

SCRAPBOOK for 1884

February 3

M. Staevert, of the Brussels Observatory, saw upon the planet Venus an extremely brilliant point. (References: Works of Charles Fort; *Ciel et Terre*, Vol. 5, p. 127; *Flying Saucers Have Landed*, by Leslie and Adamski.)

February 5

Morales sees an illumination in the crater Kepler on the moon. (References: Works of Charles Fort; *L'Astronomie*, Vol. 9, p. 149.)

February 12

Astronomer Niesten sees similar light to M. Staevert, only this time it is at a distance from Venus.

February 18

Loud report heard at W. Mersea, near Colchester, England. (References: Works of Charles Fort; *Nature*, Vol. 53, p. 4.)

March 29

Misty light effects seen upon the dark part of the moon. Not like "earthshine." (References: *Sidereal Messenger*, Vol. 3, p. 121; Works of Charles Fort.)

April 22

Red appearance in the sky, followed by the severest earthquake in England of the nineteenth

century, centred around Colchester (see item for February 18 above, of loud report in Colchester area.) (References: Works of Charles Fort; *London Times* of April 23, 1884; *Daily Chronicle* of April 28, 1884.)

July 3

Luminous globe as big as the moon with structural features seen moving slowly over Norwood, N.Y., U.S.A. It was surrounded by a ring and had two dark lines across its nucleus. (References: *Flying Saucers Have Landed*, by Leslie and Adamski.)

July 26

A similar brilliant object (or maybe the same) the size of the moon was seen over Cologne, Germany. It appeared to be going up from this planet. Then it seemed to hover for some minutes before continuing upwards until it eventually disappeared. (References: Works of Charles Fort; *Flying Saucers Have Landed*, by Leslie and Adamski.)

August 17

An observer in Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A., sees a brilliant light on the planet Venus. (References: Works of Charles Fort.)

Was This What Bender Found Out ?

tion could be given if our "visitors" decide to add the other three letters to that cloudy "M" on Mars.

Installations built by our "visitors" on other worlds will gradually be turned over to us, and we will carry on the work to make these worlds truly habitable to mankind and to generally develop the entire Solar System. A task of this magnitude, requiring large mutual efforts, will aid our integration and keep us out of mischief. Later, we will be called upon, in turn, to help contact still other races.

We may find people from our planet or their descendants already working with our "visitors." It is possible some of the bases and many saucers are even now under human control.

If humans work for the saucer operators elsewhere, there is certainly no reason why they cannot serve as agents here on Earth—assuming our "visitors" need agents. A few saucer opera-

Continued from page 12

tors themselves must have walked among us from time to time, in disguise or concealment.

The saucer operators probably never intervened before, in any important respect, since they wished us to develop in our own way. But no one is going to let the achievements of centuries of painful efforts be wiped out just as they reach fruition, if a little subtle influence would make all the difference. Their recent expansion on Mars and our Moon indicates they expect contact soon. I do not expect they will allow themselves to be disappointed.

Of course, the words and actions of Albert Bender and Edgar Jarrold, as described in *They Knew Too Much About Flying Saucers*, were consistent with this theory. Bender does not seem to have entirely understood the situation at first after the visit by the three gentlemen in black suits, and another visit was necessary to reassure him.