## THREE YEARS FROM MARS

# 'SPACE SAUCERS' WOULD HAVE LONG FLIGHT

Aug 8 52

By FRANK CAREY

(Associated Press Science Reporter)

WASHINGTON (AP) — If those alleged "Flying Saucers" were ships from outer space, they'd have to be manned by chaps with tolerant wives.

Roundtrip travel to the earth from Mars and Venus—the only two planets in our Solar System given even an outside chance of supporting life — would involve nearly three years for the Martians, just over two years for the Venutians.

And they'd have to spend that much time even though they had spaceships capable of travelling at a 25,000-mile-an-hour clip!

Just suppose Mars and Venus were populated by some kind of intelligent beings capable of launching a spaceship—saucer - shaped or what-have-you—and that they wanted to do some fancy spying on the earth.

Here's what they'd be up against.

While Venus is "only" 25 million miles from the earth at its closest approach to our planet — just a breeze, you might say, for a spaceship travelling 25,000 miles an hour—there would be much more to the problem than that.

Venus makes such a "close" approach only once in every 470 days; meanwhile, in its orbit around the sun, it gets as far away as 160 million miles from the earth.

Moreover, while Venus and the earth travel in the same direction around the sun, Venus hurtles along at a 22-mile-a-second clip, whilt the earth moves at 18½ miles a second.

This means that any take - off from Venus—and the return take-off from the earth—must be made several weeks in advance of the time the two planets would be closest to each other.

That is, the Venutian spaceman wouldn't aim right for the earth; he'd direct his spaceship at a point in space where it would eventually "rendezvous" with the earth.

Estimates have been made that, for minimum fuel consumption, a roundtrip between Venus and the earth would require 146 days for the actual trip, a 470-day wait at the destination point until the two planets were "close" again, and then another 146 days for the flight home, or a total of 762 days.

**MARS IS FARTHEST**

As for the Mars-to-earth-and-return junket, the figures go like this:

Closest approach of the two planets: 35 million miles.

258 cruising days on the outgoing voyage, a wait of 485 days at destination point, and another 258 days going "home." Total, 971 days.

That would mean that interplanetary visitors would have to find some place to hide during the stopover.

Coming back again to the alleged "Flying Saucers"—and the big "IF" on whether they are something manned by interplanetary space - navigators — here's another thought:

They've certainly licked the interplanetary fuel consumption problem if they can afford to do all the nocturnal cruising around the earth that has been credited to them.

## MYSTERY SUBSTANCE? POOF!

## Plasterers Get

EVEN AMAZE SCIENTISTS

# Southwest Startled by Twin Fireballs

ALBUQUERQUE, Nov. 9 (AP)—While goggle-eyed southwesterners compared notes, scientific parties sought Friday to track down twin fireballs near the Mexican border.

The apparent meteors blazed through the sky shortly before noon (MST) Thursday. Ground observers and fliers, some blinded momentarily, viewed the phenomena from points as much as 350 miles apart. One eyewitness report came from nearly 100 miles south of the international boundary in Chihuahua, Mexico.

As usual in such occurrences, there were widely conflicting estimates of where the objects crashed to earth.

And a ranking authority on meteors said recent frequency of the fireballs—the latest were Nos. 6 and 7 in an 11-day period—is "without parallel in the whole of recorded history."

This observation came from Dr. Lincoln La Paz, who makes a business of digging up meteorites as head of the Institute of Meteoritics at the University of New Mexico here. He said the normal rate is one every three or four months.

Accounts given newsmen and one of the field parties dispatched by La Paz indicated one or both of Thursday's objects jolted to earth with a roar near Cloverdale, N. M. This is a small ranch community just north of the Mexican border and in the extreme southwest corner of the state.

At least two other witnesses estimated the brilliant objects crashed near such widely separated points as Sierra Blanca, Tex., and Guzman, Chihuahua.

This was the description given by C. H. Pittman, a rancher helping build an international boundary fence near Cloverdale:

"We were working right at the fence when we heard two loud explosions and several smaller ones. Everyone looked up and saw two big clouds connected by a small streak of smoke. There was another streak entering the clouds from the northeast. I don't know how far it was in Mexico, but we had to look up at almost a 70-degree angle to see the clouds. The blast shook all the houses in the area."

Pittman and others in the area said they saw nothing prior to the disturbance and heard no unusual noise beforehand.

# Eighth Mystery Fireball in 13 Days Sighted; Believed Near Durango

Puzzled scientists said Saturday that the eighth mysterious fireball sighted in an unprecedented thirteen-day bombardment of the southwest United States may have fallen to earth in the general vicinity of Durango, Colo.

Only last Wednesday a similar fiery object streaked from outer space across the Denver morning sky and then apparently disintegrated over northern Texas or southern Oklahoma.

Saturday's fireball was witnessed over Tucumcari, N. M., by city policemen and an airline pilot. Policeman Stanley Flint said the object appeared to him about two-thirds the size of a full moon, viewed from a considerable distance.

Flint and two other policemen said the object had a long, flaming train of red and appeared to drop reddish fragments like the fireball of Wednesday, which Flint also witnessed.

Copilot B. Rice of an Albuquerque-bound T. W. A. airliner reported sighting the fireball at about 10,000 feet over Cuervo, N. M., forty-one miles west of Tucumcari.

Dr. Lincoln La Paz, head of the University of New Mexico institute of meteoritics, said an incomplete check would indicate the object fell in southwestern Colorado near Durango.

However, operators at the Durango telephone exchange said they knew of no one at Durango having seen the object.

The rate the celestial fireworks have been showing themselves during the past two weeks is about fifty times the normal, one every three or four months.

If the rate continues, said Dr. La Paz, "I would suspect that the phenomenon is not natural."

If the objects are meteorites, then, according to Dr. La Paz, the two-week display is "the most remarkable concentration reported in historic times."

Similar sentiments were voiced at Las Cruces by Clyde Tombaugh, the famous astronomer who discovered the planet Pluto in 1930. He said the rain of fireballs was "far from common."

"If it were a meteor shower, such as occurred in the past, I would not think it so rare," said Tombaugh. "But with such a sporadic appearance, I term it most unusual."

Tombaugh is engaged in scientific work at White Sands proving ground, where most of the nation's experimental rockets are launched.

Observers of the objects during the two-week period have variously described them as trailing red or blue flame or sparks or giving off puffs of black smoke. But in all cases the common description is of the "flaming ball of fire." They have been reported from Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona and southern California.

# Explain How 'Electric Saucers'

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet scientists—or from the depths of cosmic space.

"Ever since man emerged from the primeval forests," said Coxe, "he has been admiring wonders of nature and often, when he didn't know what they were, he invented some sort of personality, like a god who blew and caused the winds, another god like Thor of the Norsemen or Zeus of the Greeks, who threw lightning bolts like the javelins that Bob Mathias and the others hurled for Olympic honors at Helsinki.

