

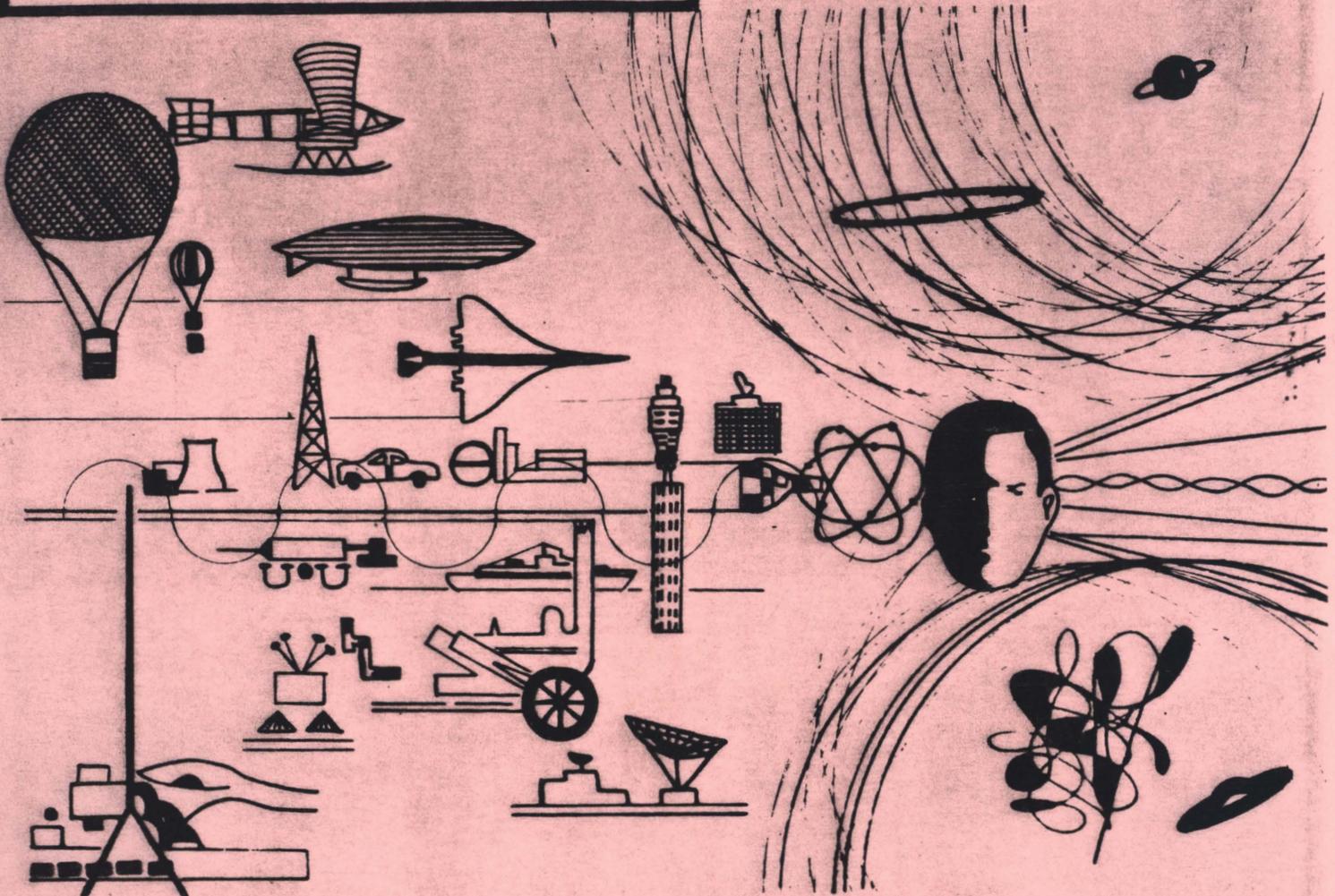
PEGASUS



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**JOURNAL OF THE
SURREY INVESTIGATION GROUP
ON AERIAL PHENOMENA**

15p

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JOURNAL Vol 4 No 5

SURREY INVESTIGATION GROUP ON AERIAL PHENOMENA

Editorial

Saturday September 2nd 1972 marked another important day in the history of UFO research. It was the day when John Cleary-Baker, PhD, Editor of the BUFORA Journal and veteran ufologist publicly rejected the Extra terrestrial Hypothesis. There are many factors which could have led to this decision. Failure to establish physical evidence, the amorphous nature of the phenomenon and the psychological and physiological effects on many witnesses, to name but a few, may well have influenced Dr. Cleary-Baker.

