

the principles involved in weight-distribution and surface manipulation, i.e. expert engineers producing the revolutionary Hovercraft.

"Some of my readers will have been way ahead of me in these past assessments and no doubt will have anticipated my next intention. Yet others will be a trifle impatient that the following correlation should be made. But I must stress, I try very hard not to be biased, science is far more interesting left as it is. Therefore I am sincere in my next analysis. I trust the reader will be, too. I have purposely chosen the following title for the evidence which I hope may help shed some truer light on one who may be a very maligned man." UNQUOTE.

Yes, the "very maligned man" is George Adamski.

12 years ago Leonard G. Cramp produced the orthographic projections which showed how young Stephen Darbishire's "Coniston" saucer, as photographed, was identical in shape and proportion to Adamski's classic "scout-craft".

Today, in his book "Piece For A Jig-saw", Mr. Cramp produces startling evidence of a highly-technical nature which shows how, following along purely engineering principles as a result of analyses of hundreds of reported saucer-sightings, with accompanying detail of manoeuvre and flight patterns, he arrives at the ideal form, in all respects, for a visiting "saucer". The saucer he finally produces, after progressive line-drawings and photographs by the score, is the Adamski scout-craft.

In his concluding chapter, not only does the author quote details of engineering data provided by Adamski in his controversial books, but Mr. Cramp confesses that, until the time of writing this last chapter, he had not yet read completely Adamski's "Inside The Space Ships"! Realising perhaps certain readers' scepticism about this belated admission, Mr. Cramp goes on to describe points outlined in that book concerning Adamski's alleged trips in the scout-craft, whereby his (Cramp's) own scientifically arrived-at data receives startling corroboration!

"At this juncture I can almost hear many an Adamski sceptic breathing a sigh of incredulity, hardly able to believe that I should dare to include such material in a semi-technical work of this nature." Unquote.

With many detailed international sighting reports analysed scientifically, with his own photographed experiments showing the intensive study he has made of all aspects of "saucer" manoeuvres and flight, and accompanied by scores of finely-executed line-drawings, Leonard Cramp provides food for thought for all those of an open mind.

Here, biased or un-biased as we may seem, we would like to recommend to other biased and un-biased UFO researchers one of the best flying saucer contributions since "Inside The Space Ships"! That the author is not biased can be witnessed by the 360 pages of this book which are **not** about George Adamski.

In expressing the hope that certain UFOlogist

sceptics will not now refrain from purchasing and reading this excellent book, we would like to conclude with an excerpt from the summing-up by Leonard G. Cramp himself.

"Out of the confusion and the shadow surrounding this most enigmatic of flying saucer contact stories, emerges one or two, but nevertheless very important facts.

- (a) Adamski type saucers are not uncommon among UFO reports.
- (b) On purely engineering grounds the configuration of the "scout ship" offers the best all-round compromise which could embody the functions required by the gravitational propulsion theory.
- (c) Adamski's description of inside a saucer is not inconsistent with the theory, on the contrary, theory seems to support it.
- (d) Thus on these grounds alone I for one feel inclined to accept the first part of his experience as fact, and in my opinion any inconsistencies which appear in his subsequent claims are insufficient to invalidate the previous conclusions."

"PIECE FOR A JIG-SAW" - 27 sh. 6 d.  
SOMERTON PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
COWES. ISLE OF WIGHT.

## Miscellaneous

### Out of the clear, blue sky

by MAJOR H. C. PETERSEN.

WE ALL KNOW of accounts of objects which, during the past couple of hundred years, have been reported as falling down from the sky, - and, often enough, from a clear, cloudless sky.

Scientists and other experts have sought to explain such "falls" as meteorites, meteors, or - nowadays - as something in connection with flying, atomic tests or the like.

In the book "Le Matin des Magiciens", by the Frenchmen, Louis Pauwels and Jacques Bergier, volume One gives reference to 40,000 notations of falls of such extraordinary things.

If we concern ourselves solely with two groups of objects - meteorites and ice - then we find ourselves in an area where science and various other expert sources are quite positive in their conclusions.

Meteoric stones originate from comets and planets which have disintegrated, or from larger or smaller asteroids. The ice comes from airplanes - either formed outwardly or from the toilet.

quiet, deserted, leafy avenues near to May's house. Hans had suggested a walk before turning in. It was our first opportunity to talk alone together since our meeting in Denmark three or four weeks before.

