

THE MYSTERIOUS "UMMO" AFFAIR-PART 2

Antonio Ribera

Translated from the Spanish by Gordon Creighton

THAT the mysterious "UMMO" Affair is part and parcel of the UFO scene will have been quite clear to those who read Part 1 of this article. Many readers will be familiar with the strange affair of the San Jose de Valderas UFO photographs which were the subject of a detailed report in the issue of *Flying Saucer Review* for September-October 1969, based on the book *Un Caso Perfecto* which I wrote in collaboration with Rafael Farriols.

The first part of this article was concluded with the opening paragraphs of an "UMMO" communication. This part is devoted to a further instalment of the "messages."

Who are we? From whence do we come?

"At 04 hours 17 minutes 03 seconds GMT on the terrestrial day of March 28, 1950, an OAWOLEA UEWA OEM (lenticular-shaped space-ship) established contact for the first time in History with the lithosphere of EARTH.

"The landing took place in a particular area of the Department des Basses Alpes (France), at a place some 8000 metres distant from the town of La Javie.

"Six of my brethren led by OEOE 95, son of OEOE 91, and including two YIEE (women), remained behind on this 'OYAA' (planet) as the first expeditionary 'INAYUYISAA' from UMMO.

"The process of adaptation, which included the assimilation of the language, the securing of information pertaining to customs, social conduct, working habits, culture...is very difficult to synthesize in a few paragraphs.

"We come from a solidified heavenly body whose external geological features are somewhat different from those of EARTH. The specific name by which we designate our own 'OYAA' can be orthographically transcribed into Spanish as: UMMO (closed U):

"Its morphology can be likened to an ellipsoid of revolution the radii of which are:

Maximum, $R = 7251,608,10^3$ m

Minimum, $r = 7016,091,10^3$ m

"The global mass is: $m = 9'36.10^{24}$ Kg.

Inclination to the normal in the plane of the ecliptic: $18^\circ 39' 56' 3''$ (it undergoes a periodic variation of 19'8 sexagesimal seconds of arc). Note that we are using units familiar to the technicians of EARTH.

"Gravitational acceleration (measured in AINNAOXOO): $g = 11'9$ metres/sec² Axial rotation: 30' 92 hours (we measure in UIW. 30' 92 h = 600 UIW equals 1 XII).

"The phoneme XII is a homophonous word which expresses the duration of the 'UMMO day' as 'cycle,' 'revolution,' 'unitary rotation,' etc.

"The geological structure of UMMO presents certain very pronounced differences from EARTH.

"It is possible to distinguish nine XOODIUMMO DUU OII (this term might be translated as 'interconnected strata') presenting very typified geo-physical features. The discontinuity between these strata is not abrupt, and there are transitional layers of varying thickness.

"Figure 1 shows a sectional view of our OYAA (planet), indicating the thicknesses of the various XOODIUMMO. The chemical composition of these strata is very varied. Thus the core (XOODIUMMO UO), with a mean density of 16.22 grammes/cm² (EARTH units) has the following elements which are familiar to you:

Cobalt	88.3%
Nickel	6.8%
Iron	2.6%
Vanadium	1.2%
Manganese	0.7%

"The next layer outwards, the XOODIUMMO IAAS, on the other hand presents a notably different composition:

Iron	52.00%
Cobalt	33.5%
Nickel	12.00%
Manganese	2.1 %
Metallic silicates	0.3 %

"The two abovementioned layers, subjected to vast pressure, are surrounded by two more, the XOODIUMMO IEN and the XOODIUMMO IEBOO, which are in a semi-fluid state with a great abundance of titanium oxides, ferrous silicates, and various compounds of aluminium and magnesium.