The pre-conceived idea in the late forties and fifties that flying saucers were visiting our planet from Mars and Venus has given way to more enlightened and open ideas, which relate more to the apparent nature of the phenomenon. Hypotheses such as those of Keel, Sanderson and Greenfield are listened to with little of the earlier derision that accompanied their introduction.

UFOs are multiform. Once the signal has been extracted from the noise of satellites, hot air balloons, landing lights and infinite verbal hot air,



it becomes apparent that we are not observing a simple consistent phenomena. It is, therefore, likely that there are a number of origins, and consequently it is folly at this stage to relegate any ideas on the basis of insufficient information.

It is true that many UFO reports have what may be called a psychic origin. But is it less feasible to conclude that extra terrestrial visitors would not fall into this category?

SIGAP feels duty bound to issue the following appeal to the ufological fraternity, to the scientific community and especially to Dr. Cleary-Baker.

Do not reject but continue to accept. Any other policy can only be doomed to failure.

HAWK BALLOON OR UFO?

Synopsis of SIGAP Investigations into Sightings in the Chilworth Area during July 1967

OMAR FOWLER

The following investigation is one of the first to have been carried out by SIGAP. The report by Sqd. Ldr. Shipwright was publicised extensively by the local press and an article by the Sqd Ldr. appeared in the Flying Saucer Review.

The findings of the investigation have not previously been published, so we decided that it was about time that SIGAPs point of view was heard. We leave the conclusion to you, the reader.

The two reports that we are concerned with are the sightings by Sqd. Ldr. Shipwright on Tuesday 27th June 1967 and David Clarke on Saturday 1st July 1967.

In the report by Sqd.Ldr. Shipwright, he describes how he and his wife were walking along a path at Newlands Corner at 12.30 pm and they observed that in a field the other side of Albury Church (1 mile away) a snow white object that looked like a balloon or parachute was moving rapidly up and down a meadow North to South, This went on for about ten minutes, then the object suddenly stopped close to a hedge and trees at the top of the meadow and started moving very slowly West to East. It moved slowly along the hedge, measuring and investigating, it didn't seem to quite know what it was doing. It passed

a small group of cows that did not take any notice, and then continued towards an avenue of high trees. When the object arrived at a high hedge and the trees it paused for half a minute, as though it was not quite sure, then quite steadily and firmly, it rose up above the trees and then ran along the top of the trees, down the other side and into the next meadow, where the object continued its quiet progress as though trying to find out information. There was a very slight breeze at the time SSW. It was in view for about an hour and was last seen approaching an Avenue of trees approx. 300 yards from Albury Park.

Sqd.Ldr. Shipwright added that he could not be sure, but he had the impression that there was a slight deflation in the top left hand side of it with a billowing movement. It was about twice the size of a cow and had the appearance of a white egg with the shell taken off. He also thought he noticed at one end a black thing on the end of it. It was not moving fast, he could have driven down to the field, run across the grass and caught it up. He then continued and stated that he analysed its movements all the time and it could not have been a balloon or parachute, it was definitely a UFO. It seemed as if it was investigating, observing and measuring, all its movements were deliberate, nothing was haphazard. He then added that this was on the Tuesday at mid-day, two days after the Saturday sighting of an object by a Mr B. Knowles described as a "shimmering football" over Guildford. (This was subsequently proved to be an A/C landing at London Airport). Sqd.Ldr. Shipwright then went on to surmise that the object had taken two days to travel three miles and was not seen by anybody. Its movements he said were contrary to anything that could be known to happen, it was contrary to the wind and the laws of gravity. He thought of going to look at the field, because he wondered if it left anything. He then mentioned the fact that he did not know anything about the "shimmering football" sighting over Guildford until he opened his paper on the Friday and he then said to his wife that is what we saw last Tuesday. His wife suggested that at first they thought it was a balloon, but it could have been a saucer shaped.