## Natural as Meteors Or Lightning

"That is the anthropomorphic touch," he continued a little shyly, as though such a big word might scare people.

"That is the explanation of the origin of mythologies that were based on, misunderstood natural phenomena.

"But flying saucers are as natural as lightning or meteors or eclipses.

"They are formations of ions which are electrified particles forming about a core of magnetism.

"In the laboratory, any studious schoolboy can wind a wire around an iron bar, send through the wire a current of electricity and produce a magnetic field.

"It is possible to take out the magnet and keep the magnetic field.

"That is what happens in the sky when a saucer is formed by a spin force acting on the ring of ions.

## Explains Playing Tag With Planes

"The magnetic field has a tendency to draw in upon itself, hence a rounded field will flatten out the core of ions until these tiny whirling particles form a flat disc—the familiar form of the saucer.

"Just as there are big bolts and little bolts of lightning, so there can be larger and smaller saucers made of whirling, spinning rings of ions.

"It is also possible for the magnetic field and the electrical, or ion field, to change places.

"Then we have the less usual type of flying object—the fireball, like those green ones that were reported over Arizona and New Mexico a few months ago. We also see oval shaped patterns, or balls of colored lights and other similar phenomena."

Then, from Coxe and Gillespie, came the explanation of the ironless magnet, the sky show "without any hardware.'

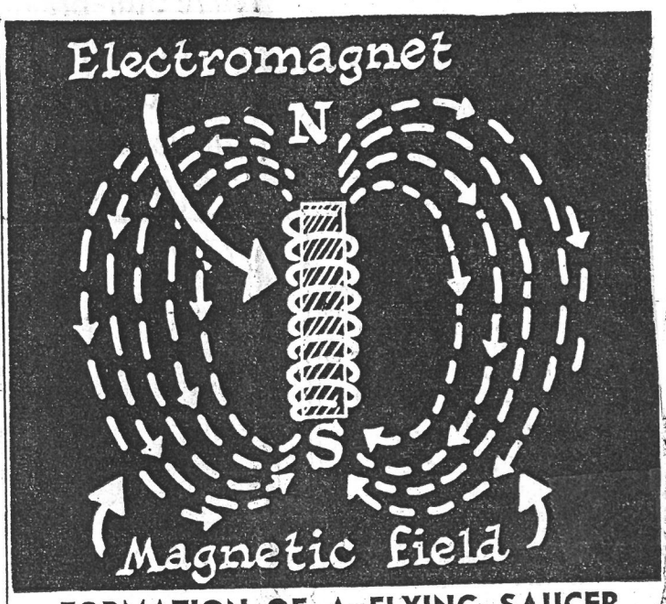
"When the ions get to spinning," said Gillespie, "it is like a smoke ring from a good cigar. Only instead of smoke particles spinning and thus holding their shape, it is ions that are spinning.

"These ions are made visible at night by light, very much like that from fluorescent lighting tubes in homes and offices.

"By day they are visible because they have a different refractive index from the air, and thus make themselves visible against the sky background.

"Being electromagetic, they can, when near enough to the metals of an airplane, set up a counter electric field in the plane. These fields—one in the plane and one in the saucer—repeal one another, just as the North Poles of magnets repeal other North Poles.

"That is why saucers have played around but never touched any airplane."




**FORMATION OF A FLYING SAUCER**

This diagram shows simple electomagnet—basis of all motors and generators—as made in laboratory. Iron core, circled by coiled wire, when electric current is turned on, it sets up field of magnetism, curved broken lines.

## Fleets of Saucers Familiar Problem

Coxe recalled the case of Major Mantell, who took off after a saucer and radioed that it kep ahead of him no matter how hig and fast he flew.

"He flew so high," Gillespie said, "that tragically, he ran out of oxygen and crashed."

How about these chains an fleets of saucers, the rocket me were asked.

"A chain of saucers," said Gillespie, "can be explained by the simple series of north-south, north-south, north-south polarities of these ion groups. Chains of magnets are familiar in laboratories."

How, about how saucers appea to fly, defying laws of nature?

"Everyone in this age of space romances, and jet flying, reads about pilots guarding against or suffering from too many G's," Coxe went on. "By a G, we mean the force of gravity that is multiplied many times by sudden changes of direction at high speeds.

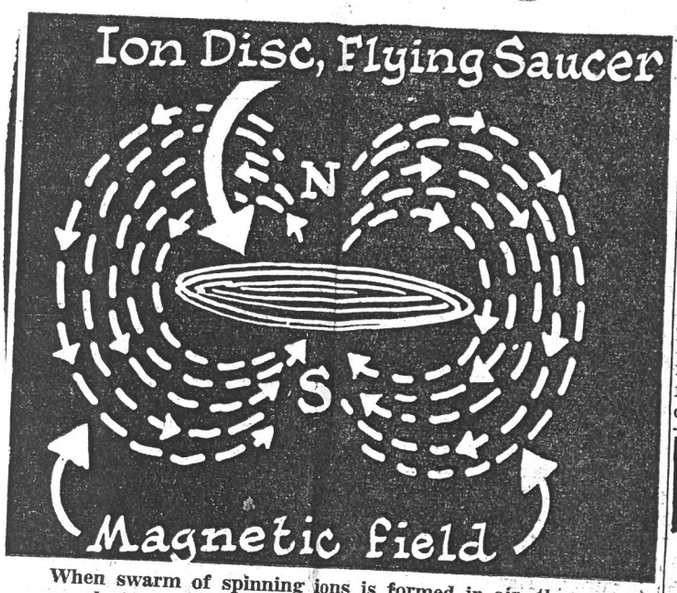
"Too many G's will kill a pilot, no matter how good a pressure suit he wears. A material body traveling at meteoric speed simply cannot be guarded against crushing weight effects.

## New Answers In Preparation

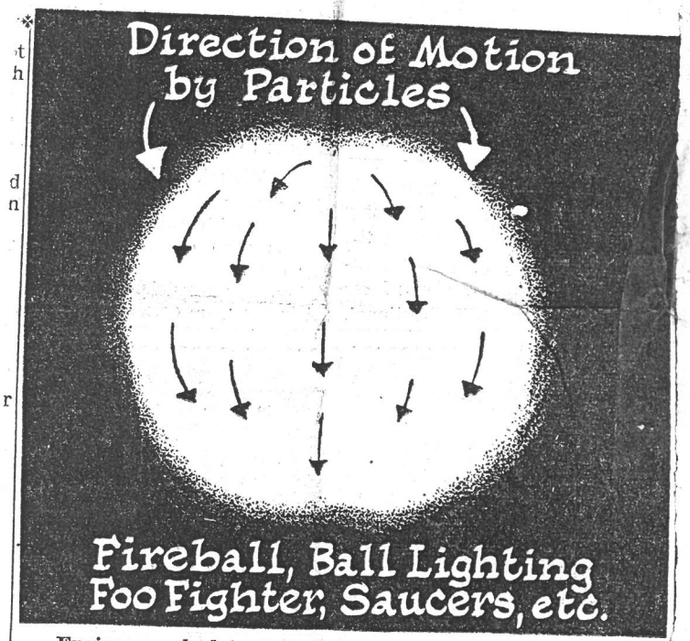
"But a swarm of glowing ions has so little mass or weight that it can shift direction without gravity effects. It is as light as a beam of electric rays at a Hollywood opening—a beam that swirls about the sky at terrific speeds (at least at the top of the rays) and never suffers distortion.