"One of the most important of these spheroid layers is No.6 (i.e. the fifth cover to UMMO's core). which has a thickness of approximately 28.8 KOAE (251 Km.) Possessing great diamond-bearing beds, it presents an alveolar structure in which there still remain enormous IOIXOINOYAA (geological concavities) wherein, preserved from the great pressures undergone by the adjacent zones, there are vast quantities of solid, liquid, and gaseous organic substances, especially methane, propane, and oxygen. The chief volcanic activity as you would term it occurs in the OAKEDEEI which throw up great fiery columns of these gases towards the surface strata.

"The last of the layers, namely the XOODIUMMO OANA and the XOODIUMMO OANMAA, underwent in remote times orogenic processes of a very intense metamorphic character. However erosion has modified the structure of the more pronounced of the faults and foldings and as a result the continental orography now shows little accidentation.

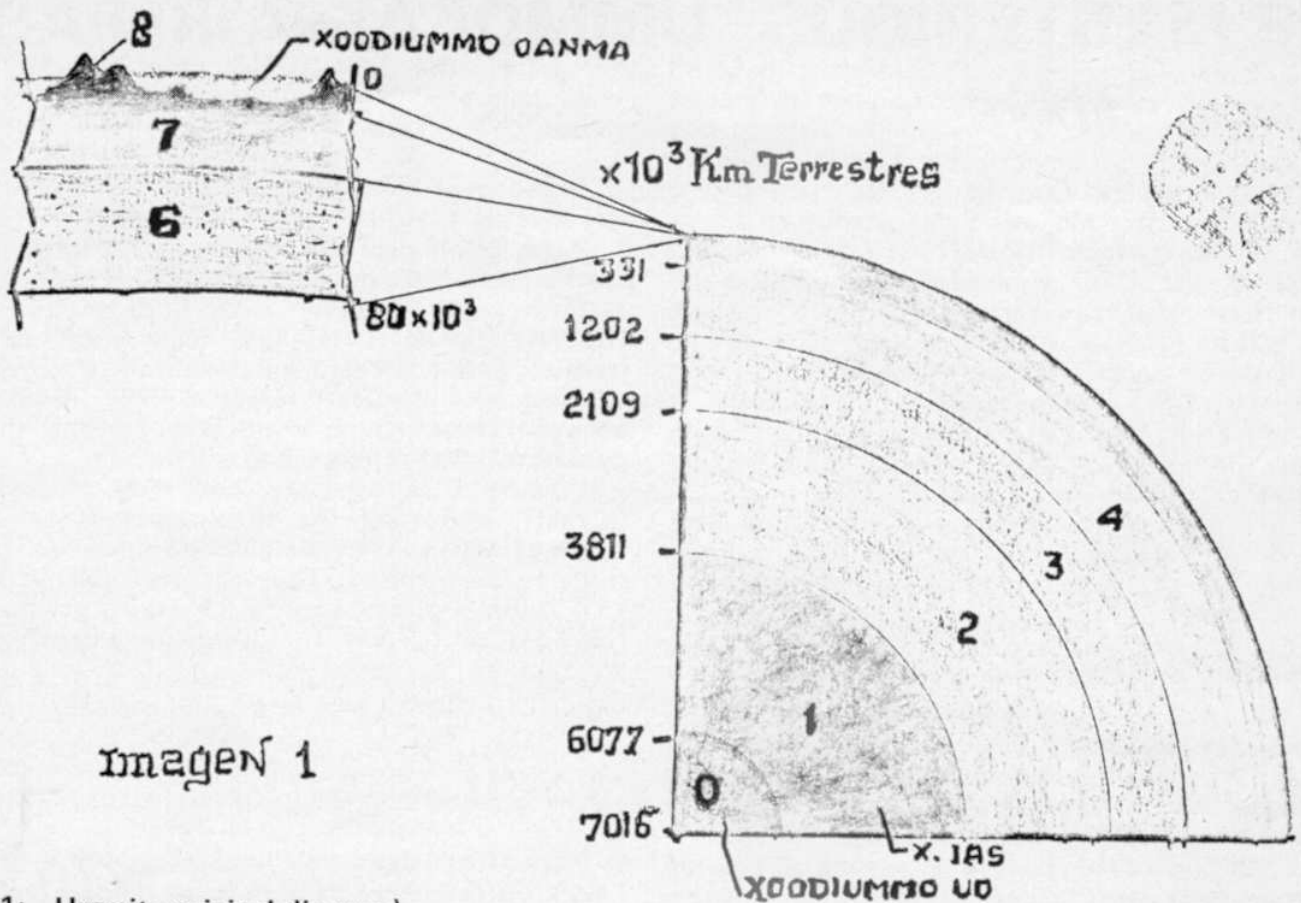


imagen 1

(Figure 1: Ummite original diagram)