The first I.S.S. Investigation by Mr J. Goddard and Mr Goddard (Senior)

Sqd.Ldr. Shipwright accompanied the I.S.S. (1) investigators to the scene shortly afterwards. They walked along the hedge and the Sqd.Ldr. pointed out the place where the object had gone up and down quickly. They looked down and saw a lump of sandstone with rough lines on it. Jimmy Goddard pulled out his

compass and it showed that the lines that were in the shape of a triangle were pointed in the position of due North and the base line was in the position where the object had gone off in the other direction slowly. It was stated that this was the exact point where the object had changed direction.

The David Clarke Sighting at Chilworth July 1st 1967

Dick Beet and I met David Clarke at his home, situated a mile and a half from Guildford. Mr Clarke, an Art Teacher, and after a short chat we went to the scene of the sighting, which had been described as a silver sphere.

The site was close to the junction of Halfpeeny Lane and White Lane the sphere had been seen looking E.N.E. and apart from a bobbing motion it had not moved. He did not stop and watch it disappear, but continued with his walk.



At this point we saw a man in a nearby house, we approached him and questioned him about any UFO activity in the area and had he seen anything. He went on to explain that at the point where the sphere had been seen by Mr. Clarke, there was a large country house with gardens and they used what was known as a "Hawk Balloon". He described the balloon, but in order to check the information we proceeded to the house in the distance called "Whiteways" and called upon one of the three gardeners, his statement was as follows:

- (2) "It was on Wednesday 28th June that the duty gardener that evening saw somebody running away from the gardens. The Hawk Balloon that was in use had been cut loose, it had shot up into the air. The balloons are approx. 14' dia. and are made from white rubber, sometimes they are affected by the sun and go flat. They are held by nylon cord and a dummy hawk is suspended underneath to scare away the birds. They are filled with hydrogen through a fairly long nozzle, this is then doubled up and tied in several knots to ensure that it does not leak. The nylon cord that holds the hawk is 25/30' long.

The balloons are constantly in use and one of theirs had been cut loose about a year before. They are also used by a number of other large houses in the area and we did not check with one other to enquire if one had been lost, but it had not. As the time was 10 pm we discontinued our search.

The "Whiteways" house is situated a mile and half to the North West of the field where Sqd. Ldr. Shipwright had seen the white egg object. The other house known to operate a Hawk Balloon is approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the field.

(1) I.S.S. International Sky Scouts. Now Contact UK.

(2) The interview was a couple of weeks after the first sighting. Possibly an inaccuracy in the date.

CLASSIFICATION OF UFO PHENOMENA

Bob Skinner

Anyone who has shown the slightest interest in UFOlogy will have soon discovered that there is a great divergence of the descriptions of the shape movements, etc. of the phenomenon in the reports. Rarely are two reports identical, Therefore, so that an orderly view of the subject can be maintained it is essential that UFO cases be classified.

There are two main methods of UFOlogical classification.

- a) by type
- b) by shape

a) By type

This is probably the best form of classification, as covers both the behaviour and shape of the object, and is not so restricted as type.

b) By shape

Two versions of this type of classification will be given here; that that of Jacques Vallee and published in his book "Anatomy of a Phenomenon", and secondly the classification devised by Nigel Stephenson, when he was Research Officer of BUFORA.

i) Vallee's Classification

The best known of the classifications, this divides the phenomenon into 5 broad types, each further divided into classes. The types are briefly:-

1. The observations of unusual objects on or near the ground (below tree-top height).
2. The observation of vertical cylindrical objects associated with diffuse cloud
3. Observations of spherical, discoid or elliptical objects stationary at least for a period, in the sky.
4. Observations of unusual objects moving continuously through the air.
5. Observations of less definite objects, either not appearing material, or light sources.

2. Stephenson's Classification

This can be found in the privately published transcript of Mr. Stephenson's paper "The Correlation of UFO data".

This classification is one designed to be applied to all reports received. The first 4 categories (A-D) are of reports which he suggests "should be

passed over as being probable knowns" and so are completely disregarded their being as descriptions of satellites, aircraft, balloons, meteors, etc. Many UFOlogists would disagree with Mr Stephenson extreme method of sorting sighting reports, but notwithstanding this, the remaining classification (E-Q) of the reports which are accepted by him is very useful.