"Thus, we believe, everything that is reliably known

# Can Play Tag With Planes




**When swarm of spinning ions is formed in air, they act as electromagnet and send out lines of magnetic force (curved broken lines.) Magnetic pull flattens swarm of ions into glowing disc, the most familiar form of saucer, whence it got its name.**




**Engineers calculate the magnetic field and ion, or electric vortex can change places. This causes "saucer" to assume shape of glowing ball.**

**about the discs appears explained by the ion spin theory."**

Then came the cosmic question: What gives the ions the spin, that vital vortical motion that sets up these beautiful but somewhat terrifying sky fliers in our atmosphere?

**"We have nailed down that answer, too," said the Coxe-Gillespie team. "It is not yet ready to be given out, but will be perfected and presented in a later scientific report we are preparing."**

So, flying saucers are fun for these two young engineers, and they can be fun for all.

There is nothing to fear from them.

They will keep on producing wonderful reading for newspaper and magazine subscribers, speculation for the uninformed and new and deeper cosmic studies for the Coxes and the Gillespies of this atom-age.

## Saucer Facts

### How the Flying Disks Appear to Observers

***Here is how saucers appear to people who observe them, according to Engineers Coxe and Gillespie who have a new explanation of the mystery:***

Shapes of objects most commonly noted:

**1. Saucer-shaped, or flattened discs.**

**2. Ball shaped, such as fireballs, ball lightning, "foo-fighters" and orbs of differently colored light.**

Appearance and behavior:

**1. Look like solid bodies.**

**2. Shine at night and appear as bright objects against blue sky by day.**

**3. Sizes from few inches across to hundreds of yards.**

**4. Travel at speeds all the way from slow airplanes to speeds of meteors—up to 40 miles a second.**

**5. Change direction with dizzying abruptness.**

**6. Give radar echoes.**

**7. Play tag with metal of aircraft, but are never contacted by aircraft.**

San. B Sun Aug 5/52

THREE OPINIONS ABOUT SAUCERS:

# Professor: 'Just Ain't There'; AF: Not Proved; Minister: Good Thing

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Air Force general and a psychology professor both discounted flying saucer reports, but the nation's capital still buzzed with them over the weekend.

The Rev. Edward B. Lewis of Washington's Union Methodist Church drew a moral from it all.

"It is a good thing," he said Sunday from his pulpit, "to have something happening like 'flying saucers' that demands that people look up and study some of the wonders of nature.

"If we can get excited about the eternal truths of the grace of God, then we can learn how to live eternally and still be interested in such things as flying saucers."

Maj. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, who heads the Air Force's investigation of the current rash of reports, said six years of study has convinced him "reasonably well" there is no such thing.

Dr. Jessie Sprowls, professor of abnormal psychology at the University of Maryland, apologized for his grammar but said flying saucers "just ain't there."

But within hours after Gen. Ramey made his talk—on the CBS television show "Man of the Week"—telephones started ringing at newspapers and TV stations in Washington.

The callers said they had seen a light shoot through the sky across the capital about 8 p.m. (EST) Sunday. The Washington National Airport's radar team reported it had picked up no unidentified objects around that time.

While Gen. Ramey was pretty definite about the saucer reports, which he said the Air Force has been tracking since the first one in 1947, he edged around another topic.

That was a report of vapor trails over Alaska last April 17 which an interviewer said "caused quite an alert." Ramey gave no direct answer, even when asked: "What was found?"

Of the saucers, Ramey said:

"We are reasonably well convinced they are not material, solid objects." About 20 per cent of the reports in Air Force hands—he said there were 1,500 such reports—"remain to be explained."

Professor Sprowls said in a radio interview (WGAY, Silver Spring, Md.) that saucer reports are due "primarily to hallucination."

THE MORNING

*The Home Paper For All The Family*

Matter of March 3, 1879

PATERSON, N. J., FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1952

# Is This Object, Seen In Passaic, A 'Saucer'?



Flying saucer? That's what it is, according to John H. Riley, a professional photographer, of 571 Main St. He said he snapped these two pictures near 221 Brook Ave., Passaic, about 10:15 a. m. yesterday, as the disc "hovered 200 feet above the ground." Photo at left, Riley said, shows disc tilted "as though observing the ground." At right, he said the disc is shown shortly before it gathered speed and disappeared.

John H. Riley, 28, of 571 Main St., is a photographer who believes a picture is worth a thousand words, as the saying goes.

So into The Call office he came last night, as the phones rang with reports of flying saucers in this area, to produce photographic evidence, according to him, that there are such aerial obects.

He thumbed through a dozen or so pictures of a mysterious thing he said he and friend, George J. Stock, spotted yesterday morning near Stock's home at 221 Brooks Ave., Passaic.

According to Riley, the saucer was traveling southeast at a leisurely speed when it was sighted by Stock. As it drew nearer, Riley said, it came almost to a complete stop and hovered overhead, about 200 feet from the ground for several moments.

"It was so near," Riley said, "it could have been hit with a rifle."

He described the disc as being 30 feet in diameter and grayish in color with a large dome jutting from its center. Riley said the saucer made no sound, either when it was hovering or moving.

Before taking off again in a southwest direction, Riley said, "It tilted as though to observe the ground." The saucer picked up speed as it gradually disappeared, he said.

Riley said he snapped several pictures of the disc as it hovered almost motionless 200 feet above him. The developed photos showed some type of dome shaped disc at a low altitude above a row of trees.

We looked the prints over for a while, agreed that it wasn't a kite and decided that the pictures had at least one value.

Many of our readers haven't seen any crockery flying overhead, either because they don't stay up late or because television is more dependable to the expectant viewer.

The pictures may not exactly fit the descriptions of flying saucers you've heard about, but identifications of the obects do vary widely.

It's your guess as well as ours.

# 'Flying Saucers' Light Up Skies Over Mojave Desert

SP Sun Aug 3/52

The skies over the Mojave Desert were lit up at midnight Friday — supposedly by "flying saucers."

The mysterious objects had been reported earlier in the evening in the San Bernardino area.

The desert observers were listed as being sheriff's deputies and CAA officials, all giving similar descriptions of the "saucers."

Officials of George Air Force Base near Victorville Saturday night denied that they had sent three jet planes aloft to track down the unknown objects. Earlier reports of the incident listed the base as having sent up three fast planes to investigate.

The sheriff's office in Lancaster said that more than a half dozen persons reported sighting two round, reddish-white lights moving in the sky shortly before midnight Friday. Sgt. I. L. McCaleb said that Deputies Tom W. Morrisey and W. D. Malette spotted them first.

