostradamus and others seem to be based on something more than sheer coincidence. I feel that Leslie and Adamski would have done better to confine their book entirely to:

1. Stories of Saucer sightings;

2. Evidence of the reality of Saucers as space-ships;
3. Adamski's meeting with the Venusian.

Any strictly scientific appraisal of their book must discount much of the theorising about occultism. That is how I feel about it, though I may be wrong, and as my knowledge of the occult is negligible, I am in no position to be dogmatic. And, in any case, the question is not of great importance. Whatever one may think about Atlantis and astrology, no one who has read the Leslie-Adamski book can fail to be impressed by the mass of evidence presented. Even Clarke cannot explain it away—and he does not try to.

Not long ago I read a book by the Astronomer Royal. It was reviewed in a leading scientific journal—the periodical of the British Astronomical Association, I believe—and one or two errors and misprints were pointed out. Yet the reviewer did not condemn the book as “a farrago of nonsense”; on the contrary, he gave it a whole-hearted recommendation. Not so with Clarke and those of his school of thought on Saucers—they object to the occultism in Leslie's work and thereby reject the whole. This is unreasonable—and, surely, unscientific.

In that one sentence, “If flying saucers *do* turn out to be space-ships after all . . .” the reviewer

has damaged his argument more seriously than any reply could possibly do.

Another point made by Clarke is that the photographs must be faked because the perspective is all wrong. Researches by Cramp and others have shown convincingly that the perspective is not wrong—it is correct, and mathematical proof is available for anyone sufficiently interested to make the necessary experiments for himself. This was demonstrated to me in a lecture given by Leslie himself. Clarke instances Plate 9 in the book, which he describes as “undoubtedly faked”. It shows a night scene in New York, with a “Saucer” hanging above the sky, and Clarke says it is an internal reflection in the camera lens. Here I must say at once that I agree with Clarke. I have in fact taken pictures which show similar effects, and I believe that this is the true explanation. Leslie and Adamski must have been taken in by the photograph, which should never have been used to illustrate the book. Significantly, I understand that this was the one photograph on which doubt was cast by the experts who examined the originals. It was no doubt an honest mistake, but it was nevertheless a bad one.

So much for the Clarke review. Others, in more or less similar vein, may be passed over, since they add little or nothing. Professor A. C. B. Lovell, the radio astronomer, suggested that the best thing to do with the complete edition of the book would be to

take it up as ballast in the first space-ship and dump it overboard in space. The trouble here is that it is going to be rather difficult for him to carry out his suggestion. The Saucers, as space-ships, work; the space-craft of our own interplanetary engineers do not—so far, at least!

Another recent book, *Flying Saucers on the Moon*, by H. T. Wilkins, falls into neither one category nor the other. Wilkins is quite convinced that the Saucers are space-ships from Venus, Mars, or both, and he provides a mass of evidence that is of the greatest value to serious students of the subject. I was as interested in his book as I was in Leslie's, and it is in some ways documentary. But in spite of this, Adamski's experience is mentioned only once, and then rather slightly. This seems a pity. I hope that when Adamski comes to England, he and Wilkins will have a chance to talk together and solve their differences of opinion. Here again the occult trend of *Flying Saucers Have Landed* may be the basic cause of disagreement. In all other respects Wilkins' book is a complete corroboration of Leslie's and Adamski's.

It was encouraging that the famous Sunday newspaper, the *Observer*, in a review of the Leslie-Adamski book, was by no means antagonistic—which was one of the things which so annoyed Clarke and the anti-Saucer scientists. It seems hardly likely that a paper of the *Observer's* calibre

FACT OR FICTION?

would devote a leading article to a cock-and-bull story. The reviewer clearly did not regard it as such. Other Press reports have been of the usual varied kind, but this much progress can at least be noted: the time has passed when a believer in Flying Saucers was automatically considered as a candidate for the nearest mental home. Shades of Galileo!

I have no wish to enter into any further controversy about the accusations of faking. Those who make them will probably see their error one day; if not, it does not much matter. But the position is already abundantly clear. Either Leslie, Adamski, Wilkins, Keyhoe, at least fifty other serious writers and some thousand independent witnesses (such as Clyde Tombaugh, the American astronomer who discovered Pluto) are cranks and liars, or else the Saucer stories are true. That is the point at issue. I do not intend to labour it, especially as I have seen with my own eyes things very similar to those Adamski described.

Keyhoe is a serious aeronautical writer. By putting his belief in Saucers into print, in the days when Saucers were widely considered as music-hall jokes, I imagine that he risked his professional reputation. Had no further evidence come to light, he might have been branded as a crank and then forgotten. He was sufficiently confident to realise that this was unlikely to happen; and events have fully justified his belief.

FLYING SAUCER FROM MARS

Those who have realised the truth, particularly those who have seen visiting space-ships for themselves, have no right to remain silent; they owe it to their fellow men to tell what they know, for our world is in need of help. If I can do something to provide additional evidence, as I know I can, I shall feel that something useful has been achieved.

It will be seen from what I have said that accusations of trickery cannot explain away the accumulation of evidence in favour of space-ships. We will now consider what Leslie has called the "flying saucer museum".

VISITORS FROM SPACE

LESLIE and Wilkins between them have done so much to show that Saucers are not merely modern phenomena, that I shall make no attempt to give an exhaustive list of sightings. In any case such a list would need a volume the size of an encyclopaedia, and the references are easily enough found if required. Further information can be gained from the works of Charles Fort, an American who specialised in collecting odd facts from all possible sources. I have read through all of Fort's four books—which takes a good deal of patience owing to his curious, obscure style. In general, he simply states the facts without enlarging on them, and thus provides a framework on which others can build—as Leslie and Wilkins have done.

I shall say very little about ancient Saucers, apart from a few comments on their possible connection with the lost land of Atlantis. Leslie has much to say about Atlantis itself. He considers that its former existence is a proved fact, on which he enlarges considerably, even proposing that the Saucers of today and the Atlantean "vimanas" of long ago are basically similar. Here, Leslie and I

differ sharply. The question is of such importance that it will be necessary to go into some detail.

Atlantis, so the old stories run, was a continent lying somewhere between England and America, inhabited in ancient days (long before the start of the Chinese or Egyptian civilisations) by a race of advanced beings who had progressed beyond the physical stage, and had developed their minds to such an extent that their existence was to a large degree controlled by their mental powers. Eventually a catastrophe befell the continent: it was overwhelmed by the ocean. Atlantis, with everything on it, vanished into the depths in the course of a single day and night, leaving nothing behind.

The story of Atlantis has persisted throughout the ages, and therefore is maintained to have some very solid foundation. But Santa Claus and the Demon King of pantomime have equally long and honoured histories, and I doubt whether anyone would seriously argue in favour of their existence anywhere outside the pages of fairy-tales. Tradition in itself is not enough; it is tempting to take a pleasant story, amplify it, and transport it from the realm of fiction into fact. If we are to accept Atlantis at all, however, we must have some tangible reason for doing so.

I believe I must have examined most of the relevant texts, in the British Museum and elsewhere. It is established that the main authority for the Atlantis story is that of Plato—in his *Kritias* and

elsewhere—so that if we can find any sources of reference of earlier date, the evidence in favour of Atlantis must be greatly strengthened. I have not been able to do so. First, however, let us examine the matter from a geological point of view.

Atlantis, according to Plato, was a large island. Its exact size is not stated, but it must have been at least comparable with Ireland. Its position is also indeterminate, but is generally supposed to have been in the Atlantic. Geological studies, combined with the surveys carried out in 1904 and 1905 by the Swedish expedition under Bengt Larsen in the naval vessel *Carl Gustav*, show that there has been no major upheaval in this area within comparatively recent times. By "recent" I mean, broadly speaking, the Holocene, Pleistocene, Pliocene and Miocene periods—possibly also the Oligocene. If we go back to a still earlier period—say the Cretaceous—we must admit that our records are too scanty to allow us to say definitely that no island the size of the legendary Atlantis could have sunk.

It can be argued that the Cretaceous period, extending back something like a hundred million years, was the age of reptiles and birds; mammals had not made their appearance—they did not do so until the Eocene, which followed the Cretaceous. It is, of course, possible to maintain that even in the Eocene period a civilisation flourished on Atlantis; but there is a total lack of evidence, and if we accept

an Atlantis of that date, we are deliberately setting our backs against the whole of modern geology. Even the great geologists of the past—Hutton and Lyell, and even the celebrated Leonardo da Vinci—would have known far better than this. In the light of our present knowledge, such an assumption is neither scientific nor logical. We can therefore abandon any idea of Atlantis having been a large island. If it existed at all, it must have been small—and was probably in the Mediterranean (where small islands do appear and disappear), not in the Atlantic.

Now let us take a look at the works of Plato. There are two relevant books, the *Timaios* and the more important *Kritias*. In them, Atlantis and its inhabitants are described in remarkable detail. To quote the *Kritias*:

“The island itself furnished most of the requirements of daily life—metals, to begin with, both the hard kind and the fusible kind, which are extracted by mining, and also that kind which is now known only by name but which was more than a name then, there being mines of it in many places of the island. I mean oreichalkon, which was most precious of the metals then known except gold. It brought forth in abundance all the timbers that a forest provides for the labours of carpenters; and of animals it produced a suffi-

ency, both of tame and wild. Moreover it contained a very large stock of elephants; for there was an ample food-supply not only for all the other animals which haunt the marshes and lakes and rivers, or the mountains and the plains, but likewise also for this animal, which of its nature is the largest and most voracious." (*Kritias*, 114E-115A.)

It will be generally agreed, I think, that this passage, typical of most of the rest of the book, is unconvincing in the extreme. Plato's place in history needs no elaboration; he and Homer are perhaps the two greatest writers that the world has yet known (though there are many conflicting opinions about this) and great importance must be attached to anything they wrote. Yet it is impossible to take his Atlantis literally. Why, then, was the description given at all?

It is my opinion that there is a parallel in modern literature. I refer, of course, to More's *Utopia*. Plato's Athens, magnificent though it was, was still full of imperfections, and no one can have realised them more keenly than Plato. He had a great weapon of attack which few others could have wielded—his powers of writing—and he created Atlantis, a world in which all the weaknesses and vices of his own Athens were weeded out. It must have been his dream to see Athens herself become an

Atlantean Utopia. Hence his warning to his countrymen, in the shape of the fate that overtook Atlantis because her people were imperfect.

Centuries later, Athens lay under the Roman yoke, little more than a village, her greatness gone—because of the very weaknesses which Plato fought. The eclipse of the real Athens was scarcely less complete than that of the legendary Atlantis, and the reasons were similar.

A valuable summing-up of the whole problem has been given by W. Ley in his book *Lands Beyond*. The conclusions he reaches are that Atlantis was either a pen-picture of an old trading city named Tartessos, which vanished from the map for some unknown reason about 500 B.C. (not through floods or other natural disasters, but because of conquest and sacking), or that the whole story was pure invention—inspired probably by the submergence of the small Greek island of Atalantë during an earthquake that occurred when Plato was a boy. There is little or no evidence to be found of the existence of Atlantis other than that given in Plato's books; all the later stories seem to have sprung from his pen—to be elaborated and twisted beyond all recognition.

Let us assume for the moment, however, that Atlantis did exist—not in the form of a great island, but as a small Mediterranean land, perhaps similar to Crete, where the Minoans undoubtedly established a very early and advanced civilisation. How do

the stories of flying machines and other similar creations fit into the general picture?

We must admit, surely, that they do not fit in at all well. If we place Atlantis in the only geological period possible for it—the modern one—it is inconceivable that Atlantean “discoveries” would have remained confined to one land, however secretive the methods adopted by the Atlanteans. Apart from this, all the stories of the flying machines (“vimanas”) being mentally controlled by super-human beings are too far-fetched to be taken at all seriously.

It is a great pity that Leslie, in particular, has done so. They have no basis in science; in fact they oppose all scientific principles. Even if the Atlantis theory itself could be proved to be fact, the scientist would still reject the stories of mystical powers possessed by its inhabitants. But when it is admitted that the very existence of Atlantis is highly improbable, in the modern or any other geological period, there seems nothing to be gained by pursuing the matter further. So let us now turn to Saucer reports of more modern times.

I am leaving the so-called “Biblical” period to other writers, as it is rather outside my own province, and will merely say that strange “ships in the sky” were recorded as having been seen periodically throughout the Greek and Roman eras, as well as during what are known as the Dark Ages between the

fall of the Roman Empire and the beginning of what schoolchildren regard as "proper history".

In Chapter 2 of his book Leslie describes what he calls his "flying saucer museum", and I intend to do no more than add a few cases which he has left out. This should not be interpreted as a sweeping criticism of Leslie's list; it is nothing of the kind. But no man can hope to discover everything, and it so happens that some of my own researches are complementary to his. I hope they may throw a little more light on the subject.

First let us consider the case of the Saucers of December 9, 1731, seen at Florence in Italy. According to Leslie these were "strange globes of light in the sky". Actually, it seems that they were more than that. A contemporary writer, Bianchini (not to be confused with Francesco Bianchini, one of the early telescopic astronomers), described them in more detail as "ships in the heavens . . . as though the gods were upon us, making a great rushing sound". Bianchini's manuscript is difficult to read and even more difficult to translate, but from what I can make out it is evident that he is describing something much more unusual than just a floating light. He even talks of "windows in the ship".

June 17, 1777. Quotation from Leslie: "The French astronomer Charles Messier observed a large number of dark round disks in the sky."

Leslie has failed here to present some of the most

convincing possible evidence in favour of past Saucers of the Adamski type. In one of Messier's diaries, which I have seen, is a short but highly significant entry about this incident: "They were large and swift, and they were like ships, yet like bells." It is clear that he examined them not only with the unaided eye, but also telescopically.

A word about Messier. He was one of the greatest of all observers of comets, and the French King nicknamed him "the cometary ferret" because he discovered so many of them. He it was, too, who drew up the first definite catalogue of those faint, blurred starlike things which we now call star-clusters and nebulae. (Ironically, he was much more interested in comets than in nebulae, and regarded the latter as a nuisance, although today it is his catalogue of nebulae that perpetuates his name.) Messier was without doubt one of the most skilled observers of his own or any other time. Note that he describes the strange objects as "like ships, yet like bells", and now refer either to Adamski's photographs, or Stephen Darbishire's, or mine. It would be hard to find a better general description than "like ships, yet like bells".

September 7, 1820, Embrun, France. Leslie: "Wonderfully even formations of flying objects cross the town in straight lines, turn 90 degrees, then fly away again, keeping perfect formation."

To this can be added the information that a

resident of Embrun, Charles de Maingot, also recorded that the ships were "bell-like", and that they passed overhead with "a mighty rushing noise".

August, 1878. Leslie: "Professors Swift and Watson report two luminous spheres moving between the planet Mercury and the Sun."

Here it is clear there has been another slip, and this entry is one which should never have found its way into any list of possible Flying Saucers. As it has been repeated by other writers, the full facts had better be given.

The Swift and Watson observations are concerned solely with the supposed planet Vulcan. As we know, the solar system contains nine planets—Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. (Of these, Pluto was not known in 1878.) Neptune had been discovered in 1846 as the result of mathematical calculations by two scientists, Adams in England and Leverrier in France; what had been done was to work on the movements of Uranus, which was not acting as might be expected, and hence find the unknown planet which was pulling it out of position. Adams and Leverrier reached similar conclusions, and when the astronomers turned their telescopes in the direction indicated, there was the new planet.

But Leverrier was not satisfied. He investigated the movements of Mercury, the innermost planet,

and calculated that it too was being pulled on. Then he worked out the possible position of the disturbing planet, which he named Vulcan, and started looking for it. At about the same time, a French observer, Lescarbault, reported having seen Vulcan pass across the face of the Sun.

It soon became clear that Lescarbault had made a mistake, and that what he had seen was nothing more than an ordinary sun-spot, but Leverrier was not to be discouraged, and continued to hunt for the elusive Vulcan. The one hope of seeing it would be during a total eclipse of the Sun. When this happens, as most people know, the Moon passes right across the Sun's face and hides it, so that the sky becomes quite dark in the middle of the day and stars can be seen. Needless to say, Vulcan, if it existed, would be very close to the Sun—Leverrier calculated its distance from the solar surface as a mere 13 million miles—and would therefore seem close to the Sun in the sky.

