



Lou Zinsstag

## LOU ZINSSTAG

**D**URING one of her earliest visits to FSR, Lou Zinsstag gave me an interesting account of the cover-up in Switzerland. She had been summoned before one of the senior officials of the Swiss Security Services and told flatly that she was to publish nothing more on UFOs. He had her last magazine article open on the desk before him.

The whole concept of UFOs is of course deeply disturbing, and it is perfectly understandable that *bankers* everywhere (who seek to create the illusion of a "stable world") should be so allergic to the idea and so unwilling to see "the boat rocked".

However, as time went by, Lou Zinsstag (like Adamski himself) became a good deal less naive, and began to perceive that there is more than one sort of UFO entity; that there are forces and powers at work in our poor old world which are far more sinister and dangerous to mankind than the mere "*Gnomes of Zürich*"; and that these forces are most probably some of the entities themselves, who are anything but desirous that we should even know that they exist, and who are probably the ultimate controllers and manipulators of the "UFO cover-up".

The other extremely important feature about Lou Zinsstag is of course her family relationship with C. G. Jung, one of the greatest philosophers and psychiatrists and teachers of our time. Our critics and opponents who find the existence of the UFOs so disturbing for their complacency have made much —

*(Continued on page 28)*

## REMARKABLE CONFIRMATION FOR ADAMSKI?

An important Brazilian contact case of 1957  
*(Translated from Portuguese)*

FSR Vol. 3, No. 6 (November/December 1957) carried a brief account from Senhor Escobar J. Faria of the alleged experience of Dr João de Freitas Guimarães, a lawyer and professor of Ancient Roman Law in the Catholic Faculty of Law in one of the Brazilian universities (possibly São Paulo?) who claimed to have had a remarkable close encounter and flight in a craft with friendly alien beings of a very human-like type.

Here is the considerably fuller account of his story, which we take with his permission from Dr. W. Buhler's *SBEDV Bulletin No. 4*, published in Portuguese in 1958 and now translated into English possibly for the first time. It seems to be based on a transcription of the Professor's account as given by him in an interview on the Brazilian TV Channel 13 in August 1958, though some of the dates do not mesh well and we think therefore there may be a typographical error somewhere. — EDITOR

**O**NE evening in the cool season of 1957 — seemingly in June or early July — Professor Guimarães was on legal business in the coastal town of São Sebastião, which lies a little north-east of Santos on the Atlantic coast in the State of São Paulo. He

had already dined, and was taking a stroll along the beach, the time being about 9.10 or 9.15 p.m.

The sky was overcast and dull. There was no bench nearby, so he was sitting on the sands with his knees drawn up, contemplating the dark sea. Suddenly he

perceived the colouring of the sea beginning to change and grow lighter over in the direction of the Ilha Bella, an island lying right opposite São Sebastião, and this was followed by a jet of water that shot up into the air and put him in mind of the "blowing" of a whale. By now too he perceived some sort of "high-bellied craft" which seemed to be heading for the beach. Arrived at the beach, it put out some sort of "landing-gear" consisting of spheres. He noted carefully that they were indeed some sort of spheres and not ordinary buoys.

### "Adamski-type" occupants

Two men then leapt down from the craft and came towards him. Both were completely human, or at any rate looked so in appearance. He admits that he was frightened, being alone out there on the shore. So he stood up, but despite his alarm he held his ground and awaited them. By now he could see that they were tall beings, over 1 metre 80 cms. in height, with long fair hair, light-coloured skins, and, as he could perceive, eyebrows. They were dressed in green overalls fitting tightly at the chest, the wrists, and the ankles. *Their eyes were "light-coloured and tranquil".*

The professor asked them, in Portuguese of course, whether there was something amiss with their craft, or were they perhaps looking for somebody? There was no reply to the question, so he repeated it in French, and then in English, and finally in Italian, but they still gave no answer.

### Invited aboard

The next thing was that he had the impression that they were inviting him aboard their craft. He admits that he has no idea how he came to think that they were inviting him, but says simply that he felt this was what they were doing, and that they were employing telepathy. He admits that, not being a scientist, he has never occupied himself with these matters such as telepathy and he adds that he subsequently discovered that they do have the gift of articulated speech too.

He says he had never given a thought to the idea of "flying saucers" and that, being a busy man, he knew virtually nothing whatever about this subject. Their craft seemed however to be one of these "saucers" and, still sensing that they were inviting him aboard, he decided that he would like to learn more, and found himself gripped by an irresistible desire to view the interior of the machine for himself.

One of the men set off in the direction of the disc and, with no sense of reluctance, Guimarães followed him, with the second man coming along behind.

Arriving at the disc, the man in front leapt up on to

it easily and lightly, but Guimarães had to use both hands to get up the ladder.