McCaleb said that CAA men in an airport tower at Palmdale, a game warden and several residents of the area also reported the lights and agreed on their description.

The officers at Lancaster said one of the objects seen over the desert area hovered for 18 minutes, emitting "reddish-white light and swinging like a pendulum."

Air Defense Command headquarters at Colorado Springs, Colo., said that reports of "flying saucers" over Southern California Friday night were "insufficient" to cause the ADC to order jet planes into the air. ADC has one squadron, the 94th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, at George Air Force Base.

### PLANES ON ALERT

In a statement released Saturday by the public information office, the ADC said it has kept planes on the alert for some time. The purpose of this, the statement added, was to intercept and identify any craft in the air, "whether they be flying saucers or planes."

"It costs a lot of money to send up a jet plane and the evidence of 'flying saucers' Friday night was insufficient to send up such a plane," the statement concluded.

Five reports by residents of the San Bernardino area claimed sighting in the sky Friday night strange round, silvery objects.

CITY SECTION
The Sun-Telegram
A Newspaper for San Bernardino County
Sunday, August 3, 1952 11

THEY 'JUST AIN'T THERE'

SB Rec Aug 4

# Psychology Professor Pooh-Poohs Those Flying Saucers as Being Hallucinations

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The flying saucers "just ain't there," says Dr. Jessie Sprowls, professor of abnormal psychology at the University of Maryland.

With a word of apology for his emphasis-aimed lapse in grammar, the professor Sunday attributed the nation-wide deluge of reports on strange things in the upper atmosphere "primarily to hallucinations." Then he reverted into homely language again:

Anybody looking for a real flying saucer has about as much chance as "a blind man in the dark room looking for a black cat."

He had a solution to offer — "just sort of forget about it."

The professor was interviewed over WGAY, radio station in suburban Silver Spring, Md., where he had expressed much the same views when flying whatzits first came in for general public interest some four years ago.

In the earlier interview, Dr. Sprowls related, he mentioned a possible connection between flying saucer tales and psychoneurosis. He said a young man who had just broadcast an account of seeing such things told him "you'll have to eat your words." But Sprowls commented that nothing has happened since to cause any such change of his diet.

The psychologist said there are several factors that would contribute to a person's honest belief that he had seen an out-of-this-world flying contraption. They rather tie in together.

First off, he said, the human animal is gregarious—"That's the reason we chatter so much."

And "the mind of man is suggestible." Thus, Dr. Sprowls said, if people hear there may be such things as flying saucers the tendency is to accept the idea.

"We live in a world of conflict," Dr. Sprowls went on, and have acquired the mental habit of reaching for ideas that would solve the resulting problems. He suggested that imaginary flying saucers are a representation of some such process.

This was his clincher:

"I am sorry to say this, but I believe not more than one in a thousand of the general population of America or any other country is capable of independent thought."

Albuquerque Journal

August 6, 1952

# Springer Editor Now a Believer In Saucer Stories

SPRINGER, Aug. 5 (AP)—A Springer newspaperman got such a good look at a flying saucer the other day that he's been converted from a skeptic into a believer in the existence of the things.

Ed Guthmann and his wife spotted the gadget while driving to Las Vegas Friday.

"It's amazing. It's puzzling. It's mysterious. I'm flabbergasted."

That's the way he sums it up.

Guthmann says he saw the object 5.3 miles from the west end of the paving which is being replaced on U. S. 85 starting near San Jose.

He wrote:

"With eyes pinned on the torn-up highway, I was startled by the sudden appearance of an object floating in the sky just ahead.

It looked like it was about a mile away, he said, "and if it was, it had to be around 100 feet in diameter. I estimate it was between four and five times as long as it was thick at its thickest point."

"Just ahead of a seeming vane, there was a dark spot in the body. It could have been an observation port."

# HERE'S CLOSE UP OF 'SAUCER'

## Faster Than Jet, Makes Incredible Turns

CARLSBAD, N.M. (AP) — Now it's a saucer 12 feet high and 7 feet across that goes faster than any jet plane, turns sharply without slowing down and is made of frosted stainless steel.

T. L. Fox, Carlsbad contractor, saw it:

"About 6:30 in the morning, I was standing in my back yard when I noticed an object gliding from the north. I thought it was a balloon and I started for my car to go after it.

"Before I could get to my car, the thing had grown many times its size and had leveled off. It then, to my astonishment, maneuvered and shot forward with a burst of speed toward the Carlsbad Airport—a burst of speed which has never been equaled by any jet I know of and no plane with wings attached could have made that sharp a turn."

He estimated its speed at 1,000 miles an hour.

## "BUZZED BY FLYING SAUCER."

### Kansan Says "Pressure" of Huge Object Nearly Wrecks Car.

Enid, Ok., July 30.(AP)—A photographic supply salesman told police he was almost swept from the highway last night by a huge "flying saucer" which swooped low at terrific speed.

Sid Eubanks, 50, Wichita, Kas., told his bizarre tale to Sergt. Vern Benell, who said the man was trembling when he walked into the police station.

Eubanks said the mystery object, appearing as a "yellow-green, then yellow-brown streak about 400 feet long," suddenly swooped low over U. S. highway 81 and completely reversed directions, disappearing in a few seconds into the west.

He said the "tremendous pressure nearly threw my automobile off the road."

The object loomed suddenly out of the night between Bison and Waukomis, south of here, Eubanks said. He described it as a huge round ball when directly over him.

## "FLYING SAUCERS ARE REAL."

### Ivan T. Sanderson Tells Rotary Club of His Belief.

Ivan T. Sanderson, a vetran of exploring in sixty-five foreign countries, told members of the Rotary club today that he believes the flying saucers which have been reported seen at various times actually exist.

Sanderson, who spoke before the group at a luncheon at Hotel Muelhebach, said the government is not telling the people the facts when it denies knowledge of such objects.

Jan 10 - '52
KANSAS CITY STAR

# A Flying Saucer Theory

After the recent article appearing in the Los Angeles Times on photographic equipment being developed to reveal the true source of light of the flying saucers it is time someone came forward with a reasonable explanation of this illusion. The public has been led to believe that these saucers are a new type of plane either being tried out by this country or Russia and some go so far as to suggest they are space ships either from Mars or some other planet. I believe that the following theory is held by some of the scientists in this country today but so far no one has ventured to try to explain the difficult technical phenomenon behind the so-called flying saucers.

These flying saucers are no more mysterious than the zodiacal light (northern lights) seen in the Northwestern States after nightfall in the early spring months and the Northeastern States before dawn in the autumn months. The flying saucers are nothing but rotating electrical fields of fine particles of cosmic dust speeding through the earth's atmosphere.

Perhaps the easy way to explain this electrical rotating field is to say that it is similar to the whirlwind we see in the street from time to time. One suddenly sees this whirlwind start picking up dust and other small particles as it increases its size and speed for a few hundred feet. But suddenly it disappears for it has spent its energy and has not encountered any other favorable air currents to keep up its energy and keep it moving.