A total eclipse did in fact occur in 1878, and Watson and Swift, two American observers, reported faint starlike objects which they believed to be intra-Mercurial planets—Vulcan and another. Unfortunately their reported positions did not agree well, and research by another astronomer of the time, Chambers, proved that all Wilson and Swift had seen were faint stars—Theta and Zeta Cancri. So much for Vulcan, which does not exist at all, and so

much for this particular entry in Leslie's list. It shows how easy it is to fall into a trap when compiling references of this kind.

November 3, 1888. Leslie: "Something passes over Reading and Berkshire, causing sheep to panic and break loose." I have in my possession an old paper, written by a farmer—John Smiley—to a friend, describing how his livestock had been terrified by the huge "ship in the sky", and later in the letter there is another reference to a "bell". I think that even Clarke and Lovell would be hard put to it to explain all these casual referēces to bell-like ships in the heavens—unless, of course, they still believe that all Flying Saucers can be explained away by natural phenomena.

October 10, 1914. Leslie: "A black torpedo crosses the Sun, reported as extraordinarily clear-cut." This was seen by a solar observer, W. T. Reeve, who reported on it at the time. He was observing the Sun by projection, using a 3-inch refracting telescope, and saw this happen. But in his opinion it was a weather balloon, not a torpedo!

Further comments on the Leslie and Wilkins lists are unnecessary. In future years they will undoubtedly be subjected to a more critical analysis than has so far been undertaken, and some of the objects listed will be proved to be terrestrial in origin. Most of them, however, are almost certainly genuine; and to these must be added all the various sightings

VISITORS FROM SPACE

given by Fort and other writers who lived at a time when the term "Saucer" was unknown and the very nature of the periodical sightings was unsuspected.

Let us now turn our attention to a few cases of Saucers that have been reported during the period between the publication of Leslie's list and the present time. Perhaps the most important is the one that was seen by Captain J. R. Howard, of Bristol.

On June 29, 1954, Captain Howard was the pilot of a Stratocruiser airliner which landed at London Airport having flown from New York. While flying between New York and Goose Bay at about 19,000 feet, he saw a number of dark objects in the sky. He flew his B.O.A.C. aircraft on a parallel course, and the objects—one large and the others smaller—remained about five miles distant. As they were moving at an estimated speed of something like 260 miles per hour, and were of great size (as was clear from their distance, though an exact estimation was naturally impossible), they were obviously not birds. Moreover, they behaved in a most unbirdlike manner.

The remaining nine members of the Stratocruiser's crew confirmed the objects, after which a radio message was sent down to Goose Bay. A fighter was sent up, but by the time it was within the area of the Saucers (for such they surely were) they had disappeared, though a fighter control radar operator

managed to pick them up on his screen before they vanished.

To suggest that an experienced B.O.A.C. pilot caused a fighter to be sent up in chase of a flock of birds, a collection of weather balloons, or ice crystals in the sky is patently absurd. Either the objects were aircraft from this world, or else they were Saucers from another. Had the first explanation been correct, the objects would undoubtedly have been tracked long before Captain Howard sighted them. In any case, what terrestrial aircraft would have behaved in such a way? -

Another interesting sighting was reported on May 19, 1954, by two meteorologists, F. H. O'Donnell and D. A. Clarke, from Mevagissey in Cornwall. In this instance the objects came close enough for their shapes to be seen with O'Donnell's binoculars, and in a written description—unfortunately, no drawings were made at the time, and memory sketches are not of the same value—the resemblance to Adamski's Saucer is remarkable. Although both O'Donnell and Clarke had read *Flying Saucers Have Landed*, it must be added that both were deeply sceptical of Saucers in general until they saw one for themselves.

On June 3, 1954, a retired Army officer, Major W. T. Smith, was walking on the Yorkshire moors when he heard a strange swishing noise which caused him to look suddenly upwards. At a considerable

height was poised a disk-like object which hovered for some minutes before tilting to one side, disclosing a bell-shaped body, and then receding across the landscape with great speed. This same Saucer was also reported by an independent observer, Charles Denison, some minutes later, and Denison's description of it agrees closely with Major Smith's, though unfortunately neither of them carried a camera or binoculars.

On April 8, 1954, a Saucer appeared over Greatstone, in Kent, and was seen by two observers, H. S. Johnson and Mrs. J. Stoner. This was also quick-moving, though it hovered for long enough to allow its identity to be established. Johnson took a photograph of it, and this shows the Saucer clearly—though it was not clear enough to convince the sceptics.

Other cases are numerous.* To list them all would be tedious, though all would lead us to the same

* In June, 1954, the eminent astronomer Dr. H. Percy Wilkins, the world's leading authority on the subject of the Moon, sighted three Saucers from the air. Subsequently he gave a television broadcast in which he described them (August 8, 1954). His description leaves no room for doubt that they were genuine Saucers and not ordinary aircraft or natural phenomena; they remained in view for some minutes, and although no camera was available he had plenty of time to draw them. This sighting, described by an internationally famous scientist who had previously been sceptical of the whole Saucer story, is undoubtedly the most convincing piece of evidence to have emerged since the publication of Leslie's book.

conclusion; the Flying Saucers are fact, and they are not meteorological balloons, terrestrial aircraft or anything in our everyday experience. But before leaving this subject it may be advisable to say a few words about other explanations that have been advanced—those that lead us into the realms of mysticism and the supernatural.

Leaving out the Atlantis story, which has been thoroughly discredited, we are still faced with a complete lack of any satisfactory foundation. There is nothing mystical about the Saucers. It has been suggested that they are "visitors from another plane", made of ectoplasm or some such substance, and that they can therefore be seen only by a favoured few. To me, this explanation is utterly fantastic. This is not only because I am completely non-psychic, but because any such concept is at variance with the fundamentals of scientific research. Spiritualists, as a whole, do not seem to draw any conclusions about the supposed psychical nature of the Saucers. I do not deny the truth of Spiritualism, simply because I have never investigated it and am therefore not competent to make any statement for or against it; but I have not personally had any psychic experiences, and there has been absolutely nothing in my space-ship research to suggest that the Saucers have not a perfectly scientific and rational explanation. I therefore prefer to reserve judgment on this point of psychic phenomena, but in common

VISITORS FROM SPACE

with all other scientific investigators I am convinced that it has no connection with the problem of the interplanetary Flying Saucers.

I must confess that up to the time of my own experience in February, my Saucer research had been spasmodic. I was interested; I had learned enough to realise that theories of trickery, deception, and natural phenomena were inadequate to account for the facts; but I did not consider I should be able to give much help towards solving the problems set by the Saucers. The fact that I was enabled to do so naturally stimulated me into more action, and most of the research mentioned here has been the result of work carried out during the present year. Much still remains to be done.

THE FORT KNOX TRAGEDY

THE first Saucers of modern times (by which I mean the last ten years) were reported on June 24, 1947, by an American businessman named Arnold. His description has been quoted so often that it seems hardly necessary to repeat it here. Then, only six months later, came the tragedy of Fort Knox. Although this too has been described on many occasions, I do not feel that it can be left out of any book on Flying Saucers. Apart from Adamski's experience, to which my own must now be added, it provides the most convincing proof yet available that the Saucers are neither natural phenomena nor figments of the imagination.

On January 7, 1948, a Saucer was sighted over the American Air Force base at Godman Field. It had also been seen from the nearby town of Fort Knox, and the Army authorities had relayed an official warning from the police that something unusual was going on. Hundreds of people had also seen it from the town of Madisonville, ninety miles away, and the fact that it had excited such great attention shows that it was something quite outside the experience of the average man: the subsequent sug-

THE FORT KNOX TRAGEDY

gestion that it was a meteorological balloon was never accepted. Remember that in those days Saucers were not in the news as they are now. In fact, had it not been for the Fort Knox tragedy, they might have faded out of the headlines altogether until the time of the publication of the Leslie-Adamski book.*

At Godman Field the Saucer was clearly seen by all who happened to be about—including Colonel Hix, the commanding officer. In the air, Captain Thomas Mantell, in a National Guard F.51 aircraft, closed in on it. Here are the words of the official Air Force report:

“The Flight Leader, Captain Thomas F. Mantell, contacted the Godman Tower with an initial report that the object was travelling at half his speed at 12 o'clock high.

“‘I am closing in to take a good look,’ he radioed. ‘It’s directly ahead of me, and still moving at about half my speed . . . The thing looks metallic, and of tremendous size.

“‘It’s going up now and forward as fast as I am . . . That’s 360 miles an hour,’ Captain Mantell reported from his F. 51. ‘I’m going up to 20,000 feet, and if I’m no closer I’ll abandon chase.’”

* This is stressed merely to show that there is no comparison between public opinion in 1948, at Fort Knox and Madisonville, and in 1954 in London—when a cosmic ray balloon attracted the keenest attention.

The time was 15.15 hours. That was the last radio contact made by Mantell with the Godman Tower. Later the same day, his body was found in the wreckage of his plane near Fort Knox.

Five minutes after Mantell disappeared from his formation, the two remaining planes returned to Godman. A few minutes later one of them resumed the search, covering territory 100 miles to the south and flying as high as 33,000 feet, but found nothing.

Subsequent investigation revealed that Mantell had probably blacked out at 20,000 feet from lack of oxygen and had died of suffocation before the crash.

The object is still considered "unidentified".

On the same day, about two hours later, some watchers over Lockbourne Air Force base, Columbus, Ohio, observed an unusual phenomenon. They described it as "round or oval, larger than a C.47 and travelling in level flight faster than 500 miles per hour". They kept the object in view from the Lockbourne observation tower for more than twenty minutes. Observers said that it glowed from white to amber, leaving an amber exhaust trail five times its own length. It was described as moving like an elevator, and at one time appeared to touch the ground. No sound was heard, and finally the object faded and lowered towards the horizon.

That much was stated in the official report—and it is worth remembering, incidentally, that sub-

THE FORT KNOX TRAGEDY

sequent U.S. Air Force releases indicated clearly that the possibility of Saucers being space-ships was, quite definitely, not ruled out. On the other hand, it is likely that the authorities realised that the Mantell story would make a big stir.

They had reason to be apprehensive. Ten years earlier—in 1938—a misleading broadcast of H. G. Wells' *War of the Worlds* had led to what amounted to almost a mass panic. Thousands of Americans prepared to evacuate their homes, firmly believing that the Earth was being invaded by monsters from Mars: a great deal of damage was done, and several dangerous riots developed. All this was due to a single broadcast, which was immediately denied from the same radio station. No doubt the American Air Force authorities were not a little anxious about the possible results if it were proved that the Earth was in fact being watched, perhaps by beings who might not be altogether friendly.

Some commentators tried to explain the Saucer by saying that it was simply the planet Venus. It appears, indeed, that they hoped that the public would accept this story, and then forget the whole incident. But in this they under-estimated the public's intelligence. Venus can sometimes be seen in full daylight, but never is it conspicuous before dark, and anyway it was not in the right place at the right moment. When it became obvious that this explanation was too fantastic to be taken

seriously, the official spokesmen dropped it apologetically, and in fact seemed anxious to emphasise that they had never really believed in it themselves.

Another explanation put forward was that ever-popular one, the cosmic ray or weather balloon. Whether a pilot of Mantell's experience would have chased a balloon in the way he did, describing it as "metallic and of tremendous size", is something about which I will leave readers to form their own opinions.

And finally, Dr. D. H. Menzel, Professor of Astrophysics at Harvard University, stated uncompromisingly that the object was a mock-sun. It is, of course, true that mock-suns can sometimes become very brilliant, and might well be mistaken for Saucers (at least, so I am told; I have never seen one). But the comments made in the preceding paragraph are surely equally well founded here. Who in his senses would chase a mock-sun, and, what is more, mistake it for a metallic giant-sized object? And who in his senses would fail to recognise one for what it was at close range? The people at Godman Field, at Fort Knox and at Madisonville all had the Saucer in view for minutes on end; the suggestion that it was a mock-sun would have sounded absurd to them.

The only remaining explanation offered, apart from the space-ship one, was that the object was an aircraft of terrestrial origin. This means, in effect,

Russian—since the Americans had no idea what it was. (I exclude the suggestion that it might have been British!) Yet this theory is as fantastic as the others. However far the Russians have advanced in their knowledge of aeronautics, this machine was clearly far in advance of anything yet made on Earth.

And so, to the undoubted regret of Clarke, Lovell and the Astronomer Royal, we have to come back to the space-ship. In this case there are two problems to be solved: where did it come from, and how did the unlucky Captain Mantell meet his end?

Here I readily admit that I can shed no further light on either of these problems. The answer to the first question must be "Venus or Mars". Up to last February I should have said Venus; since my own experience I cannot be sure. As to the second question, I do not propose to speculate, except that I am certain in my own mind that Mantell's death was caused by a pure accident—either a fault in his oxygen supply, a structural failure in his aircraft, or, rather less probably, an error of judgment—and not by any malignant action on the part of the Saucer.

Are there still people who remain unconvinced? No doubt there are. But there are still those who believe in a flat Earth. I have offered all the evidence I intend to—for the moment—excluding

FLYING SAUCER FROM MARS

my own personal experience. Next I will deal with what Leslie calls "Menzelian" phenomena, and later I shall describe the Coniston Saucer in some detail, because it seems almost certainly the one with which I made contact. But if there are still people who believe that Mantell killed himself chasing Venus or a collection of ice crystals, I am afraid there is little point in trying to enlighten them.

THE ASTRONOMICAL ASPECT

IN my work as an amateur astronomer I have paid a good deal of attention to the Moon and the planets. It has surprised me to find out how much is still unknown even in the best-informed circles. Despite statements to the contrary, we have still very little information concerning the surface conditions on Mars or Venus; we do not even know the length of Venus' day. It may be twenty-four hours, or it may be as long as 224 of our days, in which case the words "day" and "night" would have no meaning on our sister world, since one hemisphere would be permanently sunlit and the other permanently shrouded in blackness. But in the safe assumption that if the Flying Saucers are space-ships they must come from *somewhere*, it will be useful to examine what we have found out about the three nearest planetary bodies; then we can reinterpret our information in the light of recent developments.

First, of course, we must turn to the Moon, which is only 238,000 miles away—less than ten times the distance round the Earth's equator—and is therefore near enough to be studied in detail.

A number of books have been published dealing with our satellite, of which the two most recent are *Guide to the Moon*, by Patrick Moore, and *Our Moon*, by Dr. H. P. Wilkins.* It is not my intention to do more than give a very brief outline of what we may expect to find there; for further information, reference can be made to the two books mentioned or to any good general primer of astronomy.

The Moon differs from the Earth in that it is virtually airless, and is therefore quite unsuitable for life built on any terrestrial pattern. Moreover, we can see the surface so well, using large telescopes, that we should soon discover any signs of real activity on the surface. So far as can be made out, the Moon is a dust-desert, pitted all over with large craters that may be old volcanoes but are more probably the results of intensive bombardment by meteorites in past ages. Some of these craters are more than 150 miles across, while the smallest visible can be hardly more than a few yards.

Since the Moon spins round the Earth in the same time that it takes to spin on its axis, it keeps the same face turned towards us all the time. This is important. By a slight wobbling of the Moon as it appears in the sky, we can in fact see a total of four-sevenths of the whole surface at one time or another, but the remaining three-sevenths is per-

* Not to be confused with H. T. Wilkins, author of *Flying Saucers on the Moon*.

manently hidden from us. It is the general belief of astronomers that this permanently hidden part is much the same as what we can see. I am not so sure. If it is true that the Moon is being used as a base for Saucers, it is reasonable to assume that the space-men would prefer to carry on their activities unwatched by prying eyes. Were it possible to send a rocket-carried camera round the Moon—as will be done in a few years—I believe the films might show us something startling. We shall know before very long.

Until then, what of the face of the Moon we can see? Is there any evidence of change or activity there?

Recent work by eminent astronomers seems to have established quite clearly that there is. To begin with, let us look at the work of F. von Gruithuisen, one of the best-known German observers of the nineteenth century. In 1822 he announced that he had discovered something like a real lunar city. He described it as a "collection of dark gigantic ramparts extending about 23 miles either way, and arranged on either side of a principal rampart down the centre—a work of art". Gruithuisen had keen sight, was an experienced student of the Moon, and was using the great telescope at Munich, one of the best in Europe at that time. It is hardly likely that he would have been mistaken. Nevertheless, his "city" is not there now; all that remains

is a broken ruin. I think it is possible that the builders realised that they had been seen, and hastened to remove all traces of their handiwork.