NIGHT (Twilight)

- E. Moving single lights with coronas, halos, trails, etc.
- F. Pairs of lights
- G. Formations of lights
- H. Complete luminous shapes
- I. Objects visible as silhouettes, or illuminated by outside lights, without lights of its own.
- J. As in "I" but with light(s) i.e. object visible as well as its lights
- K. Extraordinary single lights
- L. Miscellaneous

DAY (including sunset and sunrise)

- M. Objects accelerating from a stationary position
- N. Moving objects of unconventional shape
- O. Grounded objects
- P. Miscellaneous
- Q. Stationary objects of unconventional shape - exceptional cases only

b) By Shape

This has its advantages as the report may be immediately classified without the need to study the other circumstances of the sighting. The example of this type of classification to be given here is that of NICAP as found in "The UFO Evidence".

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Flat Discs | 6. Spheres |
| 2. Domed Discs | 7. Elliptical objects |
| 3. Saturn shaped (double domed) shape | 8. Triangular objects |
| 4. Hemispherical discs | 9. Cylindrical objects |
| 5. Flattened sphere | 10. Light sources only |

WE ARE NOT ALONE - OFFICIAL

The following article is adapted from an interview between IAN MATHER of the DAILY MAIL and Professor Antony Hewish. It demonstrates the shift of opinion in scientific circles regarding extraterrestrial life and represents a dual warning for ufologists. On the one hand it ensures that we must not discard the extraterrestrial hypothesis as an explanation for UFOs as some have already done (see editorial). However, it does show that many highly qualified men, whilst now realising the potential of the Universe, are still wearing blinkers when it comes to looking at extraterrestrial life. Why, when a scientist admits that we 'don't have the intelligence or the technology to see' the signs, cannot the same man accept that the originators of those signs could have used their advanced intellect to visit planets, such as Earth!

A staggering change has taken place in the attitude of astronomers towards the possibility of intelligent life on other planets. It's not just that now nearly all astronomers are firm believers in it. It's that they all take it absolutely for granted that one day, somehow, somebody out there will send us a message.

The trouble is that 'If signals started coming in from outer space we would not know how to reply to them'.

Recently this was Professor Antony Hewish, Professor of Radio Astronomy, talking at Cambridge. 'There are possibilities that are not necessarily pleasant to contemplate.' he says. 'The signals might be from superior beings who have polluted their own planet and are looking for another world to occupy.'

"We wonder whether we should let on that we are here. Perhaps it would be better just not to reply and to burn the records."

Professor Hewish says: 'If we had discovered that our sun was the only star of its kind it would be understandable to believe we were alone in the universe.

'But now that we know there are millions of suns exactly like our own it is damned impertinence to think we are the only people looking up at the sky.'

The sensational revolution in attitudes is due to the comparatively new science of radio astronomy which allows scientists to pick up natural radio waves arriving on earth from outer space..

Literally millions of new stars invisible to even the most powerful optical telescope have been spotted in recent years. The most authoritative evidence of extraterrestrial life has come from two dozen of America's top astronomers

in a report to the American National Academy of Sciences.

After two years' study, the astronomers say bluntly "The existence of life on the planets of many stars can be taken for granted. The inhabitants of some of these planets must be at least as intelligent as we are."

What astronomers have now accepted is that life in the universe is a normal phenomenon.

Professor Hewish says: "The universe is very much the same all over. It has the same basic ingredients. Given the mathematical certainty that there are millions of planets like our own with the right temperature for life, it is only natural that life should have developed on some of them. 'Many of these other creatures will look different from us. The evolution of our own planet would have taken a different course if the temperature had been different or the earth a different size. Elephants or ants could easily have evolved as the dominant species.

'But extraterrestrial creatures will presumably eat, breathe and breed through maybe in different ways from us.

A small group of astronomers at Cambridge are the only men who have had serious grounds for believing themselves in touch with life from other planets.

Professor Hewish's telescope has picked up radio signals giving out a beat so regular that if you set your watch by it it would lose or gain only one thousandth of a second a year. The red ink graph recording those signals still gives you a creepy feeling.