Standing in the entrance to the disc there was a third man. When they were inside, the man at the door came and joined them and the door closed.

The professor now found himself in a brightly illuminated compartment, and he could see that there were other compartments too, also brightly lit.

### The flight

As the craft rose into the air, the professor noticed that there was water on the port-holes, as though it were raining. He asked: "Is it raining?", and one of the crew replied to him telepathically that it was not rain, and that the water was produced by the rotary action of part of the craft. Surrounding the disc there was a ray-filtering tube, which had the property, the crew-member said, of producing a semi-vacuum in any of its parts.

Gazing out through the port-holes, the professor beheld a vast, intensely black zone all around, in which the stars were shining with astonishing brightness. Then came areas where the stars seemed to be in even greater swarms, shining with an incomparable splendour, followed by other areas which seemed darker, with fewer stars. Then they passed through a belt of violet-coloured atmosphere, and after that another, similar belt, but of a more violet shade, and of a most refulgent brightness, and during this stage the professor felt the craft shuddering strongly, and he showed his fear, whereupon one of the crew said to him telepathically: "*Our machine has just left the atmosphere of your planet.*"

During the trip he asked them from where they came, but got no reply. He has no idea why they were unwilling to identify themselves.

When he learned that they were already beyond the Earth's atmosphere, he was amazed. He noticed that the compartment contained a circular instrument with three very sensitive needles. These needles had been trembling, but when the Earth's atmosphere had been left behind they started to vibrate intensely. As one of the crew explained it to him, the craft was being driven by the effects resulting from the magnetic forces present there in Space.

The brilliantly shining bodies visible in Space, of various shades of colour, and the rainbow-coloured clouds shooting past, all this, he said, constituted an indescribable spectacle.

When they returned to Earth, the professor noticed that his watch had stopped. He was consequently unable to say how long the trip had lasted, but he thought that it had been for about thirty or forty minutes.

Back in his hotel, the professor wanted to shout and tell everybody about his extraordinary experience.

He had concluded, he said, that the crews of these machines are engaged in a task of investigating the inhabitants of our Planet. And it was his impression that they desire to alert us regarding the dangers that threaten mankind. (This statement, be it remembered, was made in 1958. ED.) As for his own opinion about us, the professor said he felt that our behaviour is wellnigh that of savages. Every man, he feels, is born good, but becomes bad because of the conditions inherent to Planet Earth. Thus, for example, there are a whole series of experiments of a scientific nature that are at present being conducted in a thoughtless, frivolous fashion. As a result, the indiscriminate explosion of atomic bombs is not only adding to the ionization of the atmosphere but also destroying those layers of the atmosphere that filter out dangerous radiation. If more care is not taken in the employment of these terrible devices we shall all suffer from the consequences of the explosions.

Professor Guimarães says that, although he had his extraordinary experience 14 months ago, he had told nobody the details of it until now, except his wife. However, about six months ago, he said, he had spoken about it to two people, namely to a Judge in São Paulo, Dr. Alberto Franco, and to a Dr. Nilson (?) a former lawyer in São Paulo.

This was how it had come about. It so happened that one day, in the course of a luncheon at the Lawyers' Association, Dr. Guimarães had caught sight of an aluminium panel, and this had caused him to make a joking allusion to "flying saucers". There was a great deal of talk about the saucers at that time, and, from the manner in which he spoke, some of his professional colleagues began to suspect that the professor might know something more about the subject, but he said no more.

Subsequently he confided in another friend, Dr. Lincoln Feliciano. The latter, greatly taken with the story, passed it on to someone else, and in this way it got out and an account of it got published.

Professor Guimarães says that, since it happened, he has had no peace, being besieged on all sides by folk who want to hear about it. Though people are cordial and pleasant to him, the affair puts him in a difficult position, because he finds it extremely hard to explain to them precisely what it was that happened to him. To describe the situation in which he sees himself, he employs the following image: say, for example, that in the course of some journey or other, a man saw a pneumatic drill at work and, when he returned from his journey, he wanted to describe it to other people who were interested but who knew nothing whatsoever about pneumatic drills. Obvi-

ously, he says, it would be impossible for him to give them a precise description of a pneumatic drill. In the same way, he found it quite impossible to describe his experience, because the events experienced by him related to matters far above and beyond his knowledge.

He went on however to say that he was not the first citizen from Planet Earth to have travelled in one of those machines. For, after the newspapers had divulged his story, he had been given information about books dealing with the subject, and some of these books had contained accounts of experiences similar to his own.

And asked if he had felt any malaise during the trip, he said that he had felt a certain degree of discomfort when the craft took off and when it was descending again. He had felt very unwell, with a cold sensation in his extremities, and he attributed this to his naturally nervous sort of disposition.