It is significant that an earlier German worker named Schroeter, who was the first serious lunar observer and had a telescope built by no less a person than Herschel, discoverer of the planet Uranus, was convinced that he had seen indications of lunar buildings. By the time that many observers began to concentrate on the Moon, this activity had died down. It had probably been transferred to the hidden parts of the lunar surface.

Another case is that of "a perfect square, enclosed by long straight walls 65 miles in length and 1 mile in breadth, from 200 to 300 feet in height", described as near the crater Fontenelle by all the old observers up to 1876, and thought of as being strangely artificial in appearance. It is unreasonable to say that all the early workers—including Maedler, who drew a lunar map which is still one of the best in existence—could have made a mistake. Moore and others have made desperate efforts to prove that this "square" never existed at all. It can be argued that Maedler and his contemporaries looked at the square when it was still there, while Moore presumably did not! No one should try to stretch the evidence in order to prove something which he wants to believe.

The great circular crater Plato, in the north of

the Moon, has been well observed in recent years, as there are many instances of fogs, flashing lights and other curious phenomena in it. Leslie calls attention to many of them—and so, in fact, do modern lunar observers who seem always at pains to prove that their beloved Moon is a dead body of a world. Plato's surface is very level, a rarity on the rugged Moon, and it has been suggested that one day, when we of this Earth have mastered the difficulties of space-flight, we shall use it as a landing base. I believe that others may have beaten us to it.

Another example of a formation that has altered form is Linné, on one of the dark lava plains known on maps as the *Mare Serenitatis* (Sea of Serenity), which was once a deep crater but is now a tiny pit on top of a dome. This dome has appeared within the last twenty years and is probably artificial, though it is true that no flashing lights have been seen nearby, as has been the case in Plato.

And finally, we have the great twenty-mile bridge seen on the Moon in 1953. It was discovered by an American, J. J. O'Neill, and is a gigantic arch on the boundary of the lava plain known as the *Mare Crisium*. It seems most improbable that it could be natural; in which case it has been built deliberately, though we do not know why. It can be said with certainty that it was not there ten years ago. That particular part of the Moon has been studied so

closely by recent observers that it could not have been overlooked.

From time to time, strange glows and lights have been seen round the edge of the Moon. Schroeter saw them; so did Maedler; so have the modern observers, and so, I believe, has Adamski, who is a skilful amateur astronomer and has a large telescope erected at his home on the slopes of Mount Palomar. These, in my opinion, go some way towards showing that all vital activity carried on by the visitors to the Moon has been switched to the far side, where we cannot pry with our telescopes.

The Moon itself is considered to be uninhabitable, at least by life of our own type. Here a digression is necessary to illustrate a point. It is often said that life as we know it on this Earth is the only kind of vital process possible in the universe, and that life has never been created by artificial means. Both statements need qualifying, and the second is definitely wrong.

We know very well that all Earth life depends on the properties of the carbon atoms, which have the power to link up with themselves and with other atoms in complex organic molecules. (Silicon atoms can do much the same thing, but this fact has often been overlooked, even in scientific treatises.) It is true that all terrestrial life is based upon carbon. It is not true, however, that intense heat or extreme cold destroys the organic molecules, and destroys life as

thoroughly as a raindrop is destroyed in a furnace. Modern theories on high temperature received a jolt some years ago when low forms of life were found existing in the hot springs in the Yellowstone National Park, in America, at temperatures not far short of boiling point. And more recently, life has been maintained at a temperature as low as that of liquid oxygen.

We also know that life can exist in temperatures prevalent in outer space. Many years ago an eminent American scientist, Professor Hahn, examined a meteorite that contained fossil remains. There is no doubt, despite later attempts to discredit Hahn and all his work, that the meteorite had been flying about in space perhaps for millions of years, and yet life in it had not been long extinct. It is not my province in this book to go further into this interesting question; I have not yet seen the original documents, but it is hard to believe that Hahn, a celebrated geologist, could have made a stupid mistake.

It was Hahn's work, of course, that led to the suggestion that life on the Earth was originally brought to the planet by meteor, from another world. This may or may not be so. Personally, I doubt it; in fact I would bet heavily against it. On the other hand, it cannot be completely disregarded. The suggestion was seriously considered by a great Swedish scientist, Svante Arrhenius, not very long ago.

There is evidence, then, that life is not so limited as might be imagined from a casual perusal of the

ordinary scientific books. It can exist at 200 degrees F.; it can exist many degrees below zero; and it can probably survive exposure to conditions in outer space. It can also be created. That particular problem was solved as long ago as 1836 by an English scientist named Andrew Crosse.

Today, Crosse's name is forgotten, yet in 1837 he was perhaps the most famous man in Britain. He had done the unforgivable thing—he had created life, previously considered to be the prerogative of the Supreme Being. What is more, his discovery had been due very largely to luck—or misfortune, depending on which way you look at it.

It happened that Crosse was experimenting on the artificial formation of crystals by means of weak and prolonged electric currents, and found to his surprise that living creatures appeared in his chemical solutions. The creatures in question were insects of the type known as *acari* (mites), and they lived, moved, ate and bred. They first appeared when Crosse was trying to make crystals of silica by allowing fluids to seep through porous stone kept electrified by means of a battery. The fluid used was a mixture of hydrochloric acid and a solution of silicate of potash. In Crosse's own words:

“On the fourteenth day from the commencement of this experiment, I observed through my lens a few small whitish excrescences or nipples,

projecting from about the middle of the electrified stone. On the eighteenth day, these projections enlarged, and struck out seven or eight filaments, each of them longer than the hemisphere on which they grew. On the twenty-sixth day, these appearances assumed the form of a perfect insect, standing erect on a few bristles forming the tail. Till this period, I had no notion that these appearances were other than an incipient mineral formation. On the twenty-eighth day these little creatures moved their legs. I must now say that I was not a little astonished. After a few days they detached themselves from the stone, and moved about at pleasure.”

These *acari* were formed inside a poisonous solution; eventually they climbed out, and after that were killed if they happened to fall back. Altogether, Crosse produced many hundreds of them, even though he was never able to explain quite how. After a time, the outcry against him died down, and he retired into obscurity—hurt and bewildered by the animosity that his innocent experiments had aroused. No one seriously disputes the fact that he produced *acari*; how he managed to do so is another matter. As far as I know, the experiment has not been repeated.*

* It is scarcely necessary to add that Crosse and his co-workers took every precaution to ensure that the *acari* did not enter the solution from outside.

Some readers may be wondering what connection there can be between Crosse's *acari* and the Flying Saucers of the present day. The connection is simply that many astronomers, including the Astronomer Royal, have denied that there is any chance of there being living creatures on the Moon, on Mars or on Venus—the inference being that they know all about these worlds, and all about life as well. Crosse's experiments show clearly that we do not know all about life. In fact, our knowledge is infinitesimal. Nor do we know a great deal about Mars, which is at least 35 million miles away; nor about Venus, whose surface we cannot see at all owing to the veiling layer of cloud. The situation is rather similar to that of the Englishman who is said to have remarked, "They say there's a country called America. I have not seen it, so I assume that it does not exist." Astronomers have not seen the Martians, so they assume that they do not exist.

I, on the other hand, have seen a Martian—and there was nothing ghostlike or insubstantial about him. So I am surely in the best position to judge.

There is nothing new about the idea of there being intelligent life on Mars; it goes back hundreds of years. But for the moment it will be sufficient to turn back only to the year 1877, when Mars happened to come very close to the Earth and was excellently placed for observation.

Maps of Mars at that time were more or less

arbitrary, and a better one was drawn up by Schiaparelli, an Italian astronomer, who was working with a large telescope under ideal conditions. He saw and mapped the reddish-ochre areas, supposed (correctly) to be deserts, as well as the darkish areas, which at that time were thought to be seas but are now known to be nothing more startling than patches of vegetation. As he was making his investigations he came across some thin spidery lines running from dark area to dark area. He promptly christened these "canals" (more accurately, *canali*, which means literally "channels").

These canals were certainly much too straight, too narrow and too methodically placed to be due to chance. Moreover, two years later—in 1879—Schiaparelli noticed that they had a habit of behaving in a most unnatural way. One straight canal would abruptly turn into twins—the two new canals being dead straight, perfectly parallel, and identical in every way so far as appearance went.

For Schiaparelli, it was the story of Galileo and the satellites of Jupiter all over again. For some years—until 1886—no one else would admit to seeing the canals at all, and Schiaparelli's work was regarded with a good share of the dark suspicion which the public reserves for pioneers. Then, between 1886 and 1900, everyone started seeing canals. They were clear enough, in all conscience, and hundreds made their appearance on the maps.

Schiaparelli himself believed that they were great ditches through which water flowed from the poles through the deserts.

Mars, colder and older than the Earth, is very short of water. Most of its scanty store is locked up in the polar ice caps, which can be seen with any small telescope and which are basically like those of the Earth. It was natural enough to believe that the canals were part of a planet-wide system of irrigation. So, at least, thought Professor P. Lowell, who felt so strongly about the problem that he built a special observatory and equipped it with a magnificent 24-inch telescope so that he could devote his life to the study of Mars.

According to Lowell's theory the canals really are waterways, but not open; the water is probably contained in a pipe, and to each side of this pipe is a strip of irrigated land. Along these strips, and in the blackish spots known as "oases", where the canals cross, the Martians live, doing their utmost to salvage every drop of water from their drying globe.

The storm that broke over Lowell's head when he published these opinions, in 1904, can only be compared with the Flying Saucer storm of 1947! Scientists fell over each other in their attempts to discredit him. He was accused of poor eyesight, sensationalism, and even deliberate distortion of the facts (once again, history has repeated itself).

Other astronomers could not see the canals at all, or saw them only as rather broad, irregular lines. Even when photographs had been produced, showing the canals clearly and a few of the double canals too, the controversy raged unabated. Lowell died in 1916, in the middle of it all.

“I have made a close study of most books and maps of Mars, as well as making observations of the planet myself, and there seems no doubt at all that the canals exist.” So I wrote in my diary in June, 1952. I had no idea then that I should obtain direct confirmation in so startling a way.

When H. G. Wells wrote his famous book, *The War of the Worlds*, the radio version of which caused such widespread alarm in the United States in 1938, he began by describing strange flashes seen on Mars by an Earthly astronomer. These were said to be the departure flashes of space-craft. In recent times such flashes have indeed been seen; there was one recorded on December 8, 1951, by a Japanese astronomer named Saheki, which gave rise to many newspaper headlines such as “Atomic Explosions Seen on Mars”.

Some writers have believed that the flashes seen by Saheki and other equally well-known observers really are due to departing Saucers, much as Wells suggested in his book. My own opinion is that this idea is most unlikely. There are two main objections to it. First, everything we know about

Saucers, Martian and Venusian, tells us that they do not start off with giant sparks and flashes; whether their motors are of conventional type (as I believe) or not, they are almost certainly too advanced in design to give the Guy Fawkes effects so much loved by fiction writers. Second, I have made some calculations concerning the possible candle-power of a flash on Mars. So as to be visible from the Earth at all, it would have to be thousands of times brighter than the most powerful searchlight ever built. Personally, I do not believe that the various astronomical phenomena of this kind are flashes at all. High clouds catch the sunlight; all that Saheki saw, I think, was the sun glinting on a particularly high cloud in Mars' tenuous atmosphere.

One or two more facts about Mars should be given. There is the problem of the dark areas. Once it was established that they were not seas, some theory to account for them had to be suggested. It seemed clear enough that they were due to vegetation—particularly as they show signs of activity during the Martian spring, when the polar cap melts and frees a little of the precious water of which the planet is so short. There are some people, however, who are strongly disinclined to believe in life anywhere but on the Earth—even when they can see evidence of it with their own eyes. It was therefore suggested that the dark areas were “hygro-

scopic salts", which picked up water-vapour during the spring and darkened accordingly.

Here it must generally be agreed that the most important work has been done by Russian astronomers. All Earth plants contain the green colouring matter known as chlorophyll, which allows the plants to suck carbon dioxide gas from the air and turn it into living matter, sending the unused oxygen back into the atmosphere. Using powerful spectroscopes, Tikhoff and other Russian workers have discovered lines in the spectrum of Mars that can be due only to chlorophyll. This is positive proof that Martian plants exist.

If plants exist, why not animals—and why not men?

Scientists are prone to shake their beards sadly, saying: "Ah, but we've no proof. Besides, Mars has not enough oxygen in its air."

Here let us leave the problem of Mars for the moment—since I am in an unusually good position to throw some additional light on it. It only remains for me to mention two tiny globes very close to Mars—the two satellites, Phobos and Deimos, discovered in 1877, the same year that the canals first came into the eye of the public.

Both these little Martian moons are true dwarfs. Recent measures make Phobos about thirty miles across, and Deimos rather less. The strange thing about them is the way they move. The day on

Mars is only $24\frac{1}{2}$ hours, but Phobos takes only $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours to go round the planet once. It therefore speeds round three times every Martian day, and to an observer it seems to rise in the west and set in the east. Deimos, with its rotation period of 30 hours, moves across the Martian skies very slowly, and only sets $2\frac{1}{2}$ days after rising.

Although these little moons were discovered as recently as 1877, the ancients knew all about them. They are found in Atlantean fables, and are also mentioned by Dean Swift in *Gulliver's Travels*, and by Voltaire in *Micromegas*. When Swift and Voltaire wrote these books, by the way, there was no telescope in the world sufficiently powerful to show Phobos and Deimos; even my own instrument, which is quite a good one, is unable to do so. Yet the moonlets were faithfully described, even to their movements, which are unique in the solar system. Swift and Voltaire looked up the old records; the chances of their hitting on the truth would otherwise have been millions to one against.

I have dealt with Mars at some length because it is a Martian space-ship which forms the subject of this book. That is one of the things about which I can be absolutely certain. Up to now, however, it has been widely held that the Saucers come from Venus, and from Venus only. What have we learned, astronomically, about the lovely Evening Star?

THE ASTRONOMICAL ASPECT

Very little. Venus is closer to the Sun than the Earth, and is roughly the same size. Unfortunately, the atmosphere is so dense and so cloudy that it hides the surface of the planet most effectively. The best charts and photographs show very little apart from vague, shadowy patches that seem to be due to high clouds. Some of the old observers—Schroeter, for one—thought that they had tracked down giant mountains some 25 miles high; but it seems much more likely that all these so-called mountains should be attributed to high-level clouds.

There is, however, one strange phenomenon connected with Venus which may be linked with the Saucers. This is the curious glow known as the "Ashen Light".

When the Moon is a crescent, it is often possible to see the "dark" half shining faintly. And there is no doubt about the cause of this. As the Moon shines on the Earth, so the Earth shines on the Moon—powerfully enough to cause the Moon's dark part to shine, though faintly. Country people call this "the Old Moon in the New Moon's arms".

More than a century ago Schroeter and others discovered that when Venus is a crescent,* it also

* Venus and Mercury show "phases"—crescent, half three-quarters and almost full—because they shine only by reflected sunlight, in common with the rest of the planets, and are closer to the Sun than we are. For a fuller explanation, see any good text-book on general astronomy. *Astronomy for Everyman*, edited by Dr. M. Davidson, is one of the best.

shows the dark part shining faintly with a coppery hue. The "earthlight" explanation will not do here. Venus has no moon. Something is making the unlit side glow, and it has been suggested that the Ashen Light, as it is called, is produced because the clouds of Venus are lit up by the glare of artificial lights beneath.

It would be unwise to discount this explanation completely, especially as we know for certain that Venus is an inhabited world. But the theory certainly has its weak points. Once more, we are faced with the problem of brilliance. To make the upper clouds glow even faintly, the brilliance beneath would have to be almost intolerable.

If we are to dismiss the artificial lights, what can be the answer? It is possible, I think, that the Ashen Light is due to aurorae, or polar lights, in the Venusian air. Everyone who has been in the far north or south, as I have, has been impressed with the splendour of the aurorae during the long polar nights; and Venus, of course, is closer to the Sun than we are. Aurorae are caused by streams of electrified particles sent out by sunspots and active parts of the solar disk. Presumably, therefore, Venus has aurorae even more intense than ours, and they may be bright enough to cause the Ashen Light. I doubt whether we shall clear up the problem, or many other problems concerning Venus,

until we have had further direct contact with the Venusians themselves.*

Before ending this brief review of our three nearest neighbour worlds in space, it may be as well to summarise the position so far as is known:

The Moon is an uninhabited world, without air or water, and with violent extremes of heat and cold. We can see it so clearly that any vital activity must be noticed, and indeed such vital activity has been seen, in the form of fogs, alterations in surface features, and flashing lights (particularly in Plato). There is evidence that these activities are being transferred to the hidden hemisphere of the Moon which is permanently turned away from the Earth and which we cannot therefore examine.