For a week after the discovery Professor Hewish and his colleagues were confused. By measuring the perturbations they knew the signals were coming from a planet sized object.

Professor Hewish said: "The logical answer was that intelligent beings were signalling to us. You joke about these things but when they actually happen all sorts of frightening thoughts go through your head.

In the end, one crucial test showed we had discovered a new kind of star, a pulsar, that rotates once a second and throws out a signal like a flashing light on a police car. It was a tremendous relief to all of us."

There is no point in thinking about signals from space or rehearsing any drill because when it happens it will be in a totally unexpected way. says Professor Hewish.

'For all we know they may be trying to talk to us now, but we don't have the intelligence or the technology to see it.

FACT OR FOLKLORE

Dan Butcher

Several myths deal with the theme of the aerial vehicle in the form of a cloud or mist. Usually it comes down to the earth's surface to bear away some sky-being or occasionally a mortal.

In the Dakota legend of the origin of their sacred pipe, we read an account which reminds us of the death of Snippy, the horse that was partly stripped to the bone by an unknown agency in 1967 (Spacelink, Vol. 5 No.3), and the abduction and dismemberment of Alexander Hamilton's heifer during the American "airship" wave of 1897. It also echoes, to a certain extent, the case of the abduction or dismemberment of Rivalino da Silva at Diamantina, Brazil, in 1962. The story is that two young hunters in a time of famine, were out on the prairie scouting for game when they encountered a solitary and beautiful young woman. When one of the youths made an advance towards her, however, a strange cloud enveloped him; and when it lifted, his companion was horrified to see that only the bones of his friend remained lying on the ground. After this, the woman instructed the survivor to return to his tribe and tell the chiefs to make preparations for her reception. He did this, and the mysterious stranger introduced the sacred pipe and its use to the assembled people of the Dakota (Frances Densmore, Teton Sioux Music, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin No. 61, pp. 65-66).

Such a cloud came down and bore off Whaitari, a sky-woman whose name means 'Thunder' in a Maori tale from New Zealand (R.B. Dixon, Oceanic Mythology, p. 58), while a Chinese legend tells of some Ming-Ling-Tzu, who found a woman bathing at a spring. By the usual folkloric stratagem of stealing her clothes he succeeded in introducing himself and marrying her. After ten years of married life she climbed a tree and flew off on a cloud (M.D. Conway, Demonology and Devil-Lore, Vol.1, pp. 216-7)

In an account of the birth of the creator, in Hupa mythology, from the West Coast of America, a 'smoke' settled on the mountainside just prior to the creator's coming, and a metallic sound was heard, while spontaneous fires broke out all around on the ground (H.B. Alexander, North American Mythology, p.221). This metallic sound sometimes occurs during UFO encounters (see, for example, F.S.R. 14.3.26;14.3.27;16.1.9-10;7.6.27, etc, etc.)

The phantom barque of the dead frequently took the form of a cloud-ship sailing over mountains and moors and sea, despite wind and tide. A tale is related of a

certain pirate at whose death a spectral ship appeared in a cloud, floating low over the roof of his house taking the soul of the man with it (L. Spence, *An Encyclopaedia of Occultism*, p.368)

In the numerous tales on the Cinderella theme, Cinderella herself is not infrequently veiled in a mist, and all that the Prince sees when pursuing her is "something like the long beam of a shooting star through dense mist", (H. Bayley, *The Lost Language of Symbolism*, Vol.1 p.215).

The Yap Islanders in the Carolines, believe that in former times the living were able to ascend to the celestial Yap in a cloud (D.A. Mackenzie, *Myths from Melanesia and Indonesia*, p. 173).

A priest of the diocese of Frisingen, an acquaintance, of one of the authors of the famous 15th century work on witchcraft, the *Malleus Malificarum*, asserted that he had been taken into the air by a demon; while another priest, his friend, declared that he had seen him taken away on something that looked like a cloud (L. Spence, *op.cit.* p.265).

Christina of Stommeln, the Christian stigmatic, was once found buried to the chin in the mud of a disused reservoir. All that she could say about the matter was that a cloud came through the bedroom door when she was making beds. It settled on her and she knew no more (H. Thurston, *S.J. Surprising Mystics*, pp. 12-3).