We know that the air around us is constantly in motion. It is this constant movement of air currents that sometimes, due to adverse conditions, become turbulent, causing these small whirlwinds and even on a much larger scale can result in tornadoes and hurricanes.

Scientists today keep an accurate daily check of these adverse wind currents and know whether the directions of any of these currents are such that they could cause what is termed a high-pressure head. This high-pressure head is the cause of storms and under certain conditions can start a hurricane and then the weather experts can chart the probable course the hurricane will take.

Scientists today recognize the fact that everything in the universe when broken down to its smallest unit is composed of atoms, which are electrical particles in constant motion and rotating at tremendous speeds. Therefore, these adverse air currents causing whirlwinds and tornadoes are in reality nothing but electrical magnetic currents and fields which are constantly in motion in the earth's atmosphere.

The earth is constantly passing through electrical charged fields of meteoric debris or cosmic dust, some of which would be invisible to the eye, others that may be as large as a grain of sand and in rare instances could be of enormous size. Owing to the tremendous speed of these particles reaching the earth's atmosphere they usually burn themselves up before reaching the earth but in rare instances these particles are large enough to not completely disintegrate before reaching the earth.

It is easy to see that these small particles of electrically charged cosmic ash are attracted to each other and form bodies of these small particles which cut the lines of force of the earth and, like an electrical motor, can result in what is called a rotating field which under the right conditions can develop a tremendous force.

These electrical magnetic rotating fields are in constant motion in the earth's atmosphere and like the small whirlwind in the street suddenly pick up speed and streak across the sky until finally all energy is dissipated. Now, under ideal conditions on a bright sunny day when the sun's rays are at the right angle, a refraction of light takes place on these small particles and electrically charged bodies of this rotating field and like the spectroscope breaks it up into colors that are visible to the eye.

A similar illusion is suggested by the refraction of light that takes place when the sun's rays pass through small raindrops resulting in the rainbow.

These rotating electrical fields can, like the hurricane, pick up other electrically charged particles and become more concentrated, resulting in an electrical field of tremendous rotating force.

Should an airplane enter one of these rotating fields of sufficient energy it would disintegrate in the same way as if it had entered the center of a tornado. One can draw his own conclusion upon what may have happened to the Army plane that presumably disintegrated chasing a flying saucer a few years back.

To set everyone's mind at ease, these rotating electrical fields usually dissipate their energy without causing any apparent disturbance or destruction, but they could build up a highly concentrated field of these particles of charged atoms and then, gathering up speed, develop a tremendous heat which could touch off a chain reaction resulting in a type of atomic explosion. This atomic explosion could dwarf any ever touched off by man. Normally this explosion would take place high up in the earth's atmosphere the same as the one recently occurring in Seattle during the early morning hours.

This resulted in an explosion felt over an area of more than a hundred miles and gave off a weird yellowish-blue light similar to that seen in the recent atomic tests. Such an explosion could, however, take place at a height of not over a mile above the earth itself and in such a case would have easily destroyed the city of Seattle. There is some evidence that this might have happened centuries past. Perhaps instead of calling these phenomena flying saucers a better name would be atmospheric electrical whirlpools, or electrical whirlpools, for in reality this is what they are. J. M. S.,
Montebello.

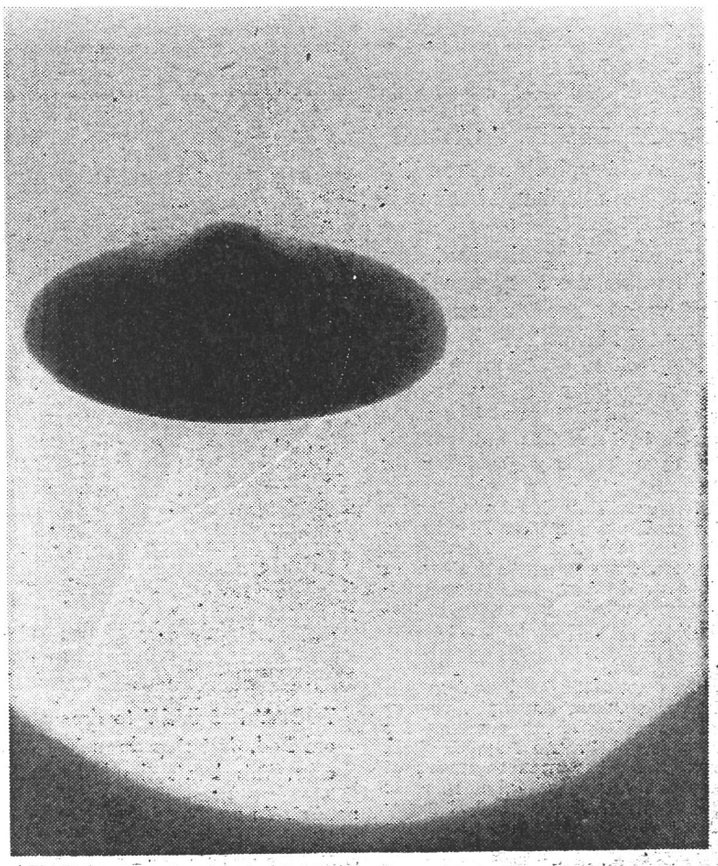
While not intending to take sides in the great flying saucer dispute, I feel that I have a public duty to report the actual facts, as observed, of a strange object recently sighted in the atmosphere.

About 7:22 on the morning of June 23, I observed this strange object rising through the atmosphere. It presented many of the typical characteristics reported in previous sightings by other observers. It was light in color and had the usual round, saucer-shaped appearance. No wings were visible nor was any smoke trail apparent.

When first seen the object was ascending in a straight vertical line at a moderate speed. The movement was somewhat erratic and there was a gentle side-to-side movement. The object then stopped ascending and began a slow horizontal movement back and forth, as if patrolling, in an arc of about 30 deg.

As I squinted for a closer look, the object suddenly resumed its rapid ascent and disappeared from view on a southwesterly course in the general direction of the water spot on the bathroom ceiling, passing about six inches in front of my nose.

I would estimate its diameter to be about one millimeter. Controlling my growing excitement with a tremendous exertion of will power, I continued shaving. F. C. E.,
Pasadena.



FLYING SAUCER with knoblike structure on top, as reported by many viewers, is shown against sun as background in this shot by Professor Adamski taken at 1:30 p. m., Dec. 1, 1951.



SHADOW ON MOON is cast by space ship which appears brilliantly white in the foreground, according to Professor Adamski. Photo was made at 4 a. m. on May 6, 1950.

# Autobiographical Sketch Of Prof. George Adamski

I was born in Poland in 1891 and brought to the United States of America at the age of one year. My mother was Egyptian and my father Polish.