"One single "continent", plus a few islands, is to be found on UMMO, and occupies only about 38% of its surface area.

"The composition of the UMMO atmosphere at the surface level, the XOODIUMMO OANMAA, is similar to that of EARTH.

"UMMO is moving in an elliptical (almost circular) path, with an excentricity of 0.0078, around an OOOYIA (star of small mass) which we call IUMMA (our "Sun.") The mean distance between UMMO and IUMMA is 9.96×10^{12} cms.

"Our method of calculating long periods of time is different and strange from your point of view, and has been retained throughout the course of our history despite the fact that it had its origin in an extremely ancient astronomical error.

"We define the XEE (UMMO 'year') as a fraction, namely 1/18th. of the time taken by our OYAA to orbit around IUMMA. (At present the phoneme XEE is also synonymous for 'cyclic path.')

"Our ancient 'cosmologists,' unaware that the plane of the ecliptic of UMMO has a different orientation from that of the second OYAA orbiting around IUMMA which they were taking as their reference, interpreted the path of UMMO as a double-helicoidal (see Figures 2 and 3) upon the surface of an imaginary cylinder.

"Thus they thought that our OYAA described three descending (Figure 2) and then three more ascending (Figure 3) orbits before completing the cycle. One XEE (UMMO year) equals 0.212 EARTH years.

"In actual fact we can nowadays define the

XEE as 1/3 of the period of a true orbit. Six periods thus equal our ancestral XEEUMMO = 18 XEE.

"IUMMA is a star with a mass of 1.48×10^{33} terrestrial grammes. The distance between IUMMA and the SUN was on July 8, 1967, 14.421 light-years.

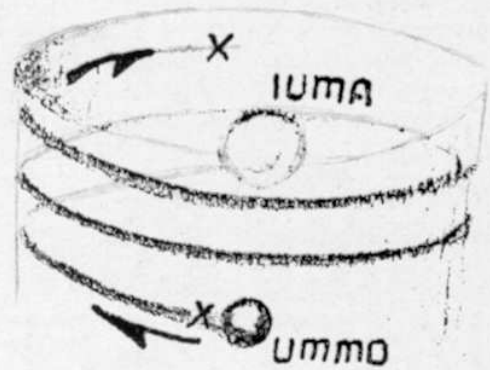
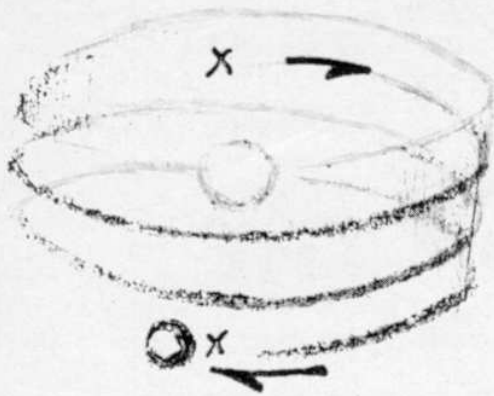
"It has not been at all a simple task to identify our OOOYIA in your astronomical tables. This is due to the fact that our specialists have developed by convention a galactic reference system which is different from yours. But the substitution of referential axes would not be difficult were it not for errors on your part. We have however found perceptible differences in respect of data relating to mass, magnitude, situation, and distance, of various stars identified by both you and ourselves.

"We are consequently still not able to say with any high degree of certainty precisely which star tabled by you could be our IUMMA.