Today, among the Flying Saucers cultists, it is the UFO entities who are responsible for the production of these clouds, but in former times it was the fairies and their like who conjured up the *ceo sidhe*, the magic fairy mist that made people go astray and disappear. In ancient Greece it was the *Telchines* who were the adepts at mist-raising; while the Druids enjoyed a similar reputation in Celtic Europe. The Clan Cathlin, the deadly enemies of the Irish hero, Cuchulainn were experts in the same magic. Similarly, the Wu, mediums and shamans, in old China, were reputed to have the ability of ascending into the air on clouds. Among other peoples, wizards and sorcerers were widely believed to possess the same power. According to the Western Kabalists, it was the sylphs who flew through the air with the speed of lightning, riding on 'a peculiar cloud'.

Modern astral projectors, people who have had out-of-the-body experiences, occasionally report travelling through the air in a cloud or mist. The French projector, Yram, spoke of travelling at speed in a black cloud; and on another occasion of speeding along in an electromagnetic grey mist through which glimpses of the landscape could be seen (*Practical Astral Projection*, pp. 63,65). Mr. J.H. Brown found himself moving in a light blue haze (R. Crookall, *The Study and*

Practice of Astral Projection, p.76) and another subject floated through trees in a mist (Crookall, More Astral Projections, p.90) There are other examples. In a hypnotic experiment which displayed UFOic and out-of-the-body phenomena the subject, Mrs X, travelled through space at a terrific speed in a blueish mauve haze (H.S.W. Chibbett, in UFO Percipients, p.34) A subject in R.M. Bucke's work on mystical experiences, Cosmic Consciousness (p.8) wrote: "All at once, without warning of any kind, I found myself wrapped around as it were by a flame-coloured cloud." Crookall, in his many books, suggests that this cloud or mist might be equated with the ectoplasm which is observed to exude from the medium's physical body during materialisation seances.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT by the Investigation Co-ordinator

Since the publication of the last issue of PEGASUS a considerable amount of field work has been done and although (working on a quarterly basis), my report is not due for inclusion until the November/December issue there is much in the way of investigations to be reported. Since the beginning of May, we have now reached report number S210.

S 200 See last issue Investigated by Bob Skinner

S 201 Difficulties have been encountered in the investigation of this case, see last issue - and further information has not been forthcoming, as hoped. We shall be leaving the file open for a few months before evaluating this report.

S 202 See last issue Investigator R. Colborne

S 203 A dirigible object seen at Gatwick Airport, by an officer off-duty watching aircraft. Date - 13-8-72 Time - 15.00 hr. The 'Zepelin' shaped object was observed travelling N-E to S-W with its rear end enveloped in blue smoke, after about 70 seconds the smoke surrounded the object; clearing quickly to reveal that the object had vanished. This sighting may be related to other events. Investigator Bob Skinner.

S 204 Three days prior to the above sighting (10-8-72) Mr W. Jelly who is employed at Gatwick Airport, was shooting pigeons just south of the airport when he observed what he describes as a whirl-wind which passed over from west to east from 12.30 to 12.40 BST. A large quantity of loose straw was raised from outside the airport perimeter and was estimated by qualified airport staff to be reaching an altitude

of no less than 4 miles, probably SEVEN. Some of the straw later fell out on the airport.

On the same date, but the time is unspecified, an account in the 'Daily Mirror' Aug 11, states that there was a fall-out of straw at Heathrow Airport and we have received other reports of pilots encountering layers of straw suspended at high altitudes. That is just a funny coincidence perhaps, but straw kept on falling. On the 14-8-72? straw was falling at Histon in Cambridgeshire in large quantities, according to a newspaper report that I have not to hand at the time of writing, Investigator - Arnold West.

S 205 A report has been received from a young man in Rochester, Kent, who has investigated his own sighting of 19-12-71 At 16.20 h. a white star-like object hovered over Maidstone for 8 minutes before moving slowly away to the west. A similar object was again observed on 13-6-72 at 10.30 h. Investigator - Malcolm Pay.

S 206 The South African landing. See the very brief report in the last issue, the details of which are correct to our current knowledge. We are still accumulating information on this case but although several other journals have beaten us to it with the full story, as gained from the South African papers we are hoping that our on-the-spot correspondent/witness will be sending us a first-hand account soon.