Mars is undoubtedly a living world with snow and ice, vegetation containing green chlorophyll, and a system of waterways. The "canals", first seen in 1877, certainly exist. Whether Mars contains living animals and men has hitherto been generally considered an open question, though my own experience in February, 1954, has convinced me.

* As I write this I have news of a book called *Venus Speaks*, in which it is said that direct telepathic communication has been established between the Venusians and an Earthman. I have not read the book, and am therefore wary of criticising too harshly, but I must say that any such telepathic contact strikes me as being extremely unlikely. Our brains are insufficiently developed for any process of this nature, and I have no belief in prolonged telepathic communications between ourselves and the inhabitants of other worlds.

Venus is a world shrouded in a deep, cloudy atmosphere that we cannot penetrate, and therefore little is known of the surface conditions. The possibility of intelligent life has never been denied, and was confirmed in the most convincing way in 1952, when George Adamski made the first known contact with a Venusian.

If I have dwelt rather long on the astronomical evidence, this is because I believe it important that any Saucer student should have a sound astronomical background. What use would it be to write a text-book on African plants, for instance, without saying anything about Africa itself? If we want to learn about our neighbours in space, we must also learn something about the worlds in which they live.

And so—back to the Saucers themselves.

DIRECT CONTACT

IT was a few years ago that the greatest observatory in the world was constructed. It was built on Mount Palomar, a flat-topped mountain (rather in the nature of a plateau) in California, U.S.A. The choice of Palomar for this giant observatory, equipped with a 200-inch reflecting telescope, was no "shot in the dark"; Palomar was selected because the seeing conditions there are as good as anywhere in the world, and if a great telescope is to be used to its full ability, good seeing conditions are essential.*

Eleven miles from the observatory, lower down the slopes of Palomar, lives George Adamski, pioneer in Saucer research and now a well-known scientific lecturer, who has given many papers on purely astronomical as well as more controversial matters. So far as actual progress is concerned, Adamski's two telescopes—one a 15-inch reflector in a dome, the other a portable 6-inch—have prob-

* The only observatory better off in respect of seeing conditions is the Pic du Midi, in the French Pyrenees, at an altitude of 10,000 feet or so. The Pic du Midi is, however, inconvenient and inaccessible during most of the year.

ably done as much, or more, as the Hale Telescope itself. Adamski is not a professional astronomer, however. Until I read his own account, in *Flying Saucers Have Landed*, I was under the impression that he had some official connection with Palomar, but evidently this is not so. Perhaps it is as well. Working by himself Adamski is not bound to abide by the set opinions of astronomical leaders. He can say and do what he thinks right.

In his own words, Adamski had "for the greater part of his life, believed that other planets are inhabited . . . and pictured them as classrooms for our experience and development, as the many mansions of a vast universe". He relates that he saw his first space-craft on October 9, 1946, long before the Saucer story became headlines in the newspapers, and did not at first realise just what he had seen. But it was not until the early autumn of 1947 that he began to see the Saucers in large numbers, and to produce reliable photographs of them.

The sudden appearance of numerous Saucers in and after the year 1947 can be no coincidence. Had they been visiting us earlier in such numbers, they surely could not have escaped detection. As the researches of Leslie and Wilkins, with perhaps my own, have shown us, Saucers have been seen periodically as far back as the days of the Athenian Empire; but the number of Saucers that have been

DIRECT CONTACT

reported since 1947 is many times greater than the total figure of all the previous reports. And this is not simply because more people have been looking for them. In 1882, for instance, a gigantic Saucer startled half London, and during the rest of that year and in 1883 public interest was aroused—if not to such an extent as now—but few more sightings were made. The explanation must be perfectly simple. More Saucers have been seen since 1947, because there have been more Saucers to see. It so happened that Adamski, the man on the spot, was the first to study them from a scientific rather than a casual point of view.

There is another point that needs clearing up. Most Saucers have been seen over America, and over California and New Mexico in particular. There is no mystery about this—except to those who deliberately create mysteries in their own minds. In California there is the greatest observatory in the world; in New Mexico, the greatest rocket-testing ground in the world. Were we to visit Mars, we should be far more inclined to pay attention to the areas of scientific development than to the snowy poles or the barren deserts. Up to the present, the Western world has had no information about the state of development on the other side of the Iron Curtain, but if the Russians are really developing their own rockets—as seems likely—they have probably seen many Saucers, too. Un-

fortunately they are not inclined to tell the rest of the world what their scientists are doing.

The years between 1947 and 1952 must have been frustrating for Adamski. Sightings fell off, and—if I have read his book rightly—he was beginning to be discouraged, though his faith in the reality of the space-ships never wavered for a moment. As to his contacts with Palomar Observatory and with the Service officials, I would prefer not to make any comments other than very general ones. I have no doubt in my own mind that Adamski and his photographic programme worked very closely with both, although to say so would have been contrary to the official policy. But that, of course, is a matter for Adamski alone. It would be sheer guesswork for an outside observer to make any suggestions concerning the scope of the work he undertook during this period.

Nor is there any point in describing at length what Adamski calls “the memorable November 20”. He has done so himself, in his section of *Flying Saucers Have Landed*, and anyone who wants a complete account can read it there—many people will undoubtedly have done so already. But for the benefit of readers of my own book who have not yet read Adamski’s account, it will be as well to recount the main events.

What happened was that Adamski, accompanied by a party of friends, drove out into the desert with

DIRECT CONTACT

the expressed hope of making contact with one of the Saucers. A little after midday a Saucer was in fact sighted—"riding high, and without sound, there was a gigantic cigar-shaped silvery ship, without wings or appendages of any kind. Slowly, almost drifting, it came in our direction; then it seemed to stop, almost motionless."

Probably it was then that the party realised that they had, after all, a real chance of establishing contact with the space-folk. Adamski, as the leader of the group and the only one with a real knowledge of what was behind it all, preferred to be alone—and the others respected his wishes. But it is important to remember that they remained within view all the time, and had thus a perfectly clear picture of all that was going on.

By himself, Adamski set up his telescope and equipment, and waited. He must have known by now that he was to become the first Earthman of the modern era to talk with a man from another world. To quote him again:

"Suddenly my reverie was broken as my attention was called to a man standing at the entrance of a ravine between two low hills, about a quarter of a mile away. . . . As I approached him a strange feeling came upon me, and I became cautious. . . . Suddenly, as though a veil was removed from my mind, the feeling of caution left

me so completely that I was no longer aware of my friends or whether they were observing me as they had been told to do. By this time we were quite close. He took four steps towards me, bringing us within arm's length of each other. Now, for the first time, I fully realised that I was in the presence of a man from space—a human being from another world."

What followed next cannot be aptly described except by Adamski himself. I will make no attempt to do so, but will merely list the hard facts of the interview:

1. It was established, without any shadow of doubt, that the man came from the planet Venus.
2. The visit, and indeed all Saucer visits, was basically friendly.
3. The Venusians were deeply concerned about developments on our own world—and particularly about the use of atomic weapons in warfare.
4. His own Saucer, which Adamski saw and even touched, was in the nature of a "scout ship", the large "mother ship" being unsuitable for making a direct landing on the Earth.

DIRECT CONTACT

5. Saucers do not come from Venus only, but also from other planets and from planets of other systems beyond ours.
6. Occasional accidents to Saucers have occurred, causing loss of life. There have also been accidents due to the malignant action of Earthmen.

Adamski forgot to ask him whether the Moon was inhabited—a question which I cleared up myself in my own encounter last February. He did, however, ask if Earthmen had ever been taken up in Venusian Saucers, and the reply was evasive. So that particular problem remains unsolved.

Here I must comment on Fact 5 of the list, because my information differs from Adamski's. When I asked the same question, with rather more difficulty, I was told—unless I misunderstood—that Saucers come from Venus and Mars only. This does not mean, of course, that I consider our solar system to be the only one in the universe. Such an idea is absurd. There are a hundred thousand million stars in our own galaxy, and in all space there are probably a hundred thousand million galaxies, so that any talk of our solar system being unique is obviously fantastic. On the other hand, I very much doubt whether the problems of interstellar travel have ever been solved, or ever will be. On this—and on the power used in Saucer

engines—I differ sharply from both Adamski and Leslie. This problem will be discussed more fully later on.

Adamski realised at the time that there would be those who would disbelieve him, and so he took the trouble to collect some cast-iron evidence. He took photographs; he took plaster casts of the Venusian's footprints, and he secured a message in the Venusian script, which has so far remained undecipherable, despite the efforts of some of the most learned scholars in America to make sense of it.

So much for "the memorable November 20" which will probably go down in history, making 1952 a more important year than 1066! The return visit on December 13, 1952, when the Saucer did not actually land at all but merely dropped a message, does not concern us at the moment; nor do Adamski's subsequent activities, which he will undoubtedly give to the world when he completes his investigations.

And now for the problem which is going to prove one of the most difficult to unravel—that of communication.

Adamski himself must undoubtedly have telepathic powers, and it was this which enabled him to gain much more from his talk with the Venusian than I could when my chance came to meet a man from Mars. I have always been rather wary of telepathy in general, but I know so little about it

DIRECT CONTACT

that it would be foolish to make any judgment. The crux of the whole matter is: have the spacemen sufficient telepathic powers themselves to be able to communicate with us, or must we rely entirely on sign-language or on learning their tongue?

I am inclined to think that the Venusians, at least, have over-estimated us. When the message for Adamski was left, it is probable that the writer was convinced that it would be easy enough for us to decipher it, and so learn at least the rudiments of their language. There would otherwise have been no point in leaving it at all (except as evidence, of which there was already plenty). So far, the message remains a mystery. I have seen copies of it, and to me it is as baffling as are the old Egyptian hieroglyphics. I cannot say whether any recent progress has been made by the experts—it may have been, but if so, the information has not been released.

I foresee difficulties here. As long as the spacemen content themselves with fleeting visits, it seems unlikely that we shall come to a proper understanding. They may realise this, but I think not, and it is one of the problems which will have to be tackled in the immediate future.

I have said that Adamski's experience was the first contact of modern man with someone from another world. Saucer students will challenge me

here; they will point to the space-ship referred to by Frank Scully in his book *Behind the Flying Saucers*, and to the Hasselbach affair in May, 1952. I should therefore say a few words about each of these reported landings.

The Scully story was published in March, 1950. A Flying Saucer was said to have landed, and when examined was reported to have contained a dead crew of midget Venusians. Subsequently, a guest speaker named Newton gave a convincing lecture to a general science class at the University of Denver, Colorado, in which this episode was treated in absolute seriousness. Like many other people, I have read Scully's book, and while there is, I suppose, a certain amount of doubt, there is little choice but to regard it as a hoax from beginning to end. So, of course, was the Newton lecture; Mr. Newton wisely disappeared at the end of it, and has not reappeared. He must have had a good laugh.

But there is another side to it; we are dealing now with forces far greater than those in our everyday experience, and it is no laughing matter. I do not, of course, suggest for a moment that the Venusians (or Martians) would take offence—they would be far more likely to laugh with (or at) us! But hoaxes such as the Newton lecture do science a disservice; they bring science, as a whole, into disrepute, and hamper progress. Most people at the time realised

DIRECT CONTACT

at once that the Scully story could not be true. They therefore rejected the whole idea of space-ships. I do not want to look for trouble, but we have already seen the effect of a suspected inter-planetary visit—in 1938, with the *War of the Worlds* panic! Once people understand that these visits are friendly, there need be no fear. But hoaxes do not help.

I mention the Newton hoax because it was at least ingenious—and had it dealt with a less serious subject, it would have been wholly amusing. But other hoaxes have definitely “gone wrong”, and one even led to the death of an entirely innocent person. The time for jokes is past. The music-hall flying teapot is as out of date as the comedian’s mother-in-law.

The story of the Hasselbach Saucer is of a different type. There is no question of a deliberate hoax here, and Leslie refers to it in his book as “One That Came Down”; in fact, he accepts it as genuine. According to him, a German named Linke (a misspelling, incidentally; it should be Lincke) was motor-cycling through the woods at Hasselbach, near Meiningen in the Russian Zone, when his back tyre burst; and as he was carrying out repairs he had a brief encounter with two “weird silvery figures” who had landed in “an enormous circular object, like a huge warming pan”.

Lincke, not surprisingly, was frightened. Not

only was he unaware of the very existence of Flying Saucers, but the lot of a German in the Russian Zone is not a happy one, particularly for an ex-mayor—as Lincke was. Presently the men entered the Saucer; the outer rim began to glow, and the Saucer rose up and disappeared into the heavens.

Lincke had the presence of mind to take photographs. They are extremely unconvincing. They are blurred, and the aircraft shown is not in the least like a Saucer. My own opinion is that what he saw was not a space-ship at all, but a Russian aircraft. His description of “an enormous circular object” is not borne out—so far as can be gathered from the photograph, there are distinct wings. Probably the machine was of the helicopter type, which would account for the rotary motion which Lincke mistook, in the half-light, for a circular object.

When Schiaparelli first saw the canals of Mars in 1877, he was alone in his views; until 1886 no one else had so much as a sight of them. But that year they were confirmed at Nice by Perrotin and Thollon, in England by Stanley Williams and by other observers; and by 1888 everyone was seeing canals—including those observers with tiny telescopes which would be much too small to see anything as detailed as the broadest canal. This shows how public opinion had swung from one extreme to the other.

DIRECT CONTACT

There is a danger of the same thing happening now. The first scepticism has vanished; the Saucers are accepted by many leading scientists and by a growing proportion of the general public—with the result that everyone is starting to see Saucers. There is obviously need for caution. Scully's story seems to have been a joke; the Hasselbach Saucer was probably a helicopter; and there are many other cases of "saucers" being reported when the real cause is perfectly clear—radio-sondes, cosmic-ray balloons, searchlight beams and the like. It is an easy trap to fall into, and I confess I have done it myself. Once, in the hills of Derbyshire, I saw and recorded what I was sure was a Saucer, but it turned out to be a weather balloon (a fact that I did not know until I saw a photograph in a paper, taken after the balloon had landed harmlessly not very far from where I saw it).

Leslie has estimated that some 70 per cent of reported Saucers are not genuine. I would put this figure rather higher—at about 90 per cent. In fact, in this respect I am in agreement with A. C. Clarke, one of the leaders of the anti-Saucer school. Yet the remaining 10 per cent or so cannot be anything but genuine. I was sure of it long before the publication of *Flying Saucers Have Landed*, but Adamski's experience was confirmation of all that I believed. All the same, it was tremendously satisfying to have a similar experience myself.

FLYING SAUCER FROM MARS

I come now to the beginning of the main part of my book. I hope I have pricked one or two bubbles, and shown that those who believe in Saucers are not in need of removal to the nearest mental hospital. It remains for me to give personal proof—which, happily, I am in a position to do.

THE CONISTON SAUCER OF
FEBRUARY, 1954

INTEREST in Flying Saucers reached a peak in late 1953 and early 1954—and, indeed, is still maintained at a high level. Adamski was not solely responsible for this. He and Leslie undoubtedly blazed the trail; but even had they written and said nothing, Saucers would still have been headline news. The truth of the matter was that leading scientists in all countries—omitting those behind the Iron Curtain, of whose views we know little—had come to realise that the space-ship idea was sound; and even though the “official view” was still that all Saucers were manifestations of ice crystals, radio-sonde balloons or the planet Venus (even when they showed portholes), more and more people were becoming alive to the facts.

Yet it is probably true to say that the interest in America was greater than in the British Isles. Admittedly the American public is more inclined to accept the new manifestations of science than is the case in Britain; as a race, too, the Americans are more emotional, and Saucers had caught their

imagination. The average Briton was still rather more interested in how many runs Compton was making in the West Indies, or whether West Bromwich Albion would manage to win the F.A. Cup.

A subsidiary cause was that far more Saucers had been seen in the States. America, of course, is far larger and more heavily populated than Britain, and so on the law of averages more Saucers were to be expected. But the underlying cause was clearly deeper. The proportion of American Saucers was still too high. Some British people tended to shrug their shoulders and say, "Oh, well—more American stunts. Remember the Mars invasion of 1938?" and then dismiss the whole matter. The probable explanation, that Saucers had concentrated upon America because of Palomar and White Sands, was not fully appreciated.