"We calculate that the coordinates familiar to you that might establish the position of IUMMA would be:

Right ascension 12 hours, 31 minutes, 14 seconds \pm 2 minutes 11 seconds.
Declination $9^{\circ} 18' 7'' \pm 14' 2''$

"It so happens that very near to the centre of this probable stereoangle (12 h. 31 m: + $9^{\circ} 18'$)



Imagery 2 y 3 falsa concepcion

Above, "Ummite" original Figures 2 and 3, illustrating an ancient misconception about the cyclic path of the planet UMMO around its Sun, IUMMA

some of the tables drawn up by you indicate a star which you call WOLF 424.

"This could probably be IUMMA. Its characteristics are: $d = 14.6$ lightyears. Absolute visual magnitude 14.3. Apparent magnitude 12.5. Spectrum corresponding to class M.

"However, these data differ somewhat from the correct features. The error found in your establishment of the magnitude may be explained by the existence of a very dense cloud of cosmic dust (complex gravimetric spectrum with ionized metallic solid particles of less than 0.6 mm.) The star's brightness as registered by you is thus inevitably very much reduced. The low reading indicated (magnitude listed at 10 parsec = 14.3) corroborates our suspicion.

"An observer located at 10 parsecs, and with no obturation by cosmic dust, would register a magnitude of 7.4 according to your conventional scale.

"On the other hand the mean surface temperature of IUMMA is 4,580.3 degrees Kelvin, or somewhat more than your estimate. This error is less explicable to us as the spectrum that you could have studied is not affected even through the occlusion by dust clouds.

"All these difficulties are hard to overcome. After we had made our calculations concerning the degree of attenuation the star's luminosity might suffer due to the high density of the cloud of dust and gas, our results still can contribute little to clarifying the problem, for if the visual axis passes through the regions of high concentration of particles, the apparent magnitude for yourselves would be of the order of 26, and it would be difficult for you to detect it with your present-day optical instruments.

"On the other hand the less dense zones would permit sightings of the order of magnitudes 12 to 13 (by your conventional terrestrial scale) and this

corresponds precisely with the magnitude listed by you for Wolf 424.

"However the possibility also cannot be ruled out that Wolf 424 may be one of the two OOOYIA (small stars) listed by us as דב|טז|זצ , located at 2.07 light-years distance from IUMMA, and with a surface temperature of 3,210° Kelvin and דס|זב|זג , located at 0.62 light-years from IUMMA, and with a surface temperature of 2,575° Kelvin.

"IUMMA displays alterations in its magnetic field which are very difficult to predict a long time in advance. The detectable intensity of this field as registered by us on UMMO can attain levels which for you would be frightening. The level oscillates between a low level of 3.8 Gauss and 216 Gauss.

"If you take into account the fact that the magnetic field of UMMO herself is weaker than EARTH's field, its maxima being 0.23 Gauss and its minima 0.07 Gauss, it is probable that even you yourselves, when observing the spectrum of our IUMMA, might be able to note the doubling of some of the lines due to the polarization caused by these perturbations.

"These violent changes have had a most marked influence on our OYAA (planet). For example, the manner in which our atmosphere is constructed, with strongly ionized layers, has protected the ecological medium from high levels of radiation. Mutations have been less frequent in the organisms on UMMO, and consequently the variety of the fauna and flora is less rich than on your EARTH.

"On the other hand, the appearance of our sky at night is far more fantastic than yours, thanks to meteors which to you would look like the Northern Lights.

"Our technology has been obliged to follow different paths of development from yours. Communication by means of the utilization of

electromagnetic frequencies is not possible except in certain specific cases, and the great variety of devices involving gradients of magnetic potential have to be compensated in order to avoid the effects of the powerful perturbations coming from outside.

"Our early technical history shows that our brother forbears employed great metallic toroids

laid out over the countryside (and even today remains of cables are still found that were buried in those times). In those great metallic toroids intense electrical currents of aperiodic character were induced, and the energy stored for future use (in a similar way to your use of batteries)."