### Second meeting arranged

Professor Guimarães also said that an appointment had been made for him to meet the crew of the machine again on August 12, 1957, but that he had not kept it. Asked how the appointment had been made, he explained that in the course of the flight the crew had shown him a Zodiac of twelve constellations. A wheel indicated the year, and the repetition of the number "8" twelve times gave him the impression of "August."

### The meeting not kept

Asked what it was that had prevented him from keeping his appointment for a second meeting, Professor Guimarães said that it would have been impossible for him to go there. Arrangements had apparently been made for a whole cavalcade of other people to go there too when they got wind of it, and this would have produced a tremendous uproar. Another reason was the he had just had some deaths in his family, of close relatives. On top of that, he said, he had been approached by an officer of the Brazilian Air Force, who requested him not to keep the appointment. The Air Force had made arrangements for some of their jet-fighters to put in an appearance, and that could have caused some grave incidents. Had one of the aircraft fired on the disc, it would have appeared like an act of treachery on his part. He felt it would have been disloyal of him to have contributed to producing a disagreeable situation for those visitors who had been so kind and nice to him. He was, he said, admittedly curious, but his sense of prudence outweighed his curiosity.

Finally, summing up, the professor said he had been fully conscious throughout the experience, and knew very well that he had not been the victim of a hallucination. That he was of an "idealistic turn of mind", he agreed. But, he insisted, he was practical too.

### Commentary

The original brief account which we published in FSR Vol. 5, No. 6 was slightly different from the foregoing and was also different as regards the time of day, so, for the sake of an accurate picture, we give it again now:-

"One evening in July this year, Dr. Guimarães was at São Sebastião, a small coastal town in the littoral region. The time was 7.30 p.m. Suddenly he saw a glowing object coming in from the sea. As the luminous object drew nearer to the shore he saw that it was shaped like a hat.

The strange craft landed on the beach. A door was opened, and a metallic stairway was lowered. Then two tall men stepped down on to the beach. They were both blond, with long hair reaching to the shoulders. Their appearance was youthful *and they had meek and understanding eyes*. They wore greenish one-piece suits, close at the neck, the wrists, and the ankles.

"Dr. Guimarães asked them where they were from, but the two men did not answer. The lawyer again asked in English, French, Italian, and Spanish, but got no response.

"Shortly afterwards, Dr. Guimarães felt some kind of telepathic wave of thoughts come into his mind. He was being invited to go aboard the craft.

"When he entered the craft, the doctor met other members of the crew. There were now five altogether. *He sat down on a circular seat which went right round the room they were in.*

"The ship took off and travelled outside the Earth's atmosphere. Dr. Guimarães' watch stopped at the start of the trip. However he estimated that it lasted about 40 minutes, judging by the hotel clock upon his return.

"It is stated that Dr. Guimarães was invited to make another trip on August 12. Apparently several curious people, including the Town's deputy-sheriff, and Major Paulo Salema of the Brazilian Air Force, were on the spot to observe the second landing. But this time nothing happened."

### Resemblances to other cases

Firstly, the description of a circular seat running right around the cabin of a small craft agrees entirely with the account given by Adamski five years earlier (1952). The general appearance of the occupants fits very closely with that given by Adamski.

Secondly, at 4.45 p.m. on October 21, 1954, at Ranton, near Shrewsbury, in England, Mrs. Jennie Roestenberg and her two boys claimed that an aluminium-coloured disc stopped in flight and hung briefly just above the roof of their house. Through transparent panels she said they observed two 'men' with light skins, with long fair hair of shoulder-length, and very high foreheads. They were wearing transparent helmets and turquoise-blue clothing like ski suits. Her account of their eyes is particularly interesting in connection with the Guimarães case. For she says that, as the craft hovered there at a tilted angle, the two occupants seemed to be surveying the scene, *"sternly, not in an unkindly fashion, but almost sadly, compassionately."* (See THE HUMANOIDS, Ed. Charles Bowen, *Few and Far Between* (p. 16)).

Is there any need for us to draw attention once again to what seems a crucially important fact, namely that in those early days of the 1950s so many "contactees" reported that they had encountered beings who were seemingly of entirely human or near-human type, and who actually conducted themselves like human beings! Such reports no longer appear to be coming in at all.

Every reader can ruminate for himself on the various possible explanations for this and on the various possible "scenarios" for what seems to be happening in our world. The implications are momentous. There is not enough space for us to discuss these matters more now. One can only emphasise that, in the first place, Adamski's claims have never been refuted, and, secondly, that Mrs. Roestenberg is still available. She appeared in a big BBC television programme on UFOs not so long ago, and she has not changed one iota in her story and we know that she impressed millions of viewers with her complete and total sincerity.