He also wanted to tell me something. About a young lady of rather special appearance who had, during the course of the evening, moved out of the audience and was sitting on a settee very close to the speaker's table. Just before the guests left, - some of them were unknown to May Morlet - the young woman spoke a few words with Hans.

"Ron", said Hans, "I am wondering about that young woman."

Some days after Fred and Ingrid and Glenn had left Vienna for Berlin, for a very short family re-union, the Co-workers received a letter from our Austrian friend and Co-worker, Dora Bauer, who told us of the lectures Fred had given in Vienna and Linz. She also wrote that Fred had told her of two space people, a Brother and a Sister, who were at May's house on that first evening - -

And going through Germany he had filmed a strange formation in the sky. It was on September 7th 1966.

In February this year I received photostats of correspondence and some still pictures from the film that Fred Steckling took whilst travelling by train between Mannheim and Frankfurt, in West Germany. The stills he had obtained by photographing from the screen, he said. He did not dare have the stills professionally made. (Both George Adamski and Madeleine Rodeffer have had "accidents" happen to film in the past. A greater part of the Rodeffer close-up saucer film was stolen from an hotel room when G.A. was taking the original to be copied. Copies of his own film loaned to T.V. net-works and others have returned badly disfigured with chemicals, "with great regret -")

A letter from Fred to Thomas G. Corbin, Major-General U.S.A.F. Director Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, Washington, D.C., read:

"Dear Sir,

While with my family in Germany September 7, 1966, I had the rare opportunity to film a "Armada" of about 40 to 50 UFO's appearing and disappearing in the middle of the blue sky.

The 23 feet of Kodakcolour film were taken out of an open window of a speeding express train, Mannheim-Frankfurt, approximately at 11.40 a.m.

My camera is an automatic 8 mm Revere power zoom, 30 mm lens. The objects, which can be seen, look like white cigarettes on the motion-picture behind trees, railroad stations and powerlines, which were flying by and blocking their sight on occasions while filming. This rules out light reflections from any excusable source.

I would be willing indeed to show this rare film (personally) to Air Force officials here in Washington D.C., if they are interested.

Any Monday would be fine for showing the film, I am looking forward to your answer, sincerely, Fred Steckling." UNQUOTE.

Similar letters were sent to Senator Clinton P. Anderson, of the Senate Space and Aeronautics Committee, and to Dr. Paul D. Lowman Jr. at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (NASA).

The reply from Dr. Lowman reads: (see inside back cover).

"NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE  
ADMINISTRATION  
GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER  
Greenbelt, Maryland 20771

FILE 17232

Feb. 20 1967

Mr. Fred Steckling,

Alexandria, Virginia 22312.

Dear Mr. Steckling:

Thank you very much for your letter and for your offer to show us your film. I am not really qualified to pass judgement on it, but it would be good to have the people here at Goddard who are, look at it. May I suggest, then, that you give Mr. Penn Stevens, phone - -, a call. He will make an appointment for you to come out to Goddard and show the Photographic Branch and me your film. Unfortunately we have no 8 mm projector here, so I must ask you to bring your own. Thank you again for your offer.

Sincerely yours,

signed. Paul D. Lowman, Jr.  
Geochemistry Laboratory  
Laboratory for Theoretical Studies."

UNQUOTE.

Of the visit, which took place in Building A.I. at 10.30 a.m. on February 27th 1967, Fred said this:

"- We took Madeleine along so the 22 NASA officials could see G.A.'s and her film, too. They seemed to be quite impressed, but would not make an open statement concerning the film, naturally. The 2 hour meeting took place in Building A.I. They treated us very nice and seemed to know much more of what we had to show and tell. One thing they said, however, and that is concerning Dr. Hynek. His swamp-gas explanations are nonsense, we were told.

"But despite the evidence of the 3 films they still would like to have more positive proof, we were told, for it still does not prove these ships to be extra-terrestrial, as one official put it. However, he was not able to tell us just where these strange crafts come from otherwise. But they were quite impressed about the exact formation of the many ships on the film of Sept. 7th. 66. Reflection, any fake, and cloud formation, including Skyriders, was ruled out. It left only 23 feet of UFO's.

"They said nothing about G.A.'s film and on Madeleine's they commented, - the ship is smaller, and anticipated it to be about 27 feet in diameter. They were interested in how far the trees in the back-