Mother had been taught many of the ancient laws known to her people, and for me, her first born son, her great desire was that I be well trained in those laws. As a result, at an early age I was carefully taught for four years the universal laws as known by the ancients. These laws are rarely known by the Occidental peoples of today and seldom found outside the Oriental philosophy. Even here they are not given to the Occidental in their pure state. That is why the Occidental has so much difficulty in understanding the ways of the Oriental.

After this was completed, I was given eight years of careful training in the philosophies as taught in this country.

I had no public school training nor have I ever attended any college or university. My education in the ways of the world has all been over the Road of Experience.

As a youth I enlisted in the United States Army where I served two enlistments, prior to and during World War I.

After leaving the service, it was natural, because of my childhood

**Continued on Page 39**

# PROF. ADAMSKI STUDIES SPACE SHIPS

**Continued from Page 3**

training, that I should turn to the field of philosophy and teach those laws that had been given to me. I began my actual career of teaching and writing in Los Angeles in 1928. Later I extended my teaching to classes in Pasadena, California; Glendale, Long Beach and Laguna Beach, where I lived from 1933 to 1939. During a portion of this time I also gave talks over radio stations KMPC, Los Angeles, and KFOX, Long Beach. Large numbers of students attended my classes and I taught them, as I had been taught, to observe nature closely and to learn from her.

The title "Professor" was given me out of respect by my students who preferred such a title to calling me by either my first name, or Mr.

During my study of the ancient laws, I had been taught to closely observe the movements of the stars in the heavens and this has become a lifelong practice. Because of this interest, one of my students presented me with a 6-inch telescope, a very fine instrument, as a gift, and thereafter interested groups of students often studied the heavens for entire nights at a time. I still have this telescope. It is the one with which these pictures were taken.

Because of world conditions which I was able to see rising above the horizon, I left the field of teaching in 1939 and bought a ranch in Valley Center, Calif., where I occupied my time. During World War II I also acted as air raid warden on civil defense.

In the fall of 1944 I left the ranch in Valley Center and bought twenty acres of rocks and beautiful Live Oak trees on the slopes of Mt. Palomar. This we named Palomar Gardens. The site was selected at the advice of some of my scientist friends with whom I had been associating for many years and from whom I had received technical instruction in the field of astronomy and had been privileged in being instructed as to the operation of the 18-inch Schmidt on top of Mt. Palomar.

One of the first things I did after moving to the mountains was to set up my two telescopes, the 6-inch which had been given to me in Laguna Beach and a 15-inch which I had been able to buy while in Valley Center. Thus I was able to continue observing the skies closely and was aware of the presence of space ships long before there was any public interest or publicity as to the reality of such things.

For the past 2½ years I have been watching carefully day and night and photographing space craft whenever possible. Out of more than 600 shots, I have succeeded in getting comparatively few good photographs of the ships from other worlds which are observing our world.

—Professor George Adamski.

# Says Discs Are Powered By Radio Wave Whirlpool

By JOHN BOHANNAN and MAC SHAFFER

Flying saucers are real to at least two groups of amateur and professional scientists in the United States.

One group, headed by Gerald Heard, British scientist who spoke in Columbus in mid-April under the auspices of the First Community Church, believes that the saucers are piloted by friendly Martians, possibly highly-developed insects of the bee order.

Heard receives reports from observers all over the world who help him compile evidence at his headquarters at Santa Monica, Calif.

The other group, known as the EMPRO Labs Associates, violently disagrees as to the nature and origin of saucer pilots. They come from Saturn, not Mars, they say, and the discs are controlled by human beings very much like ourselves who have landed spies here on our earth, which they plan to conquer in the near future.

EMPRO stands for "electro-magnetic propulsion" which, this group believes, is the amazing source of power employed by flying saucers and their companion cigar-shaped space ships. The organization is headed by Prof. George Adamski, an amateur astronomer and science lecturer who lives at Valley Center, Calif.

It is from Prof. Adamski that The Star has obtained the photos of space ships published in this issue, unretouched by us and printed exactly as we received them from Adamski, along with his explanation of what he recorded with his camera using his six-inch reflector telescope.

Unlike Gerald Heard, who apparently believes that the saucers employ some sort of magnetic propulsion when approaching the

Continued on Page 3

# RADIO WAVE DRIVES SPACE DISC

**Continued from Page 3**

solutely true and reliable com-
ss."

In his experiments to perfect
e compass by cutting and cross-
g the lines of force, Hendershot
umbled upon a method of pow-
ing a motor, the articles ex-
ained. The article also explains
at Hendershot became famous
ter Col. Charles A. Lindbergh
d examined it at Selfridge,
eld in Michigan. A Major
omas G. Lanphier, commander
the first pursuit group there,
friend of the inventor's named
Barr Peat, and Col. Henry
eckinridge, legal advisor to
ndbergh are mentioned in the
ory in connection with the
otor's possibilities as "a revolu-
nary new power source." As
scribed by the inventor, the
otor produced one horsepower
r every ounce it weighed and his
esent model would run for 2000
urs before it needed "recharg-
g."

The second article in The Times
ated that Hendershot was a pa-
nt in the Emergency hospital in
ashington D. C., after having
ceived a 2000 volt shock from
s new invention. The article ex-
ained that Hendershot and his
iend Peat were in Washington
nferring with their patent at-
rney who turned out to be
ajor Lanphier, the Selfridge
ield pursuit squad commander.

In another story, Hendershot
nies that Lindbergh had an in-
rest in the "fuelless motor."

Getting back to the present, the
mpro fans use the sun spots as
example of electromagnetic
rtices, and point to the effect
radio signals here when there
extreme sun spot activity.

The earth itself, they say, is sur-
unded by an electromagnetic
ld which draws its power from
e sun.

Volcanos are the earthly equiva-
nts of sun spots, they believe, and
e actually electromagnetic vor-
ces.

To explain this more simply, the
hirlpool rapids at Niagara Falls
e examples of vortices. Each
hirlpool is a vortex, drawing its
wer from the main stream of
ater, but set in whirling motion
certain conditions in the river
d.

To produce the type of power
hich propels flying saucers and
her space craft at fantastic
eeds, the Empro men believe it
necessary to produce a vortex,
whirlpool, in the earth's elec-
omagnetic field. It will then
aw its power from the earth's
ld, which in turn draws from
e sun, which they think draws
om still another, and greater
urce.

Now, to produce such an arti-
ial eletromagnetic whirlpool, the
mpro scientists are attempting
touch it off by building up a
arge of tremendously high volt-
e, which, when released in a
lt of man-made lightning, will
t up radio-type vibrations of the
me frequency as that of the
rth's own field.

Korcsmaros says the experi-
ments are being conducted with the society's own apparatus by Karl Hunrath of Frankville, Wis., in a laboratory near Racine, and that already there have been encouraging indications that the researchers have been close in their calculation of the earth's frequency.