Of course, Saucers had been seen over Europe too. R.A.F. pilots had reported a number of them, though after one particularly convincing example the authorities clamped down and forbade any more stories to be released, under the threat of severe disciplinary action. There was a Saucer over East Anglia in 1952, several less convincing examples, and another first-class specimen over Yorkshire, which was reported also from Norway and Sweden. But the undercurrent of incredulity remained. I wonder whether the space-men knew it? Presumably not, but I am inclined to think

that they would have been amazed to learn that their very existence was still doubted.

At all events, in February 1954, Britain was not particularly surprised to find a Saucer on her very doorstep, so to speak. And henceforth, Saucers were no longer a matter for conjecture. They became widely accepted, despite the opposition of some diehards.

The first British contact was made on February 15. Considered from some points of view, it was unsatisfactory. Those who made it were two small boys, who knew little or nothing about Saucers and who had probably never heard of Adamski or Leslie. No direct contact was established; no attempt at communication seems to have been made by the space-men, and certainly not by the small boys, who were doubtless startled by the affair. But photographs were taken, and in its way the episode forms as conclusive a corroboration of Adamski's teaching as can be imagined. I must give the story here in some detail, as I am directly concerned in it.

I wish now that I had followed up my original plan, and called on Dr. Darbishire and his family. I very nearly did. But, as I stated earlier on, I had all the story. The photographs were published and I knew that the originals could be obtained, if they were worth anything extra; furthermore I thought perhaps the Darbishires had had all the

unexpected visitors they could cope with! So I remained away. On my return from America, in 1955, I hope to rectify the omission. Meanwhile, I will give the facts as I know them to be.

Adamski, as we know, had a "feeling" that he was to be selected as a witness of a Saucer landing. Clearly I cannot expect to understand what was going on in his mind—still less, describe it—as I am decidedly insensitive to telepathy and all allied subjects. Indeed, until the Saucer reality was established, I was inclined to disbelieve in telepathy altogether. Probably no one who is not prone to such feelings can fully comprehend them. At any rate, a similar feeling was experienced on the morning of February 15 by Stephen Darbishire, aged 13, son of a Coniston doctor. According to his own description he felt restless, and had a strange urge to go out and climb the hill behind his home. He therefore did so, accompanied by his cousin—8-year-old Adrian Myer. With him he took a camera, a small Kodak of the type that is frequently used by boys. It must be added, though, that, he was no beginner to photography, and has taken a number of excellent bird pictures.

By the time they reached the top of the hill, it was about eleven o'clock. Below them stretched the expanse of Lake Coniston, one of the beauty spots of the district; it was cold but pleasant, with intermittent sun and numbers of woolly, bumpy cumulus

clouds. I imagine that Stephen was about to try a photograph, when he was suddenly distracted by a call from Adrian, and turned round to see a remarkable sight.

He was confronted with a perfect Saucer. In his own words, "it was a solid metallic thing, with a dome, portholes, and three bumps underneath"; (the bumps were undoubtedly landing domes). "In the centre, the underneath was darker, and pointed like a cone. At first, three portholes were visible, but then it turned slightly and I saw some more. There was what looked like a hatch on the top of the dome." He also tried to explain that it was translucent. The average 13-year-old could hardly be expected to know the exact meaning of the word "translucent", and his description is therefore rather vague, but it is clear enough what he meant.

The Saucer came down at a tremendous speed, landed about a hundred yards from where Stephen and Adrian stood, and disappeared behind a hillock. Almost at once it appeared again, tipped up on its side, and shot up into the sky, making a swishing noise as it did so. (Incidentally, neither Stephen nor Adrian mentioned any engine sounds: the swishing must have been caused by normal atmospheric displacement. This was also the case with the Adamski Saucers.)

Stephen had the presence of mind to try a photograph. In fact he obtained two—one before the

Saucer landed and another as it was taking off again. Most unfortunately he had set his camera wrongly, and the result was that both pictures were considerably blurred. It goes without saying that the hostile school of thought made the most of this, but really it is quite reasonable; there are many older people who would have had less presence of mind. My own snaps, taken during a period of extreme emotional tension, but with more time at my disposal, are poor enough. The wonder is not that Stephen's photographs were imperfect, but that he had the wit to take them at all.

The natural reaction of the boys was to tell someone—and as quickly as possible. They rushed down the hill to Stephen's home and poured out the story to Dr. Darbishire. Small wonder that at first the doctor was incredulous. Whether he had read Adamski's book is not clear, but at least he thought it worth while to make Stephen write out an account of what had happened, while his memory was still fresh. Then, of course, it all depended upon the photographs, which were rushed into Coniston town to be developed.

The result was in a way satisfactory, since it confirmed Stephen's story, although the details were blurred. On the plate appeared a definite Saucer, complete with the three landing domes and a dark porthole, as well as the dark lower cone that the boys had described.

What should be done now? Probably Dr. Darbishire had his doubts. He was obviously convinced that Stephen and Adrian were telling the truth, as was in any case clear; no small boys could have planned a hoax of such magnitude, quite apart from the difficulty of faking the photograph. Yet to make an announcement would inevitably involve them in nation-wide publicity, which was certainly not what the Darbishires wanted. The doctor finally came to the conclusion that it would be wrong to withhold the truth. With some misgivings, he telephoned the Press; and within a few hours, reporters started to arrive from all over the country.

The papers on the following day carried the story, in many cases without comment. Quite clearly, every reporter was satisfied that Stephen and Adrian were telling the truth, and none of them even suggested that they were not. (One or two scientific correspondents did so, but these were without exception men who did not go to Coniston personally.) It was established:

1. That Stephen and Adrian had seen a strange flying machine;
2. That it had been unlike any Earth-type craft known;
3. That they had photographed it with sufficient clarity to show the kind of object it was.

It only remained to link up the Coniston craft with Flying Saucers. And this is the most significant part of the story.

Stephen had never read *Flying Saucers Have Landed*. What he had seen was a photograph reproduced in *Illustrated* of September 30, 1953. This picture shows a Saucer with three portholes, and Stephen was quite definite that the Coniston craft had had at least four, so that he was doubtful whether it was a Saucer at all. What Stephen did not know was that on one of the other Adamski photographs, four portholes are clearly shown. If we stretch several points and suggest that Stephen was inventing, it is unlikely, to say the least of it, that he would have made such a mistake.

The inference was obvious. What Stephen and Adrian had seen and photographed was a Saucer built on the same pattern as Adamski's, and therefore coming from the same source—Venus. It has remained for me to show that this conjecture, though plausible enough, is not correct. But more of this later.

Another interested caller at Dr. Darbishire's house was Desmond Leslie, who indeed spent some days with the Darbishes and questioned Stephen and Adrian on every aspect of their experience, besides examining the site where the Saucer had landed and testing the camera. Leslie, remember, had never up to that time seen a Saucer, but it is most

unlikely that he would have been deceived by anyone, let alone two boys aged 13 and 8. He could detect no flaws in the account; nor could the Pressmen. And when the photograph was compared with Adamski's, the agreement was as exact as could have been expected.

A further point of interest was that Stephen was not the only member of his family to experience a strange feeling; his parents were also affected. In fact, it seems there was something unusual in the air on that morning. This is one of the points about which I personally am unhappy. I find it hard to believe that the space-men could deliberately influence the minds of Earth-people, which is the implied explanation. There is probably some more straightforward answer, but so far it eludes me.

To suggest that a reputable medical practitioner such as Dr. Darbshire would lend himself to an irresponsible hoax of this type is surely out of the question. Even those who point out that Adamski, Leslie and Keyhoe have profited from the sales of their books have no such loophole in the case of the Darbshires. All Dr. Darbshire gained from the affair was a great deal of publicity which he could well have done without!

The position is therefore clear. The Darbshire and Adamski stories dovetail perfectly; and if one is true, they both are. In my case there is no question to be answered, since I have seen more

than any other person with the sole exception of Adamski; but I do not seriously believe that there can be any doubt that all four of these people—Dr. Darbishire, Stephen, Adrian and Adamski—are completely honest. That is the opinion of the leading scientists in America, and most of those in Britain, even though it takes all their moral courage to say so.

Can anyone still maintain that Flying Saucers are ice crystals in the air, radio-sonde balloons, or just hallucinations?

Before dealing with this, I must come to the point where my own part of the jig-saw puzzle fits into place.

THE MESSENGER FROM MARS

WHEN someone decides one day that the time has come to write the history of interplanetary communication from its beginnings, George Adamski will no doubt have an important place in it. Cedric Allingham will not! I have no illusions about myself; I am certain that my encounter with the Martian Saucer, unlike Adamski's and perhaps Stephen Darbishire's, was due to nothing more than chance. At best I shall be remembered as an amateur scientist who had the good fortune to be the first Briton who met a man from another planet. And that is how I should like it to be.

When I made my way up to Scotland shortly after Christmas, early this year (1954), Saucers were not really in my mind; certainly I had not the least idea of sighting one, let alone making direct contact. I had been in London on business for several weeks, and my thoughts dwelt with pleasure on the prospect of getting right away from people and cities. Ever since I had to spend two years in a sanatorium during the early part of the war, I have felt a great deal more comfortable outside the smoke and grime of London.

Towing my caravan-trailer, I travelled by fairly easy stages through England and across the border, until I arrived in the neighbourhood of Elgin. I had no definite plans apart from the idea that I would like to study some bird life,* and it was my intention to move on up to Wick and the northernmost part of the Scottish mainland. As things turned out, I lingered on near Lossiemouth for a week, and then returned direct to London and its British Museum.

The morning of February 18 found me strolling along the coast between Lossiemouth and the distant Buckie, my thoughts concerned more with birds than with anything else. The area is sparsely populated, and for a couple of hours I was entirely alone. Then I saw a man, walking along almost as aimlessly as I must have been, but in the opposite direction. We were not near enough to hail each other, but I noticed that he seemed to be dressed as a fisherman.

It was about ten minutes later, at twelve-thirty-five, that I first saw the Saucer.

To be more precise, I heard it first. There was no sound of an engine, but I was aware of a swishing noise, and my immediate thought was that it must be some kind of large bird. I looked up.

* Note the similarity with the stated intentions of Stephen Darbishire. This is nothing but coincidence, however. Stephen's interest in birds is probably a boyish hobby; whereas I have been an ornithologist for many years now.

High above me I could see a speck that looked nothing like a bird. Whenever I go walking in the country there are two things that I always make a point of carrying, a camera, and an old but good pair of Voigtlander binoculars. Quickly I focused the binoculars, and realised to my amazement that I was looking at what could only be a Flying Saucer.

It glistened in the sunlight, giving every impression that it was made of metal. Since it was tipped at a slight angle, the upper dome and spherical landing gear were perfectly clear. And now I could well understand how it might be described as a "disk" if it were symmetrically placed and pointing its base straight downwards. As to its size, I was not able at that stage to form any conclusions; nor do I believe that size estimations of distant observations are of any great value, unless the true distance is known—which in the case of a Saucer cannot be other than guess-work. All I could say is that if it was about 5,000 feet up, about the altitude of the clouds scattered here and there in the sky, it appeared comparable in size with a bomber aeroplane.

As I stood staring at it, my brain temporarily paralysed, it started to move once more—at first slowly, then more quickly, northwards and upwards. I dropped my binoculars and took three photographs. I knew as I did so, that this was a forlorn hope—

I am only an amateur photographer, and a cheap folding camera cannot do marvels. All that I could expect to find on the films were small specks. (Which, in fact, in one case was exactly what I did find; the Saucer can be seen, but only just—the original is available for anyone who would like to see it. The other two are included among the plates in this book.)

I had the presence of mind to record the time, and then I followed the object with my binoculars until it disappeared above the clouds which were still covering the northern part of the sky. Then I pulled out my pad and made a sketch—which would be of far more value were I a better draughtsman.

For at least half an hour I remained just where I stood, sweeping the heavens with my binoculars in the hope of seeing something more. But nothing appeared, and finally I gave up, thinking the chances were that I had seen the last of my Flying Saucer.

It should be said here that at this time I had no knowledge of the Coniston Saucer that had been seen by Stephen Darbishire. Probably it had been reported in the papers that morning, but I had not seen the papers and was little interested in them now that I was away from the hurly-burly of city life.

I at first decided to remain in the vicinity for as long as possible, and sat down to eat my lunch. By the time I had made a move it was two-fifteen and

it will be readily appreciated that I was no longer interested in birds. What I wanted was another view of the Saucer—if possible, a closer one. I should make it clear that I experienced nothing of the feeling that beset both Adamski and Stephen before their encounters. It seemed highly improbable that telepathy could be of any value to me; it is something quite alien to my type of brain. I therefore made no attempt to empty my mind in readiness to pick up mental impulses or anything of that sort.

I had in the meantime come to the conclusion that, if I wanted to see the Saucer again, one spot would be just as good as another; I reasoned that it was probably thousands of miles away by now, perhaps beyond the atmosphere altogether. I therefore continued my walk along the coast, away from Lossiemouth, keeping my attention fixed on the sky. (Thales, it is said, was so intent on watching a solar eclipse that he failed to look where he was going and fell into a well. I was a little more careful than this!)

The clouds were still scattered, but there was quite a lot of blue sky about, and as far as I could see, everything was completely normal. I began to wonder whether the Saucer could have been a trick of my imagination. A look at my scrawled sketch reassured me on this point; clearly I must have seen it.

It was at three-five that I saw it again—higher up than on the first occasion and moving more rapidly. With my binoculars I could just make it out well enough to satisfy myself that it really was a Saucer, and not a meteorological balloon or any conventional sort of aircraft. By now I was feeling very excited; I even have a memory of waving in rather a futile manner—as though I could be seen from a distance of something like 10,000 feet! Then I made another attempt to photograph it, but this one does not in fact show the Saucer at all. Once more, drifting clouds blocked my view, and when they had moved away the Saucer had disappeared.

I began to think just after this that perhaps I had a bare chance of making contact. Conditions were favourable. Past incidents seem to indicate that the space-men avoid populated areas; when they land at all, it is well away from towns and even villages. Adamski's meeting with the Venusian was in the Californian desert. I had assumed, by the way, that this Saucer was a Venusian one, and although I discovered later that I was wrong, I think it was a natural mistake.

Again I waited, still hopeful, but again I was disappointed. I was in no kind of mood to remain inactive, even if there was nothing I could really do, so at about three-twenty I set off again, still heading away from Lossiemouth. I could not help thinking that everything was strangely still, and

even jotted down a note to this effect, but on thinking it over I am inclined to put it down to nothing more than imagination. I would hardly have been human if I had not been rather overwrought.

Three-thirty . . . the clouds seemed to be clearing. I walked slowly on and watched. At about three-forty I turned round and started back in the direction of Lossiemouth, still going slowly. I had no intention of leaving the area until I had seen something more.

At three-forty-five or thereabouts—I did not record the exact time, but it could not have been more than a few minutes after I started back in the opposite direction—I heard the swishing sound again, and there, coming in across the sea, was the Saucer. There was no doubt of its intention. It was going to land. When it was within a few hundred yards of me, I distinctly heard a low humming sound which I imagine could only have come from the engines; this was confirmation of my own theory that Flying Saucers are powered by more or less conventional means—not by mental control or anything of that sort.

I was too rooted to the spot to do anything for a moment; then I whipped out my camera and took a couple of shots in quick succession, as the Saucer was making its final descent. It was heading almost directly towards me. The whole metallic body

seemed to glow faintly, and the Saucer hovered for a second or two before landing with a soft but audible thud, some fifty yards from where I stood. This was something new—Adamski's Saucer did not land, but remained hovering a few feet above the ground. Neither is there any proof that the Darbishires' Saucer actually touched the ground. I did not, of course, know then that the Lossiemouth Saucer was slightly different in character from Adamski's.

It was indeed a magnificent craft, and its finish would surely be the envy of our aircraft manufacturers. About fifty feet in diameter, and perhaps twenty feet high, the hull, central wall and upper dome seemed to be shaped from one sheet of metal—I could detect no joints or bolts. I could not say what the metal was; its colour and lustre were not unlike a polished aluminium (though it would of course need to be very much more robust).

There were two visible groups of portholes, set in threes around the central wall, above which was a small flange. From the top of the dome a dark vertical rod projected which reminded me of a lightning conductor. I could not guess its function. The spherical landing gear—at three points just inside the base of the hull—looked as if it was made of some slightly resilient material similar in texture to rubber.