A BRIEF COMMENT ON THE "UMMO" AFFAIR

Gordon Creighton

THERE is a great deal of important comment that one might make on this extraordinary business, which has been engaging our minds for many years. Like so much else in the UFO scene, the "UMMO" story is weird and disturbing, and it would be comforting indeed to be able to dismiss it, and write it off as a hoax. But as the years have passed the hoax thesis has become harder and harder to justify. I have long thought that it would be necessary to let FSR readers know the gist of so extraordinary a story, and I was very glad when Toni Ribera wrote to say that he had reached the same conclusion and had prepared a report on it.

As will be seen, however, Spain is not the only country that is involved. For it is claimed that it all began in France, in 1950, when the "Ummites" allegedly made their first landing at a place near La Javie (Département des Basses Alpes).

I have managed to secure a number of highly interesting statements about the investigations around La Javie. These statements come from several of France's top students of the UFO phenomenon, and what they have to say is no laughing matter. But, unfortunately, though entirely understandably, certain of these investigators are bound by their own government's regulations on the secrecy relating to official documents, and do not wish to be named. Therefore I name no names, nor shall I do so in the future unless specifically authorized to do so. But this I will say: it is quite clear that something mighty odd and strange did take place around La Javie at the date claimed [*as will be discussed by Sr. Ribera in his 'conclusions' in the final instalment of his article, to be published in due course—EDITOR*]. The French helicopters were indeed used; the lonely farmhouse was indeed located. And a most extraordinary discovery was made about the previous owners of that miserable and dilapidated farm. They were found to be living in a state of great opulence, down on the French Riviera, and possessed of no less than three fine villas. And their mouths were as tightly shut as clams.

So much I think has to be said, so that our readers may know that the "UMMO Affair" does not look like just another piece of moonshine.

And now a few words about my translation. Over the years one has seen plenty of weird and far-out stuff that purported to originate from denizens of other worlds. Nothing that I have seen so far is more involved and more difficult to follow than these so-called "UMMO messages," plans and blueprints, large extracts from which I have had on my files for a long time.

And, needless to say, none of it has been more difficult to tackle than this extensive "UMMO" communication which is incorporated in Toni Ribera's article. I have laboured over it for a long time. And I have had the benefit of no help from anybody else but Sr. Ribera. As anyone can see for himself, it requires more than just a good knowledge of Spanish and English if one is to do justice to such an extraordinary job. I cannot say that I am particularly satisfied with my effort at a translation, but it is the best that I can do, and if we are to wait for someone to come along and do a more perfect version of it, then FSR readers may have to wait a long, long time.

I hope therefore that the few ardent "nit-pickers" among our readers will endeavour to be charitable and withhold their fire. (Unless of course they are prepared to lend a hand and do better. They will be very welcome.)

A word or two, also, in conclusion, about the completely mind-boggling "UMMO language."

As Sr. Ribera mentions, a Spanish lady named Dona H.N. Franz de Penelas was valiant enough to undertake the mammoth task of compiling an "Ummite-Spanish Vocabulary" from the many hundreds of pages of communications which Toni Ribera and his colleagues have on their files. I have made an English version of this vocabulary, and I have even been able to add to it a considerable number of Ummite words which Sra. de Penelas had not included. But paper is extremely costly nowadays, and our hardworking typesetter (bless her heart!) is lucky indeed that this is so, for it means that there is little likelihood that she will ever be called upon to help make the jaw-breaking Vocabulary available to FSR readers.

THE LIGHT AT SHUTTLEWOOD

1919 incident in a Derbyshire village remembered in detail

Ananda Sirisena

SHUTTLEWOOD is a village a few miles from Chesterfield, Derbyshire, in England. It was there that on the night of January 22, 1919, the sighting of a small, but apparently piloted light, took place. The main witness came to within three feet of the luminous orb which seemed to anticipate his every move.