S 207 A full investigation has been carried out after reports in several national papers of the sighting of a bright light in the early hours of 9-8-72. Our Investigator received the report straight from the police press bureau and was able to get a look at the 'UFO' while it was still under observation by the original witnesses. The techniques used by the investigator in this case are worthy of praise. The investigator's report which I have in front of me unravels the mystery that initially surrounded this case due to misidentification on the part of the witnesses and of mis-reporting by the newspapers. An excellent investigation but alas the subject matter was mundane - Venus.

S 208 The observation of a bright white light in the early hours of 13-9-72 by Miss Stella Barlow and her fiance, Russell Janes. An interesting case which has psychic overtones, fully investigated by Bob Skinner. Watch out for the full story.

S 209 Unfortunately only a LITS. Report sent in by Mr Arthur Kearse of Burpham who made the sighting on 2-8-72 at 22.53 h. However even a

light-in-the-sky may correlate with some other more detailed sighting.

S 210 Mr Michael Fiest and his girl-friend saw on 24-9-72 a bright light in the northern sky. From their point of observation in Horsham Park, the couple saw the light execute certain repeated movements mainly in the nature of moving backwards and forwards through a wide arc. for almost two minutes before it vanished behind a clump of trees, Approx. time of observation: 20.00h.

Investigator - John Scarry

(It is interesting to note that this is yet another sighting involving a courting couple - you will find many in the pages of past issues and other journals. It would seem that there is more than just the fact that young couples often seek lonely spots, under the cover of darkness. Well-known UFO researcher Norman T. Oliver has been pursuing this line of investigation for some time and has produced several interesting articles on 'Sex and Saucers'. Myself, after interviewing hundreds of witnesses am of the opinion that there is a connection between love-making and flying saucers.

We have a few other reports that are still un-numbered as yet as they have still to be confirmed - these include a sighting in Alton, being investigated by Omar Fowler. Also un-indexed are several cases which have been mentioned in these pages over the last twelve months. There is no significant reason for this, but they are mainly cases of a better quality and from the 1971 flap. I currently have individual files on these cases but when they are completed they will augment the SIGAP file.

Richard Colborne,
Investigations Co-ordinator.

Dr. J. Allen Hynek is coming to this Country shortly to promote his new book "The UFO Experience" (A scientific enquiry into UFOs).

He was for 20 years a civilian scientific consultant to the USAF.

PRESS RELEASES

U.F.O.s — hoaxes, imagination and phenomena

IN THE PAST five years the Surrey Investigation Group on Aerial Phenomena have dealt with more than 200 reports of unidentified flying objects.

The group, formed in May 1967, investigate any u.f.o. reports. Fifty have dealt with recognisable shapes in the sky and there was one reported landing of an object.

Group vice-chairman, Mr. R. C. Beet, of 23 Coatham Place, Cranleigh, said that it would be very difficult to put all the reports down to natural phenomena. The group had dealt with hoaxes, vivid imaginations and plain insufficient evidence, but the concept of aerial phenomena is enough to intrigue the Surrey group as well as people throughout the world.

The Surrey group have 60 members at present, but the number fluctuates. Meetings are held twice a month when speakers cover all aspects of the sky in general as well as unidentified flying objects. Occasional sky watches are held. A bi-monthly journal is published.

Mr. Beet felt the subject of aerial phenomena should be treated cautiously, but also with acceptance. Most scientists accepted that earth did not support the only civilisation in existence.

The group have several consultants — an optical physicist who works in a meteorological office, a man who works in the satellite department of Farnborough R.A.E. and a biologist from the University of Utah.

One of the most interesting cases the group dealt with was a reported landing of an object near Epsom in 1969. A farmer who was fox hunting one night saw a very large circular object with a blue light on its underside land in a field. The object then shot into the sky with a whooshing noise. The next morning the grass in the paddock was burnt in a key-hole shape.

Mr. Beet said that publicity often affected group membership numbers. They had to restrict membership to 100 in 1967 when it was well publicised that two policemen in Devon were followed by an unidentified flying object. The bright light kept pace with their car travelling at 80 m.p.h. The Surrey group had members from as far away as Canada and France for many of the journal articles were also published overseas in foreign languages.