*If the friendly, wise, type of "Adamski man" does exist, but has not been seen in these parts lately, then the possible meaning of this is momentous and we had better do a lot of thinking about it. There is much more to be said on these aspects in due course. — EDITOR.*

# MYOPIA

*Dr. J. Allen Hynek*

**When he was lunching with us in London last September, Dr. Hynek gave us a copy of this excellent piece, which he has already used as an Editorial in his own Journal, *The International UFO Reporter*. — EDITOR.**

SOME time ago a long-time Associate of the Center for UFO Studies, Mr. Herbert S. Taylor, of Ocean-side, N.Y., wrote to me about a letter he had written to Dr. Carl Sagan. He asked me to comment on it and on the reply he had received from Mr. Louis Friedman, Executive Director of the Planetary Society, which Dr. Sagan founded and heads.

Perhaps this editorial can serve as a belated reply to Mr. Taylor's letter, which I'm sure he would not mind sharing with our readers. "The letter," Taylor wrote, "pointedly challenged Dr. Sagan to defend his acute negative position in regard to the UFO problem. I asked *specific* questions concerning especially electromagnetic and physiological effects. I also referred to the Cash-Landrum case (a noted case of spectacular physiological effects). The reply was a distinct disappointment. He (Friedman) failed to respond to any of the specific questions I had posed. His response is a very peculiar justification for the absolute refusal of the bulk of the scientific community to actually study the FACTS of the UFO phenomenon. The strange insistence of these great purveyors of Truth to exclude that which does not fit their conception of reality still continues to dominate. How very sad! Would you care to comment on this pitiful situation?"

Here, first, is the gist of the reply Mr. Taylor received from the Planetary Society director:

"As to your wondering why the Planetary Society does not take the stories about UFO contacts more seriously, let me say that in all of the anecdotes about UFOs there has never been any credible physical evidence offered of extraterrestrial contact. It is ironic and indeed absurd to suppose that of all these extraterrestrial contacts they are made in such a way that people only have stories to tell and no evidence to show. The Planetary Society and the scientific community would be indeed excited to investigate serious physical evidence from a hypothesized extraterrestrial encounter."

What a myopic view! Unfortunately even the Planetary Society has not profited from the lessons of the History of Science. That is replete with sad stories of the failure of the scientific community of that day to take seriously proffered evidence because it did not fit the prescribed format. The roll call of those who have tried to call the attention of their peers to signs that portended breakthroughs in the scientific outlook is impressive: *Galileo, Pasteur, Semmelweis, Wegener, Fessenden* . . . and a host of others.

The History of Science has shown that it was not so much that evidence of something new on the horizon was not there, as it was of a *refusal to look* at the evidence because it wasn't in a form acceptable to the scientific critics of the day, or because it violated preconceived concepts. A notable example of the latter was the refusal of Galileo's peers to look through his telescope at sunspots because: "The Sun is the visible symbol of God; God is perfect, therefore the Sun is perfect and cannot have blemishes, and therefore there is no point in looking!"

We are all familiar with the "stones in the sky" story. Since it was obvious to all straight-thinking scientists of the 18th century that there couldn't be meteorites. But there *are* meteorites! The viewing angle on the phenomenon was wrong, that's all. There certainly weren't stones in the sky waiting to fall down on the Earth, but there were bits of matter, pursuing respectable orbits around the Sun, which occasionally collided with the Earth. But even though celestial mechanics was well developed by that time, no one thought of using that as an avenue of approach. Instead of saying: "Here we have a phenomenon: people of good repute have told us seemingly ridiculous stories of stones coming down from the sky. Indeed they have shown us samples of such stones (note; this evidence was not looked at but was dismissed as undoubtedly stones that had been struck by lightning! Similarly, evidence in UFO Physical Trace Cases has been dismissed either as the product of hoaxers or as the result of natural or man-made causes). What sort of theory might account for the *observed* phenomenon?" The scientific world of the day *refused to look* at the stories and the evidence, because such things just couldn't be, so why bother? Refusal to look has been a frequent roadblock in Science.

The great mistake in this case was the substitution of one particular theory of the meteorite phenomenon for the phenomenon itself. Is that not exactly what is being done by the scientific community of our day with respect to the UFO phenomenon? Refusal to study the ample evidence that is available simply because it does not seem to fit *one particular theory*, that of visitors from very far off places. Maybe that's the wrong "viewing angle". Shouldn't we rather say, "*Look, for the past three decades and more we have been confronted with a phenomenon which is intriguing: it is world-wide, involving different cultures, and the constant flow of reports contains those made by people of*