The story begins at 10.10 p.m. when Thomas Hills Harrison had just stoked the fire in the greenhouse situated behind his home at Chesterfield Road in Shuttlewood. He was walking back to the house when he was startled to see his father staring through the living room window, pointing to a light in the fowl pen, some fifty yards down the garden. Mr. Harrison states:

"He sent me to investigate. The garden was one and a half acres in size, with apple trees set down the path, six of them in the fowl pen. All the trees in the pen were lit up, with long shadows in all directions. The night was very dark, calm and noticeably quiet. Even the hens made no noise as I opened the gate which was hinged to the cote. When I passed through the gate I could see the globe of light in the pen halfway along the top side. It was about four and a half feet from the ground and stationary all this time."

Thomas Harrison was so certain that someone must be with the light, that although he could not see anyone, he called out, "You will be burning your flashlight out, Charlie," thinking it would be their neighbour, Mr. Robinson. He continues:

"I got quite a shock when there was no answer. I walked up to within six feet of this beautiful globe of what we would now call fluorescent light. It was the size of a tennis ball and emitted as much light as a present-day mantle-type storm lantern. It was a most perfect sphere and beautiful to look at, like an over-size luminous pearl!"

"I took a semi-circular walk round and back again; there was no-one holding it. It did not dazzle in the least as I stared at it a full ten minutes or more. Never taking my eyes off it and all the time wishing my father would come and see what was the matter, I decided to look on the ground for a stick to touch it and see what would happen."

"Just then the globe seemed to sense what I was going to do and started to move away towards the wire-netting. During this withdrawal I got the impression it was quite friendly, particularly as it moved so very slowly, about the pace of a tortoise. I ventured closer to get a real good look; the edge of the sphere was as you see a fluorescent light, not a distinct line but a cotton-wool effect. When it reached the netting, the globe of light fell to the ground giving off a display on impact not unlike a fireball. It then regained its normal shape, made a

searing sound and started to ascend the netting. Up until this time the place had been completely silent!"

Mr. Harrison then decided to go outside the pen around the hen-cote to follow it, but changed his mind. He went into the pen again as a second thought struck him that the fence must be broken down and he could follow that way. However, the fence was not down and at this stage it was his sister who saw the light actually go through the wire-netting. His sister, Mrs. Newman, was about twenty yards from it at the crossing point. His story continues:

"I could see the light had gone ten or more yards into Robinson's garden and was coming back straight for me at a fast pace. I took off my coat to try and ward it off but within seconds it jumped a foot or more to negotiate the netting in my direction and turned to the right when only a few feet away. I ran after it as fast as I could to the bottom of the pen, where it jumped the netting again. It seemed to want to keep to four or five feet from the ground. It then maintained a slower but fast-walking speed and followed the top of a young three-foot-high blackthorn hedge to the bottom of the garden. I could see it was hopeless my chasing it so I stopped and watched it turn right. When it came to a very high uncut hawthorn hedge it soared ten feet to a gap in some high branches and there it stayed for a good three minutes before passing through. Then I lost sight of it."

Believing it was the end of the encounter, Mr. Harrison started back towards home. He had barely walked ten paces before he began wishing the light would come back, and cast a last glance over his shoulder. He was stunned to see farmer Shepperd's field, on the other side of the hedge, all floodlit with a brilliant white light.

"The light must now have been two hundred candle-power in intensity. I could not see the ball of light itself until a few minutes later when it came back to the same tree-top where it hovered again for about three minutes. Then, just as I expected, it came back over the same path towards me at a fast-walking pace. I searched for a stick to defend myself but could only find a very short one. On this return journey it was only five candle-power in intensity and orange in colour, a change which I noted must have been very gradual, as there was no sudden switchdown."

"When it was within a few yards of me I felt my hair standing on end, and as though it knew, it stopped instantaneously, went three or four yards to the left and into Robinson's garden where it again stayed still. I went through the hedge and knocked on Robinson's door for someone to come