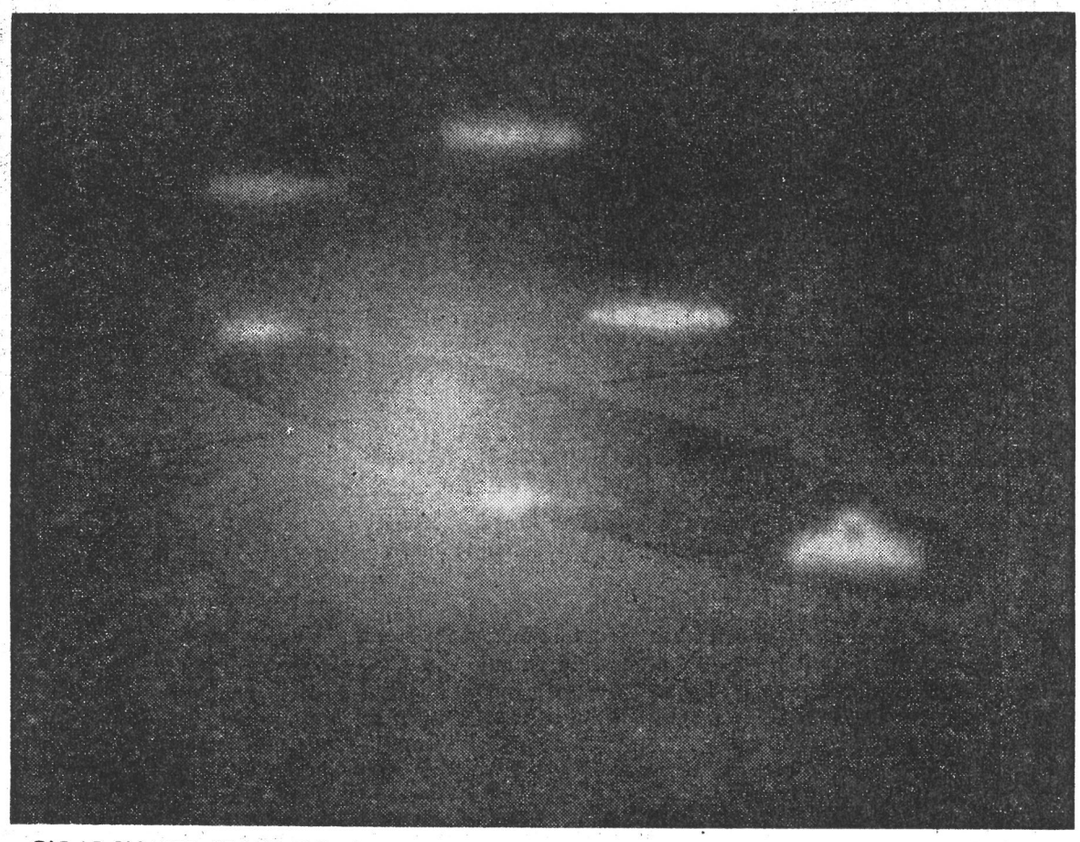
Hunrath, a graduate of the University of Southern California, is an expert on electrical measurement instruments.

A little over two years ago, some members of Empro, headed by Korcsmaros, took radio equipment to the new Paricutin volcano near Mt. Popocatepetl, Mexico. Using a pair of radio transmitters at one side of the volcano and a pair of receivers at the other side, they noticed an increase in frequency of the signal across one side and a decrease across the other side.

This, they said, indicated the presence of a circular motion of an interfering signal within the volcano, causing a Doppler effect. That's what happens when you hear a locomotive whistle apparently lower its tone after passing you.

As for the flying saucers, the Empro investigators are of the opinion that they are operated by humans despite their 90-degree turns at crushing speeds simply because there are no G's present. The saucers create their own gravitational fields, completely cancelling out any pull from the earth on the bodies of the pilots.

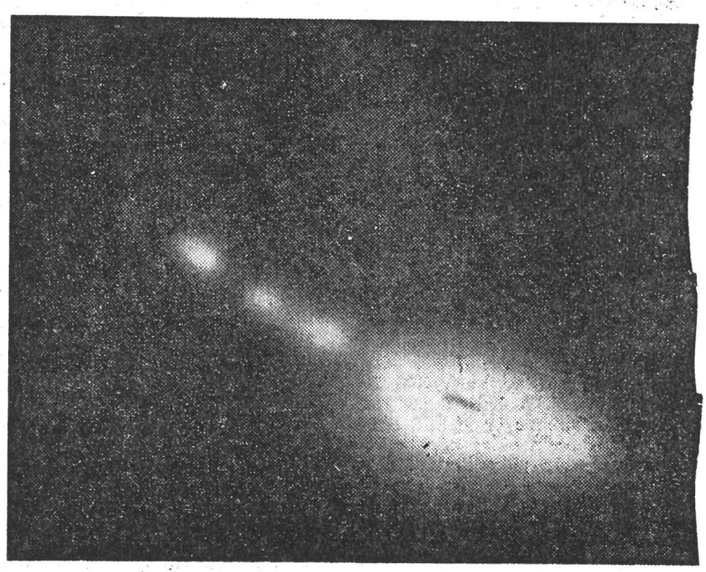
It is thought that the saucers carry their own atmosphere, thus enabling the space travelers to land on any planet.



CIGAR-SHAPED SPACE SHIP hovered motionless in space for seven minutes while Professor Adamski took four shots of it at 10:30 a. m. on Mar. 5, 1951, he says. Adamski offers the possibility that this might be a "mother" ship.

## *Have You Seen A Flying Disc?*

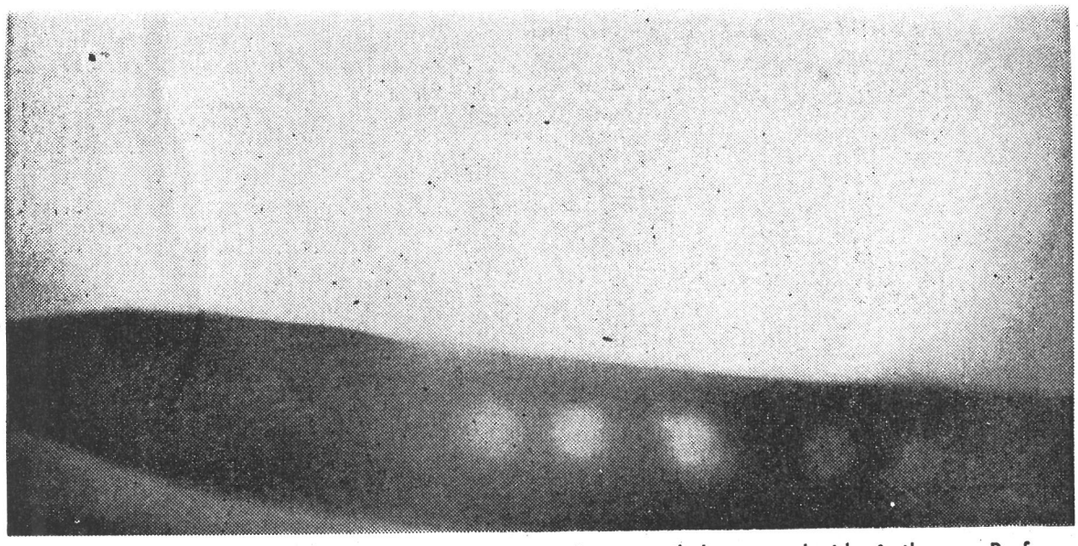
**IF YOU HAVE SEEN** or ever do see anything you think may be a flying saucer or disc, or a space ship of any kind, please contact The Columbus Star and we will forward your report to proper authorities. Jot down the facts and mail your message to The Columbus Star, 62 E. Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio.