Adamski says of his first meeting with a space-man: "I felt like a little child in the presence of

one with great wisdom and much love." I cannot say that I felt like that. I knew that I was about to meet a being from another world; I believe that this being, whoever he might be, must have far more scientific knowledge than the cleverest Earthman. But I retained a matter-of-fact attitude to the experience.

As I neared the Saucer, a sliding panel in the lower part moved back, and a man leaped lightly and gracefully to the ground. As he advanced to meet me, I raised my arm in salute. He did the same. And then, for a while, we stood staring at each other.

It is natural that we should have done so. He, presumably, had seen other Earthmen; I had never seen a space-man. In all essentials, however, our appearance was similar. My own height is 5 feet 9½ inches, and his was slightly more; I should say he stood about 6 feet. By terrestrial standards I would say we were about the same age (I am 32), and his hair, like mine, was brown and short. But his skin was a curious colour, rather like a deep tan. Even so, had he been dressed in terrestrial clothes, I doubt whether he would have had any difficulty in passing for an Englishman. The only real difference was that his forehead was higher than that of any man I know.

But though physically alike, his clothes were absolutely different from mine. In these days of

science fiction, most of us have seen pictures of one-piece space-suits which the heroes wear while hopping about from world to world. Strangely enough, the fiction writers are not so far from the truth in this case; the space-man's garment really was rather on these lines. It covered him completely from his neck to his feet, and only his hands were free. There were no definite shoes; the feet were encased in the garment. The garment itself reminded me of a very close chain-mail—presumably insulating, and certainly flexible.

There was just one other thing that drew my attention at once—his nose, or rather something connected with it. One of the serious problems of interplanetary flight has always been: if we manage to get to other worlds, how shall we breathe? And if beings from other worlds visit us, how will they breathe our atmosphere? Venus, we know, has an atmosphere made up largely of carbon dioxide,* while the air of Mars is mostly nitrogen and contains very little free oxygen.

* It would be more accurate to say that the upper layers of the Venusian atmosphere are made up of carbon dioxide. As we cannot see the lower layers, it is of course possible that there is much free oxygen. Adamski does not mention that the Venusian space-man wore anything in the nature of a breathing mask, so that it must be assumed that the Venusians have no difficulty in breathing our air. It should be remembered that I did not yet know that the Lossiemouth Saucer came from Mars.

The space-man had some attachment in his nose that I at once connected with breathing. It seemed to be in the form of a tiny tube up each nostril, joined by a metallic band about as thick as a match. And I noticed that all the time he was in the open air, and thus breathing in our oxygen-rich atmosphere, he breathed through his nose—never through his mouth. This was the obvious clue to its function. The nose attachment was nothing more nor less than an advanced type of breathing apparatus.

Ideas began flowing through my mind. Here was surely a golden opportunity to find out at least some of the secrets of the Saucers; it was an opportunity that would probably never occur again—at least to me. I only wished that there could have been some previous warning, so that I could have got things sorted out in my mind and prepared some kind of a list of questions. I was anxious not to waste time inquiring about trivialities and perhaps lose the chance of finding out about matters of great interest, not only to me but to all the people living on this Earth. I thought quickly of Adamski's interview.

What was the first essential? To find out where the man came from, undoubtedly. I pointed towards the sky and assumed a questioning attitude. The man smiled and nodded. It was a pleasant smile; he smiled with his eyes as well as with his

lips—something that can be said of few Earthmen these days.

I reached for my pad and scrawled a diagram on it. In the middle I put the Sun, starring it with rays so as to make clear what it was meant to be. Round it I drew three circles to represent the orbits of Mercury, Venus and the Earth.

I pointed to the third circle and then to myself. He nodded. I next pointed to the second circle and then pointed to him.

To my surprise, he shook his head.

Not from Venus! I pointed again and said the word: "Venus". He repeated after me: "Venus." It was the first time I had heard his voice, and no longer could there be any doubt that he was of non-terrestrial birth. It is difficult, if not impossible, for me to explain his tone, but it had a liquid quality about it—not the gurgling liquid laugh of the ancient club-man, but the clear liquid of a hill-side spring.

A third time I pointed to my sketch of the orbit of Venus. A third time he shook his head.

I tried again. Outside the orbit of the Earth I drew a fourth circle to represent the orbit of Mars. I pointed to it, then to him, and said: "Mars."

He nodded at once. And immediately I began to understand why he was so unlike Adamski's visitor—and why his Saucer was clearly not identical with Adamski's, though apparently built to a similar

pattern. He came from a different planet. Mars, too, was peopled by beings who had solved the problems of interplanetary travel.

But I wanted to make sure that he really was from Mars. Because of its strong ruddy colour Mars has always been known as the red planet. My fountain-pen was of a particularly glaring red. I took it from my pocket, pointed first to the picture of the Martian orbit, then to the red pen, and then to him. He was quick to understand. "Mars," he repeated after me.

What next? Obviously it would be impossible for me to discover all I wanted to know simply by making signs and drawing diagrams. Adamski, if I have read his account correctly, conjured up mental pictures and somehow managed to form a sort of telepathic link with his visitor. I wondered if it would be any use my trying to do the same, though I had little confidence in myself. It was just possible, though, that if the Martian had highly developed telepathic powers he would be able to receive my message. I decided to give it a try. Picturing a Saucer flying from Mars to the Earth, I asked mentally: "Why have you come here?"

There was a pause, and again we looked at each other. I made another effort at telepathic communication, concentrating hard on my subject, then looked helplessly at him; it was becoming clear that my efforts were not going to be successful!

I had a sudden desire to laugh. I pointed to my lips, then to my brain, shook my head and smiled.

The Martian looked at me and then he, too, laughed. It must have been a ludicrous spectacle—men from different planets standing helplessly on a lonely part of the Scottish coast, laughing at each other's efforts to make one another understand!

I was anxious to make him understand that I was a friend. The age-old way of doing this was by gifts. The only thing I had available was my fountain-pen. I handed it across to him, making signs that he was to keep it. It took him a few seconds to understand, but then he smiled and raised his hand in what was evidently a gesture of thanks. Then he put the pen carefully in an outer pocket of his garment.

A question that had always puzzled me was that of the motive power of the Saucers. I have repeatedly referred to this in my narrative because I consider that the point is of considerable importance. I had heard a low humming that seemed to come from the engine or engines; now was the time to try to clear the matter up. I pointed to the Saucer only a few feet away, and made some imitation of the humming noise I had heard, coupling this with mime to indicate a Saucer in flight.

The Martian nodded, and pointed upwards. "Mars," he said again in his liquid tone.

So far, so good. Now I wanted to know how the motors worked. I drew a rocket on my pad as accurately as I could and showed it to him.

This proved a stumbling-block. He tried to see my meaning, and failed. I made another shot at a sketch, but it still seemed to mean nothing to him, so I gave that up. It is, of course, possible that the Martians abandoned ordinary rocket power so long ago that most of them have forgotten what it is. Atomic power seemed to be the alternative. I tried drawing a series of dots getting smaller and smaller, and then pointing to the Saucer. But once again I could not make myself understood.

Then I had another idea. Tearing off a sheet from my pad, I pointed to the motors of the Saucer—or, more accurately, where I imagined the motors must be—and then tore the sheet of paper in half, tearing the halves again, and so on, making the pieces smaller and smaller. I wanted to convey the idea of atoms. I failed; and as the Martian clearly had no idea of what I was trying to tell him, I had to resign myself to leaving that interesting question unsolved.

I was about to try a new line of inquiry when, to my surprise, he asked me a question. I don't know why I should have been surprised; obviously there must be plenty of things the Martians cannot know about life on the Earth, but I had taken for granted from the start of our meeting that I was

the questioner—there seemed to be so much more for me to learn.

Needless to say, I could not understand his words, but his gestures were clear enough. He was asking me whether the peoples of this Earth were about to start another war.

What was I to say? I shrugged my shoulders, shook my head, and tried to give the general impression that I hoped there would be no war, though I could not be sure. He seemed to understand, and for a moment his face looked serious and troubled.

I returned to my pad. Now, if ever, was the time to find out about those Martian canals. I drew a quick sketch of Mars, with its light and dark areas and its polar caps, and passed it over, repeating the word "Mars". He examined it and nodded.

Next I sketched in a long straight line running from one vegetation area to another. I pointed to it, and to him. Once again he nodded. The canals, then, are artificial.

I pointed to the canal sketch and then to the sea. He looked doubtful, and seemed to imitate the shrug I had given when he asked me about the possibility of war. Then I pointed to the canal and to a patch of green stuff close to where we were standing. Again he shrugged.

I drew a larger picture of a canal—a central

dark strip with a shaded area to either side. I pointed to the central strip, then to the sea; next to the shaded areas and to the green stuff. I was delighted that he understood at once and gave an emphatic nod, speaking several words in his own tongue. Clearly I had finally hit on the truth; the Martian canals are made up of a central strip of water, with vegetation to either side. I realised later that I had forgotten to ask whether the water was contained in a pipe, but the matter does not seem to be of vital importance.*

So Lowell was right all along. Like so many pioneers, he suffered more than his share of criticism. The truth, however, nearly always emerges in the end.

A further word about the Martian language. The space-man pronounced the few of our words I taught him—Venus, Mars, Saucer, and perhaps two or three others—with difficulty. When I tried to pronounce a Martian word I believe I was even less successful. Our alphabet must be hopelessly inadequate to allow us to express their words phonetically.

The Martian equivalent for “yes” is quite short. I have tried dozens of ways of writing it, but each seems further from the truth than its predecessor! One of my attempts was “qul-l”, but when I pro-

* As the losses by evaporation would otherwise be colossal, I consider that the water must almost certainly be piped.

nounce it in this way it seems to bear little resemblance to the word as spoken by the Martian himself.

I kept up my efforts to find out something about Mars. I pointed to my picture of the red planet, then to the sea, and said: "Water." He repeated the word. I tried to indicate that we know that Mars is a world short of water.

After several attempts I succeeded. He pointed back to the sea, then to the picture of Mars, and shook his head, after which he shrugged. The impression I got from this was: "No, there are not any seas on Mars, and it does not matter to us."

I rather think that the truth of the matter is something like this. Millions of years ago, when the Martians were of course far less advanced than they are today, the drying up of the water all over their planet was an extremely serious matter for them, so they constructed the canals with the aim of utilising what little remained locked up in the polar caps. Then, through scientific development, they discovered how to make water—possibly in the same way that we have learned to make synthetic goods to replace natural ones in short supply. It was then an easy matter for them to fill their canals (whether piped or not) and irrigate as much land as they pleased. I have no doubt, of course, that the supply from the poles is used as well—otherwise there would be no sensible

reason for continuing to use the canals as waterways, as the Martians are seen to do. This is only a theory, but I believe it to be basically sound.

Suddenly I realised that I had not asked perhaps the most vital question of all: had the Martians any links with the Venusians?

I went back to my drawing of the planetary orbits, pointed to the Earth and then to Mars, indicating first myself and then him. He nodded. I then pointed to the orbit of Venus and to the Saucer. As I did so, I said "Saucer", which he repeated, evidently fully aware that this was our name for his space-craft.

I said: "Saucer—Venus?" pointing to each in turn as I spoke.

He nodded again. This was a step forward, though a fairly obvious one, of course—both the Martians and Venusians must be far ahead of ourselves in scientific development, so that presumably they are familiar with each other.

I next pointed to Venus, and then to him, with mime to represent a Saucer in flight. By this I meant: "Have you been to Venus?" I also said it verbally, and he seemed to understand, for he nodded at once and repeated the word that I had taken to mean yes.

I pointed to the orbit of Mercury, and then to the Saucer. He shook his head, confirming what I had suspected—that Mercury is a barren world,

uninhabited and uninhabitable by any life-forms not completely alien to ours.

I drew another circle, making it go round the Earth and thus indicate the Moon. I pointed in succession to the orbits of Mars and Venus and then to the Saucer, repeating each word as I did so, and then to the diagram of the Moon's orbit. What I meant him to understand was: "Do the Martian and Venusian Saucers ever land on the Moon?"

This required a little further explanation. I had to re-draw the whole diagram before he fully understood, but when he did, the answer was emphatically "Yes". Here was another interesting point cleared up. I got into deep water in my efforts to ask if they concentrated mainly on the side of the Moon we could not see. Although I think that he eventually understood me and answered in the affirmative, I cannot be altogether sure—and as it is my own theory, I must admit I may be prejudiced!

Again he asked me a question, borrowing my drawing to do so. I was slow to understand, but what he evidently meant was: "Are your people, too, ready to fly to the Moon?"

I answered "Yes", and nodded, trying to qualify this with mime to show that it would not be for some years. At this he looked rather serious. Reading between the lines, it is not difficult to understand why. It is likely that the idea of our

learning the secrets of space-flight, and visiting the Moon and other planets as a result, is not favoured by the Martians and the Venusians. And who can blame them? We have not yet proved ourselves fit to rule our own planet, let alone visit others and perhaps influence their affairs.

There is a point here which has probably struck those who had read Adamski's book. One gathers, from his account, that the Venusian he met was a superhuman being endowed with infinite wisdom, who would certainly have no need to ask questions such as "Are you preparing for war?" or "Are you ready to fly into space?" I have no reason to question the accuracy of his account, particularly as he—unlike myself—was able to communicate telepathically and so glean a great deal more information.

There must be a simple explanation for the Martian's questions, and two alternatives have occurred to me. Either the Venusians are more advanced as a race than the Martians, or else there are degrees of intelligence on Mars and Venus just as there are on Earth, and Adamski's visitor happened to be more knowledgeable than mine. On the whole I believe the second explanation is the more likely. I have established that there is close contact between Venus and Mars, so that it is quite probable all scientific advances are pooled for their common good.

The Martian looked upwards, and I realised that time was running short. He might have reasons for not lingering; it was vital that I should make use of every moment I had left. I pulled out my camera, pointed to it and then to the Saucer, which was resting about twenty yards away from where we stood. He nodded his agreement and I took a series of photographs. By now it was already growing dusk, but in spite of the dimness I think it must be generally agreed that the results are reasonably good. I have selected the best one of them for inclusion in this book.

I remembered that Adamski had asked to be allowed inside the Saucer, but had been refused. I asked the same question, and met with the same reply; he was quite courteous and good-humoured about it, but very definite. I walked towards the Saucer (I should have added, by the way, that the sliding panel was now shut, so that I could not see inside; the hull was neither transparent nor translucent), and asked by signs whether it would be safe to touch.

He nodded. Then I remembered that Adamski had had a nasty experience; he brushed against the body of the Venusian Saucer and received a powerful shock, so that his arm was numbed for hours afterwards. I was therefore a little apprehensive, but nerved myself to tap the hull quickly. Fortunately there was no result—not even the mildest shock.

At the time I did not realise why, though I should have done, for the answer is obvious.

The Venusian Saucer never landed at all. It remained hovering a few feet above the ground, and therefore its motors were presumably running, although Adamski does not mention that they made any noise. The Martian Saucer was resting on solid ground, however, and its motors were still. So Adamski received a shock, but I did not. It seems reasonable to conclude that the hulls of the Saucers are only dangerous to the touch when the motors are running. And this again is confirmation that the motors are powered by more or less conventional means rather than by anything so abstruse as the mind.

Certainly the hull felt strangely warm to the touch. This may, of course, partly have been due to imagination—I was half expecting a shock—but not entirely, I think. The answer may be that as the Saucer travelled through the air on its journey to the Earth, its outer hull must have been heated by friction, and this would take time to cool down.

Another point occurred to me. The question has often been asked why some Saucers make noises and others do not. I tried to put this question to the Martian but had some difficulty in doing so. I finally managed it, and I think his reply was that all true Saucers are virtually noiseless—apart from the soft swishing sound caused by air displacement

when they come low, and the almost inaudible humming of their motors. This means that the so-called "howling Saucers", including several listed by Leslie, are not Saucers at all; they are more probably meteorites.

It was clear that my time was up. The Martian, who had walked a little way down the sloping hill-side with me, motioned me away as he turned back towards the Saucer—still in a friendly way, but nevertheless firmly. Obviously he was in a hurry to be off. Suddenly I remembered that I had not taken his own photograph. I felt that it would be almost criminal to miss such an opportunity, so as he was walking back towards the space-ship I managed to take a quick snap. If I had not been in such a hurry and the light had been better, it would of course have made a more satisfactory picture. Moreover, in endeavouring to take as much of his profile as possible, I failed to get the Saucer into my finder at all; but even so, it shows something of the one-piece garment worn by the space-man.