SHIP IN GLOW approaching moon is the description of this photo made at 7:40 p. m. Jan. 17, 1951.



CONICAL ENDS with cylindrical midship section are characteristic of space ships photographed by Professor Adamski, of which this is an example. Photo was made Dec. 4, 1951, at 11:20 a. m.



SPACE SHIP with planet Saturn insignia in center and two portholes on each side, is the way Professor Adamski describes this shot. The large ring above is the eyepiece on his telescope. Photo taken at 6:45 a. m., Jan. 28, 1952.

# Radio Wave Vortex Seen As Flying Saucer Power

Continued from Page 1

earth or other planets and possibly rocket power for interplanetary travel, the Empro group favors electromagnetic propulsion, using the ether which is the medium for radio and television as the means of power transmission.

Geza Korcsmaros, jr., 28 Andrews Ave., Campbell, O., a spokesman for the Empro group, says this idea of propulsion is not new and was actually used by a man named Alfred Hubbard at Seattle, Wash., to propel a boat in 1919.

The second successful electromagnetic motor was produced by Lester J. Hendershot of West Elizabeth, Pa., said Korcsmaros, pointing to the Mar. 10 and Feb. 28, 1928, issues of The New York Times, which described Hendershot as a man "who became famous overnight as the inventor of a so-called fuelless motor."

Accounts of the "fuelless motor," "self-driven generator," or "electrical energy collector," as it was variously called, were not too clear about how the motor operated. The story in the Feb. 12 issue of The Times gives indication of this. It reads:

"Mildly indignant because the manner in which his fuelless motor gives it power has been misrepresented in dispatches from Detroit and Washington, Lester J. Hendershot today stated there was nothing mysterious about his motor, that the force that energizes it is the 'same force that pulls the needle of the compass around and there is nothing mysterious about that.'"

The story continues with an explanation by the inventor that his original intention in his experiments had been to develop a perfect compass. Hendershot was quoted as saying "I soon learned that the ultimate development of aviation depended largely upon the discovery or invention of an

Continued on Page 26

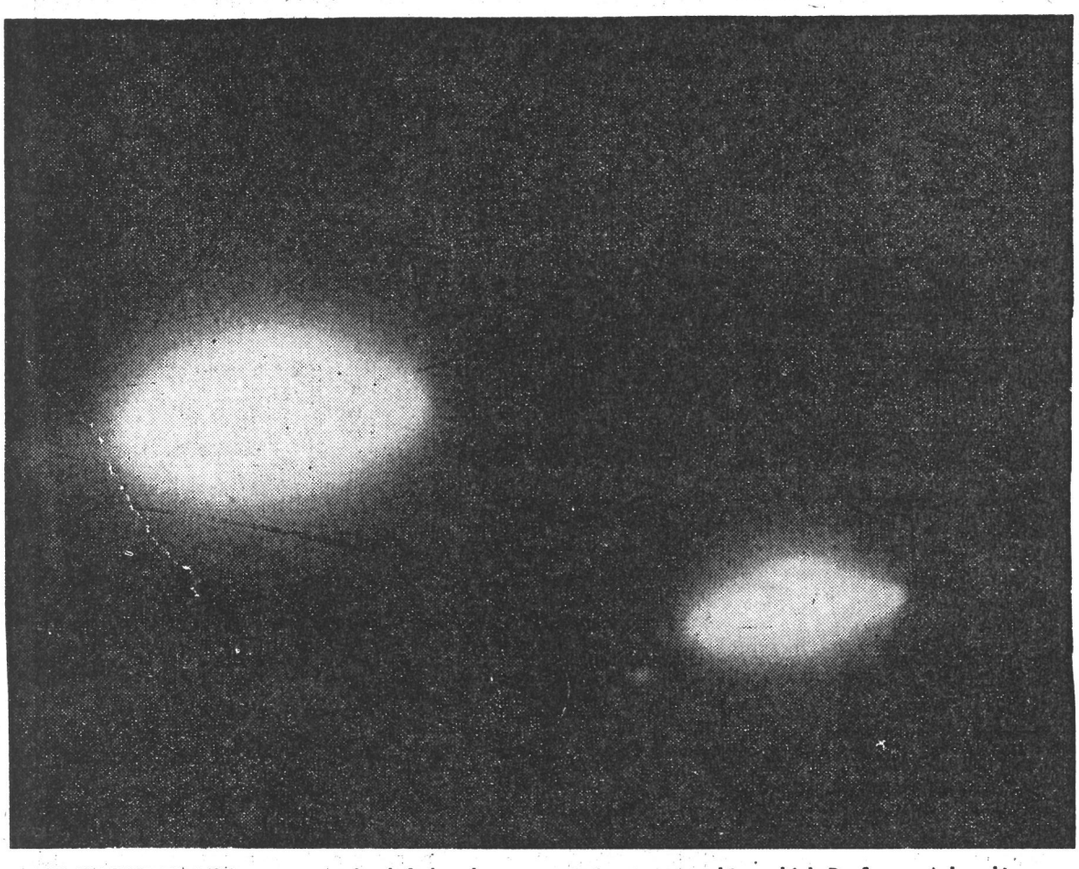
## Photo Data

**I became interested in this phenomena in 1947 and have been at it ever since. Using my six-inch reflecting telescope with a Hagee-Dresden, Graflex Type box camera attached to the eyepiece, I have taken hundreds of shots of objects I have observed moving through space, both close to the earth and far out, but have been successful in catching only a few good pictures. Eastman Super Panchro Press-Sports Type cut film was used. My only purpose was to prove whether these objects were interplanetary, or of an earthly making.**

**Now I am positive they don't belong to any nation on this earth of ours. When the whole truth is once known, I believe it may advance our civilization beyond the boundaries of any man's dreams of today.**

**These pictures were all taken at Palomar Gardens, my home and business location on the southern slopes of Mount Palomar, in San Diego County, Calif. They have been examined thoroughly for their authenticity by men of high reputation both in the military and civil aeronautics. The negatives have in no way been retouched.**

**Professor George Adamski.**



LUMINOUS TRAILS appear to be left by these saucer-type space ships which Professor Adamski says he photographed May 27, 1950, at 10:30 p. m., at an estimated distance of 75 to 100 miles from the earth. The two small white spots are ships farther out in space.