He motioned me back still further. As I drew away he raised his hand once more in the Earth-type salute with which I had greeted him; and I did the same. The moment of parting had come, and a thousand questions that I had wanted to ask flashed into my mind. I felt that I might never again have the chance of finding out the answers.

I stepped irresolutely forward, but the Martian shook his head and waved me back once more. I had no choice but to stop short. The sliding panel opened; he jumped lightly back into the body of the Saucer, and the panel closed again, cutting off my view before there was even time to get a fleeting glimpse of the Saucer's interior.

The humming noise began again, scarcely louder than the buzz of a fly. Slowly the Saucer lifted itself into the air, the dome above the flange revolving swiftly but almost silently, and gradually the wonderful craft glided away—gently at first, and then, when it had reached an altitude of perhaps forty feet, at tremendous speed. It disappeared into the heavens, still heading north. For a while I stared at where it had been, but nothing caught my eye except a few wheeling birds and patches of cloud.

I looked at my watch. It was four-twenty-five. The whole of that marvellous interview had taken place in half an hour or so; it seemed only a few moments since I had first seen the Saucer gliding in across the blue-grey sea, but in this short period I had learned things which scientists had been trying to learn ever since the days of Aristotle.

I suppose the automatic reaction to a wonderful experience is to ask oneself if it was a dream—whether it really happened. I cannot say that I asked myself either of these questions. After all,

it had happened before at least twice, and the only amazing thing from my point of view was that it should have been my privilege to witness it.

I examined my camera. I admit that I was torn two ways. If the photographs I had taken proved to be good, I should feel bound to publish the story of what had happened; it would be wrong to withhold it. (Dr. Darbishire, faced with the same problem, had come to the same decision—though of course I knew nothing of this at the time.) On the other hand, suppose the photographs were failures?

There were apparently no witnesses. I thought there was a chance that the Saucer had been seen from Lossiemouth, but it had come in from the sea, and at a comparatively low altitude. To tell a story like this, unsupported by photographs, would be to invite ridicule from the Clarke-Lowell-Astronomer Royal school of thought. I thought it out before I started on my return to Lossiemouth, and came to my decision. If the photographs were good, I would publish the whole story in due course and give it to the world; if they were useless, I would tell the truth of the matter only to those who would make good use of my special knowledge.

Then, as I was starting back for Lossiemouth in the rapidly fading light, I saw a man coming towards me. As he approached, I was able to recognise him as the fellow I had taken to be a

fisherman, whom I had seen heading for Lossiemouth about three hours earlier.

To my surprise and great joy he told me that he had seen the Saucer and the last few minutes of my meeting with its occupant. He had not at once been able to make up his mind that it was in fact a Saucer—it was resting about five hundred yards from him when he saw it—but he told me that, from the vantage-point of a nearby hill (whence he had just descended), he had seen it take off and thus come to the only conclusion possible.

I asked his name, and was told it was James Duncan and that he was a local fisherman. He was astonished at the story I had to tell him, and since he personally had seen part of the events he was quick to realise that I would be glad to call on him as a witness. He said he would have no objection to this. So, taking him at his word, I tore a piece of paper from my notebook on which he could write a statement. With some assistance and prompting from me, he wrote:

4-35. 18th February, 1954.

I solemnly swear that between about 4.0 p.m. and 4.15 p.m. on the 18th February, 1954, I witnessed a conversation between Cedric Allingham and a man who was the pilot of a flying saucer which landed near Lossiemouth in the county of Moray. Afterwards I saw the pilot

get back into the saucer which took off and headed north.

(Signed) James Duncan.

(A photostat was made from the original piece of paper on which this statement was scrawled, and is reproduced as one of the illustrations of this book.)

My photographs were the only other concrete evidence I would be able to offer. I was disinclined to trust the film to a chemist or a local photographer, so I decided to wait. I stayed in the area during the next week or so, hoping for another sight of the Saucer. But I saw nothing (nor had I really expected to), and eventually I started on the drive back to London.

It was a full week after my meeting with the Martian, and before I had developed my films, that I first heard of the Coniston Saucer. My first news of it was obtained from a paper which I bought in Edinburgh. As I said earlier, I was tempted to break my journey and call on the Darbishes; but I did not do so—to my subsequent regret.

I may, of course, be wrong in supposing that the Coniston and Lossiemouth Saucers are one and the same. Simply because an aeroplane is seen over Brighton, and later over Norwich, one does not automatically assume that it is the same machine! But I think there are strong grounds for my belief. Here in Britain we have no observatories such as

Palomar or rocket-proving grounds such as White Sands, and so far, at least, the space-men have not been as interested in us as in the Americans. I doubt whether many of the Saucers claimed to have been seen over the British Isles have been genuine. When a Saucer does come, it attracts attention; and the space-ship that visited these shores last February was, I think, sent on some kind of reconnaissance. After a long period during which no saucers were seen, it seems unlikely that two visited us within three days. That is why I think that Stephen's Saucer was the same one as mine. Our descriptions and photographs are, after all, very much alike. And, in any case, if asked to describe a perfectly usual object, such as a motor-car, what two people would write a description agreeing exactly down to the tiniest detail?

As soon as I developed the films, and realised that I had been almost—if not quite—as successful as Adamski, I knew that I would have to write this book. The question was: should I make a preliminary announcement, or should I wait until I had conducted some further researches and actually written the book?

Morally, I suppose, I should have made an announcement at once. But I did not want to, because I wanted time to present my case fully and as dispassionately as possible.

I did write to Adamski. I left it rather late, and

as I write this, there has been insufficient time for his reply to reach me. Meanwhile it is my intention to go to California in the hope of re-establishing contact with the Martian Saucers, though I realise that my chances of success are small. I hope to meet Adamski at Palomar.*

I have tried to write this account as unemotionally as possible. I do not want anyone to think that I was unappreciative of my privilege in being the first Briton to talk with a visitor from Mars; far from it. There is, however, nothing to be gained by excitement or emotionalism, particularly as there is (as I have stressed more than once) nothing intrinsically improbable about a Martian visit. What would Julius Caesar have felt if he had seen an aeroplane? For the moment he would have been alarmed. If, as the years went by, he saw more and more aeroplanes, and realised quite well what they were, he would no longer feel any alarm. That is what will happen in the case of the Saucers.

I must admit, however, that I cannot conceal some feeling of pride that it should have happened to me—even though I had done nothing to deserve such an honour.

* Since the proofs have been received, I have had a very cordial invitation from Mr. Adamski to stay with him at his home on the slopes of Mount Palomar. In a recent letter, he wrote: "Our brothers from other worlds are moving through our atmosphere in ever-increasing numbers as time passes."

Chapter Nine

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

I DO not propose to make any detailed comments about my own photographs of the Lossiemouth Saucer. You have read my account, and you have seen prints of the photographs; if anyone wants to see the negatives, they can be inspected. But I do believe it is worth while making a rough analysis of Flying Saucer photographs in general, not so much because of the possibility of some of them being faked as from the viewpoint that we have not yet made the best use of them.

Let us deal with possible fakes first. It must be admitted at once that Flying Saucer photographs can be imitated. It is ridiculous to claim that the photographs produced by Adamski and, for that matter, by myself, could not be faked—of course they could. I am not an expert in photography, but I imagine that a skilful photographer would find it a reasonably simple task. (Whether his fakes would stand up to the scrutiny of a number of the world's leading experts, as Adamski's prints did, is a matter that I am not qualified to discuss.)

There are, of course, some Saucer photographs in existence that are undoubtedly fraudulent. I

FLYING SAUCER FROM MARS

have one in my own collection. It was sent to me some months ago by a man named Scott, and is headed "Saucer from Venus, seen over Ipswich". The photograph is, in fact, that of a cleverly-made model. Other photographs said to be Saucers have proved to be such mundane articles as dustbin lids. However, let us leave these obvious and rather childish hoaxes, and return once more to A. C. Clarke's famous review of *Flying Saucers Have Landed*.

To quote him:

"The second part of the book consists of a report by one George Adamski, whose small observatory-cum-wayside café can be seen nestling at the foot of Mount Palomar, to the considerable annoyance of people on the summit.* Mr. Adamski's hobby is photographing flying saucers and he is undoubtedly the most successful exponent of this interesting art. There are several close-ups of saucer space-ships, leaving no doubt that they are artifacts. The uncanny resemblance to electric-light fittings with table-tennis balls fixed underneath them has already been pointed out elsewhere.† At first sight, indeed, one may almost conclude that

* I have not gathered that the observers of Palomar regard Adamski's house in any such way. The reverse is, in fact, the case.

† This is true. The resemblance *had* been pointed out—by Clarke!

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Adamski's space-ship photos are so *unconvincing* that they aren't faked. To us, the perspective appears all wrong. . . .''*

And so on, and so on.

I wonder what Clarke would have said had he seen a photograph of a Zeppelin in the days before airships had been invented? He would have pointed out the resemblance between the Zeppelin and a cigar—and he would have been correct. Then he would have reasoned that because the Zeppelin looked like a cigar, therefore it *was* a cigar. He would probably have been awakened by the falling of the first bombs released by the cigar in question.

It is no doubt true to say that a fairly convincing model of a Venusian (or Martian) Saucer could be made by rigging up a combination of an electric light fitting, some table-tennis balls, and sundry similar items. In answer to this, Adamski and I can only plead that we were not, after all, responsible for the way in which the Flying Saucers were designed! It would be much more satisfying to have them as the beautifully streamlined rockets that we see on the front covers of lurid magazines, but unfortunately the engineers who built them did not agree. I do not see that this is any fault of ours! All that we could do, when we saw the Saucers from

* This is incorrect, as has been pointed out earlier.

FLYING SAUCER FROM MARS

close range, was to photograph what was there. It is regrettable that the designs did not measure up to Mr. Clarke's standard. It is a fact, however, that the Saucers fly; the space-ships that Mr. Clarke is so fond of designing don't--at least, not so far.

Clarke is, as I have shown, right about Plate 9, in *Flying Saucers Have Landed*, and here allowance must be made for what was clearly an honest mistake.

A further comment by Clarke concerns Plate 3, in which he says acidly that the Saucers shown in the act of taking off from the Moon must be inside the telescope (!) since they extend beyond the telescopic field of view. Adamski himself suggests that they were actually out in space, or close to the lunar surface. Yet the photograph, taken with a 6-inch reflector, is very blurred. It is obvious what must have happened. The camera was moved unintentionally during the time exposure, thus blurring the lunar disc as well as the lights. It is strange that this simple explanation has not been pointed out before. At the same time I do not feel that a blurred photograph such as this really merits inclusion in a documentary volume, and I hope that it will be left out of future editions of *Flying Saucers Have Landed*.

The time will come, and soon, when all Flying Saucer photographs of obvious authenticity will be

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

collected, sorted and studied—not surreptitiously, as is the case today, but openly, in the same way that astronomers study the lunar and nebular photographs taken at Palomar and Mount Wilson. And then the question will be asked: what can we learn from them, besides establishing the form and character of the Saucers?

Most people have heard of the science of radiesthesia, of which water-divining is the most everyday example. I must make it clear at once that I am no expert in this field, so that my comments may be worth little, but any volume dealing with Saucer phenomena in the light of modern knowledge would be incomplete without reference to radiesthetic methods.

Basically, radiesthesia consists in the study of phenomena by means of their vibrations. (The very word “vibration” requires a lengthy explanation, as it can be interpreted in so many different ways, but used in this sense it is more or less analogous to “wave-length”.) One of the most important instruments used in it is the pendulum. It has been suggested, for instance, that if a pendulum is held over a Saucer photograph and vibrates in a certain way, and is then held over a photograph of Venus and behaves in the same way, there must be a link between the Saucers and Venus.

I am told that experiments along these lines have been made and are strongly confirmatory. I have

so far submitted my own photographs to a simple test, the result of which was negative. Speaking from my own rather earthy point of view, I have not a great deal of faith in methods of this sort.

It is true, of course, that we are coming more and more into contact with powers beyond our understanding. Water-divination is scientifically inexplicable, but practically possible; the same may be true of radiesthetic studies of Flying Saucer photographs, but I shall not be satisfied until I have seen the results for myself. I am most reluctant to accept anything at all out of the ordinary until it has been proved to me beyond any shadow of doubt. That is why I must reserve judgment on the subject of radiesthesia.

Lastly, I should like to quote a story which must involve an anonymous character—since I have obtained permission to print it only on the condition that no names are mentioned.

Some weeks ago, when I had already completed the rough draft of this book, I was talking to a very famous astronomer, who has carefully refrained from committing himself on Flying Saucers one way or the other—for the simple reason that he holds a Chair at a British University, and any hint that he realised the truth would at present be damaging to his reputation. We had had dinner together, and were discussing Flying Saucer photographs; I produced mine, he produced his, and presently

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

he leaned back in his chair and gave me a solemn smile.

“You know,” he said gravely, “we think our Saucer photographs are good, don’t we? Well, it’s a pity we can’t see the files of the Royal Air Force, or the collection they’ve built up at Palomar. Believe me, they’ve *really* got some marvellous ones!”

WHY SAUCERS?

I AM not sure who first used the term "Flying Saucer". It is singularly inappropriate, but it is unlikely that it will ever be changed now, even when we can build Saucers for ourselves (if we ever get to that stage—at the moment it looks more as though we shall atomise each other first).

A similar kind of misnomer is to be found nearer home—on the Moon. In the early days of telescopic observation the dark patches on the Moon were thought to be seas. Lunar maps of today still show the Sea of Plenty, the Sea of Peace, Sea of Crises and many others. For centuries now we have known that there is not a drop of water on the Moon (at least, not on the side we can see), but the names persist, and are thought to be as good as any others.

The original designation may have come from K. Arnold, the Idaho businessman who reported seeing Flying Saucers in 1947. He described a chain of unfamiliar craft flying close to Mount Ranier, and in his own words:

"I watched for about three minutes—a chain of saucer-like things at least five miles long, swerving

WHY SAUCERS?

in and out of the high mountain peaks. They were flat like a piepan, and so shiny they reflected the sun like a mirror. I never saw anything so fast.”*

Apart from the fact that the expression “Flying Saucer” was a gift to the music-hall comedians, there was nothing against it. On the other hand, such craft bear no resemblance to the space-ships planned by modern experts such as Von Braun, Cleator and (to do him justice) A. C. Clarke. That is one of the reasons why the space-ship theory was originally regarded as unlikely. What is the answer?

Goddard and Oberth, the pioneers of Earthly rocket science, realised that it is hopeless to try to send a rocket from the Earth direct to the Moon or Mars. This would mean reaching a speed of escape velocity of 7 miles a second, unless one is prepared to continue expending fuel throughout the journey, which is clearly impracticable because of the weight of the fuel itself. They therefore planned to use “step rockets”. A step rocket is made up of three rockets mounted one on top of the other; the first two stages break free after having used up all their fuel, and propel the third stage, which is the true space-ship, on its long journey.

So far, only a two-step rocket has in fact been built (at White Sands), and that is a small one. However,

* Dr. Menzel, by the way, attributes these to dust. Ah, well!

three-step rockets are a distinct possibility within the next twenty years.

This is quite different from anything the Venusians and Martians use. There must be a reason for this, and it is surely an obvious one. We have to depend on clumsy and inefficient liquid fuels; the Venusians and Martians do not.

I have already discussed the power which moves the Saucers. The idea of "thought power", as is said to have been used in the case of the Atlantean Vimanas, I reject because it does not seem reasonable. But is there not a much simpler explanation—atomic power?

We all know something about the power of the atom. Even though we cannot yet harness it, we know that the time will come when we shall. Dr. Shepherd, Chairman of the Interplanetary Society, even believes that it will be possible in this way to master interstellar travel.* I believe the Martians and Venusians are many centuries ahead of us, not only in culture but also in science, and therefore it is reasonable to assume that they have long since mastered atomic secrets. No doubt the Saucers are moved by small but powerful atomic engines.

The power of the atom is almost unlimited. Long

* This seems to me dubious. I asked the Martian whether any Saucers came from solar systems other than ours. I had difficulty in making him understand, and I cannot be certain he grasped my meaning fully, but his answer was "No".

WHY SAUCERS?

ago, Sir James Jeans wrote that if we could harness the energy locked up in a knob of coal, it would drive the *Queen Mary* several times back and forth across the Atlantic. If I am right, and the space-men know all about atomic structure, they have at their disposal an unlimited supply of power. They can dispense entirely with all the cumbersome step rockets and the heavy, ineffective liquid fuels; they can also do away with heavy fuel tanks and the like. In fact, they can make their ships in a way that provides for comfort, without regard to questions of air resistance and fuel storage.

I believe that the Saucers have been built in this way, and if so, it explains at once their silence --they move through the air causing the minimum of displacement—and their tremendous speeds. No Earthman could stand up to the tremendous accelerations and decelerations that the Saucers show, and probably no Venusian either, without adequate protection; but it is evident that interplanetary science must have found a way round this difficulty.

Adamski seems to think that Earthmen have actually been in the Saucers. This was a question that I forgot to ask the Martian at Lossiemouth, but I see no real objection to this being so, despite the reluctance to show either Adamski or myself the inner structure of the wonderful craft.

So let us keep to the old term "Flying Saucers". The name is of no material importance. The vital

FLYING SAUCER FROM MARS

fact is that the Saucers exist, that they are ships from other worlds, and that two men have actually met and talked with those who pilot them on their wonderful travels.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

SOME months ago, I was talking to a young chemistry student on the subject of Flying Saucers, and one of the questions he asked me has probably been asked before on so many occasions that it is worth answering in print—insofar as it can be answered at all at the moment. It is this:

“If Leslie is right in assuming that the Earth has been watched by the pilots of Flying Saucers for the past two thousand years at least, why have there been so few attempts at communication? And why should the space-men choose this present era to start direct contact with us?”

I have my own ideas on the answer to this. It is pure theory, of course, and I may be very wide of the mark. Still, I believe that on this point my ideas have a logical basis—and I imagine that Adamski agrees with them, though I have not yet had the opportunity of discussing the matter with him.

First, let us try to get some insight into the characters of the Martians.* We know, from direct experience, that they are far in advance of us

* The same arguments apply, of course, to the Venusians.

technically, and perhaps culturally. (This is impossible to prove, but my sole encounter with a Martian demonstrated clearly enough that I was in the presence of a man who had long ago passed the adolescent stage of our own civilisation.) If we consign Atlantis to the land of legends it is probable that the first explorers arrived before the age of true men.

Martian observers would naturally keep the Earth under surveillance. They may have watched the development of Cro-Magnard men into true human beings; the rise and fall of the early cultures; the building-up and decay of the great empires of Egypt, Greece, China, Carthage, Rome and the rest. What reason could they have for contacting any of these empires? They are not likely to have had much in common with a Chinese mandarin or a Roman gladiator!

The Martians must have continued to watch, paying us periodical visits and giving rise to the "Flying Saucer" appearances that have occurred all through history. And let me admit at once that I do not really consider that we have advanced much culturally since the days of Julius Caesar. Scientifically we have progressed, but socially we are as backward as we ever were. The recurrence of large-scale wars proves that.

The growth of Earthly science must have interested the Martians, and it is of some significance that

since science became more a part of everyday life the visits from space have been much more frequent. But even in 1939, when the last war began, it was probably thought that we were still a long way from being ready to associate on equal terms with the civilisations of Mars and Venus.

In 1945 the first atomic bombs were dropped—by the Allies, upon Japan. In Hiroshima alone, a total of 80,000 people were killed, either at once or later and more painfully by the effects of radiation. Simultaneously, rocket flight was developing fast. From being a fanciful dream, space-flight had become a real possibility. The Martians, watching us, knew that we were doing two things. Technically, we were advancing to such an extent that we were within reach of mastering interplanetary flight; culturally, we were in danger of relapsing into the blackest barbarism.

We know so little about conditions of government on Mars and Venus that we can do no more than guess at what was decided. It is to be noted, however, that Saucer visits increased enormously, and concentrated on the area where the interplanetary project was being tackled with the greatest energy—that is to say, the United States. Then the first direct contacts took place; first with Adamski, and then with me.

What is behind it all?

I believe that the Martians and Venusians are

FLYING SAUCER FROM MARS

preparing to make themselves known to all of us. It is reasonable to assume that they are to some extent alarmed by the course of events on Earth. They are alarmed for themselves as well as for us. Can you picture what would happen if we, in our present state of cultural backwardness, managed to establish ourselves on Venus or Mars? Wherever you find men of our kind, you find war; and we might well bring destruction to the whole civilisation of our neighbour worlds, either by fighting them or by fighting among ourselves. We cannot blame those of greater intelligence for taking precautions.

Yet I believe that the space-men would like to help us out of our troubles. As we know, they too are men—not spirits, or super-beings, but simply men who have progressed beyond our own stage; they have not our selfishness, and they seem to want to co-operate with us.

It remains to be seen just what form this help will take. It is unlikely to be violent, unless a further war breaks out on Earth which threatens the survival of our own and other races (which is perfectly possible at the present time). More probably the space-men will make occasional contacts, forcing mankind to realise the fact of their existence without causing world-wide panics. When the time is ripe, they will come among us and try to lead us along the path of peace and progress instead

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

of allowing us to continue in our present stupidity which can lead us only to destruction.

I am only guessing. I may be wrong, but I dearly hope I am right. In a hundred years, perhaps much less, we shall know; and meanwhile we have passed beyond Stage 1, the stage of incredulity and disbelief, and reached Stage 2, in which an ever-growing number of people realise that the space-men exist and that they wish us well.

If this book has contributed something towards dispelling a few of the mysteries surrounding inter-planetary travel, I shall be more than satisfied. Of one thing I feel sure—we shall be seeing more of the Martians and Venusians during the next five or ten years. By these preliminary visits the space-men have prepared our minds for the prospect of increased activity and interest in our affairs. If we are sensible we shall welcome them and seek to gain their confidence. They could open up for us a new golden age of happiness and prosperity—an age in which we would live in peace and security with our fellow men.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

FLYING SAUCERS:

- LESLIE, D., and ADAMSKI, G.: *Flying Saucers Have Landed*, London, 1953.
- WILKINS, H. T.: *Flying Saucers on the Moon*, London, 1954.
- KEYHOE, D.: *The Flying Saucers are Real*, New York, 1950.
- KEYHOE, D.: *Flying Saucers from Outer Space*, London, 1954.
- MENZEL, D. H.: *Flying Saucers*, Harvard, 1953.

ASTRONOMICAL BOOKS:

- DAVIDSON, M. (Editor): *Astronomy for Everyman*, London, 1952.
- DE VAUCOULEURS, G.: *The Planet Mars*, London, 1948.
- SPENCER JONES, SIR HAROLD: *Life on Other Worlds*, London, 1953.
- MOORE PATRICK: *Guide to the Moon*, London, 1953.
- WHIPPLE, FRED L.: *Earth, Moon and Planets*, London, 1953.
- WILKINS, H. P.: *Our Moon*, London, 1954.
- STRUGHOLD, H.: *The Green and Red Planet*, London, 1954.



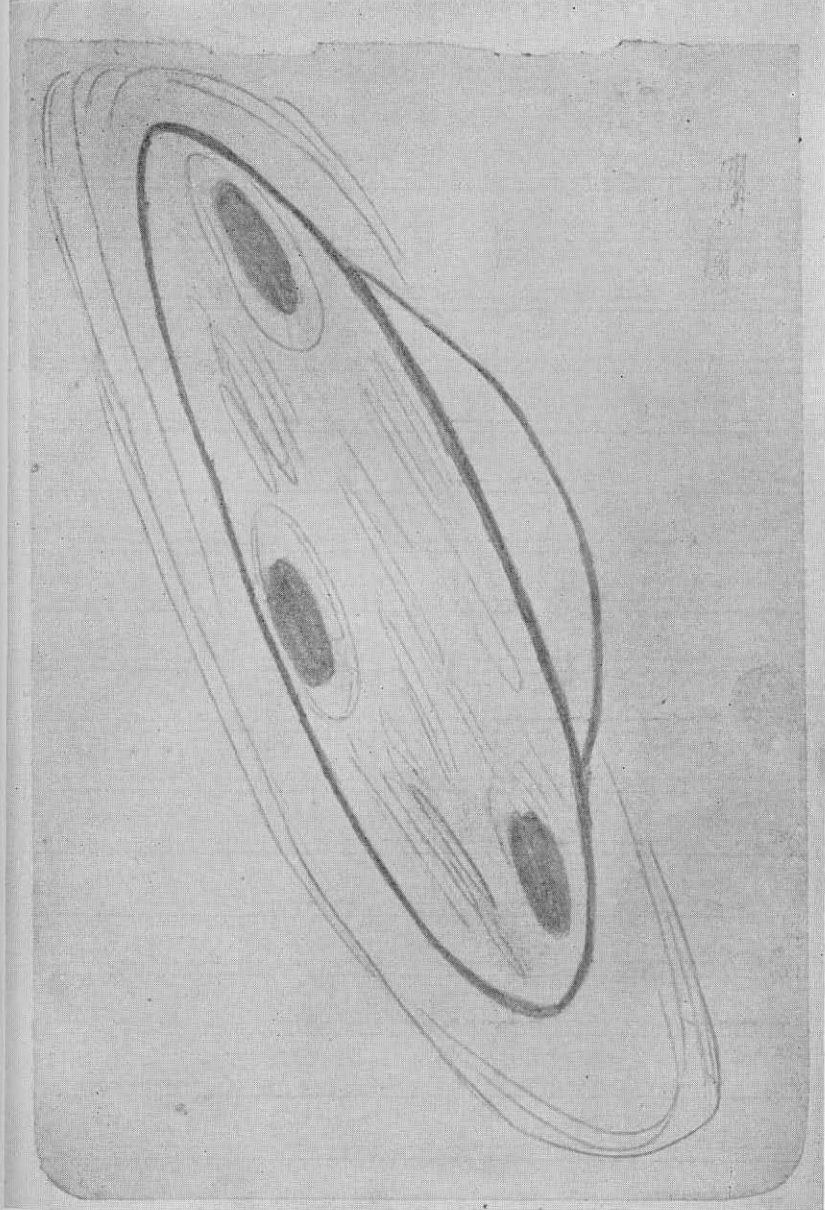
An informal photograph of Mr. Cedric Allingham, with his 10-inch reflecting telescope.



Mr. Allingham's first photograph of the Flying Saucer, taken when he first sighted it at 12.35 p.m. on the 18th February, 1954. At this time, he estimated its height at about 5,000 feet.



The second photograph, taken at 12.36 p.m. as the Saucer was receding northwards and upwards.



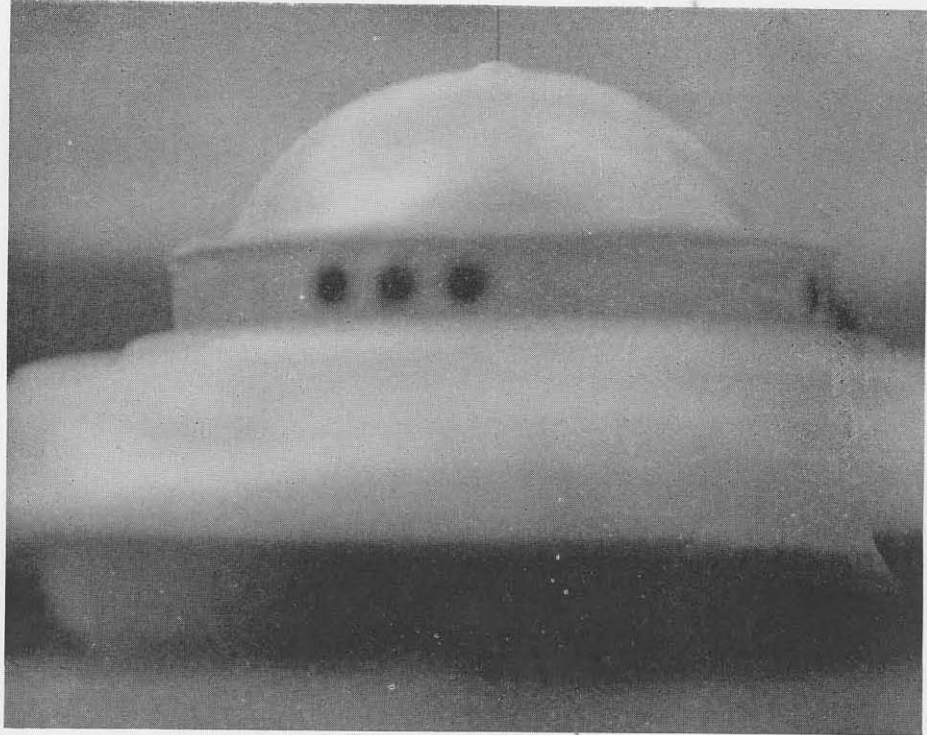
Facsimile of rough memory sketch made by the author in his notebook after he first sighted the Flying Saucer at 12.35 p.m.



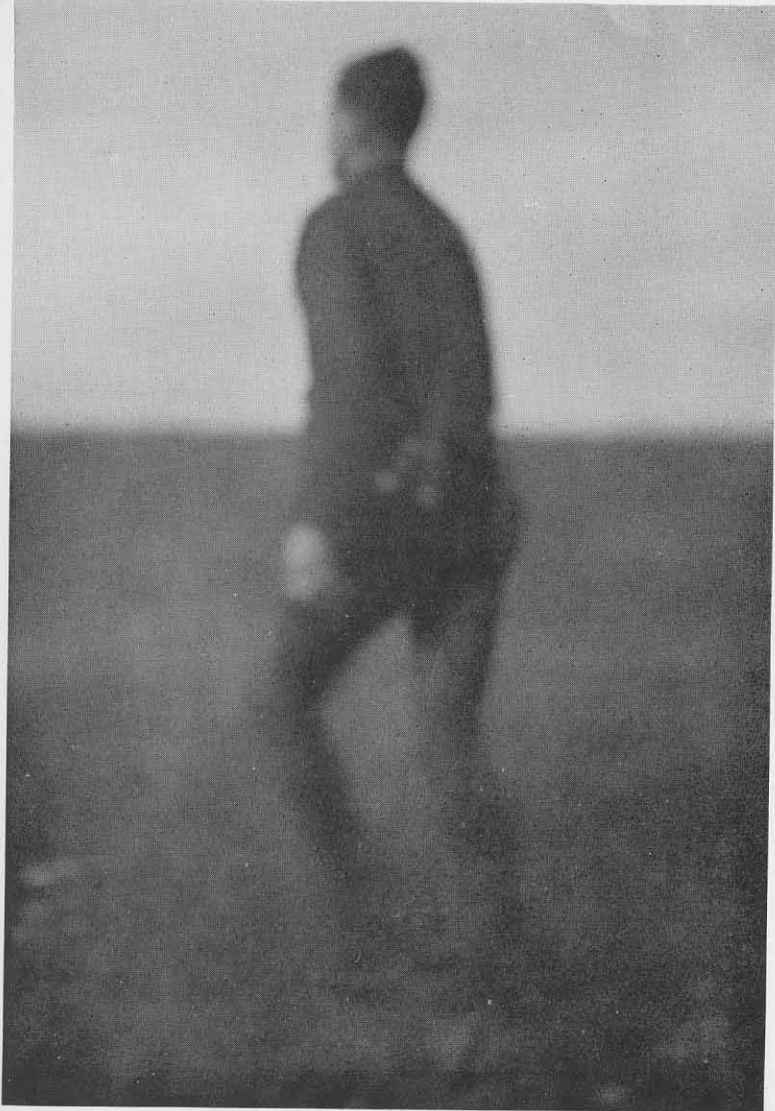
The first of two photographs which the author took at approximately 3.45 p.m., as the Saucer was descending. The landing gear is clearly discernible to the lower left of the picture.



The second photograph taken by the author as the Saucer was making its final descent preparatory to landing.



The first photograph to be taken of a Flying Saucer actually on the ground. The author estimated the total diameter at about 50 feet, and the height at about 20 feet. The port-holes and landing gear are clearly shown. The revolving dome appeared to be shaped from one sheet of metal.



The Martian, photographed by the author at approximately 4.20 p.m. as he turned back towards the Saucer preparatory to departure. The Saucer itself is just out of the picture, to the left. The Martian was about 6 feet in height, and wore a single-piece garment, presumably insulating and entirely flexible. A double harness, which can be seen on the photograph, apparently served some function in connection with a detachable headpiece.

4.35. 18th February 1954

I solemnly swear that between about 4 p.m. and 4.15 p.m. on the 18th February 1954 I witnessed a conversation between Cedric Allingham and a man who was the pilot of a flying saucer which landed near Lossiemouth in the county of Moray.

Afterwards I saw the pilot get back into the saucer which took off and headed north.

James Duncan.