The first British U.F.O. organisation was formed in 1952 in Bristol as a branch of the International Flying Saucer Bureau. One of the leaders of this organisation said he was visited by men dressed in black who asked him not to continue with investigations as he was "getting too near the truth".

In 1959 this group joined with the London U.F.O. Research Organisation which later became the British U.F.O. Research Association. The Surrey Investigation Group on Aerial Phenomena is affiliated to this association.

If anyone genuinely feels that he has sighted an aerial phenomena he can contact the group through the Yellow Pages in the phone book. He would be asked to fill in a form describing and possibly drawing the object he had seen. The group file the report.

Mr. Beet reckons that it could be possible that alien beings had planted human life on earth and watched its development over 10,000 years.

"But now we've become capable of advanced technology I feel we've reached the stage where we will either blow ourselves up or become highly developed and capable of inter-star system travel ourselves," he said.

Mr. Beet has a theory that civilised life once existed on Mars. It had been proved the planet had a similar amount of oxygen and it had water and carbon dioxide. Mr. Beet said Mars would have once had a warmer temperature and an atmosphere similar to Earth's. It was possible that with Mars uninhabitable the surviving people came to live on Earth.

"A lot of people think an interest or acceptance of U.F.O.s is a threat to religion," he said. "But I don't think that is so because I believe in God and it could well have been a divine force which planted human life on Earth."

Mr. Beet said the general attitude to groups such as his own had changed considerably over the past five years. The members were not so readily considered "cranks".

Interest in the field of aerial phenomena has spread throughout Britain. Groups in the country keep in contact with each other and a monthly magazine called "The Flying Saucer Review" is published.

Guildford and District Outlook

OCTOBER
1972

U.F.O. spotting a serious pastime

ARE you inquisitive, observant, tired of watching TV and like watching the skies? Then perhaps the Surrey Investigation Group on Aerial Phenomena is for you — but only if you are seriously interested.

The group was formed in 1967, during the famous "flap" of that year, when many types of unidentified flying objects were seen throughout the country, including the flying "crosses" over Devon.

The membership has grown from six to about 100 now, and there is a hard core of 20 very active members.

Watches have been kept at Wainman's, seemingly one of the centres for U.F.O. activity in Britain, and at Pevely, Downs, Guildford, this year. But with no results. However, aerial phenomena which cannot be explained are sighted in Surrey from time to time.

The group has recently dealt with reports of U.F.O. sightings made to the group at Farnborough, Farnham and Woking. Mr. Dick Corbridge, a member of the group, has been made an investigation officer. Flying "X"s seen by a Bournemouth woman in the Richmond Park area recently. This "lightning" was verified by a newspaper, who said that he also saw a "strange object".

The group keeps in contact with U.F.O. clubs groups in the Scandinavian countries, Sweden and France, and has been in touch with organisations in America. At the moment it is hoping to receive information from Australia on a sighting made by hundreds of people near Sydney.

The particular problems that Surrey has in the form of mysterious aircraft lights, and "Aim" exercises, which often end in their being used, are realised, though the group is interested in any aerial object that cannot be explained.

The secretary, Mr. Michael G. Poyser, of 20 Leman Road, Melchett, Cambridgeshire, would welcome any truly interested individual who wishes to join the group.

OCTOBER 6, 1972

Surrey Advertiser

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

Do not forget the

SIGAP FILM SHOW

SIGAP FILM SHOW

SIGAP FILM SHOW

SIGAP FILM SHOW

November 7th in the Garden Room of GUILDFORD HOUSE

starting at 7.30 pm sharp.

FULL DETAILS ON PAGE 17

NASA FILMS

16mm

COLOUR

SOUND

oooOooo

In this issue of Pegasus we are trying out some experimental electronic stencil techniques. The reproduction of some may not be too clear - we apologise for this.

MGP

SIGAP - POLICY CHANGES

by Richard C. Beet

The Board of Directors have agreed to pursue the following policy with respect to subscriptions and publications as soon as is practicable. The concept behind the re-arrangement is to improve the presentation of PEGASUS whilst at the same time affording the opportunity to reduce the basic cost of each journal by increasing the circulation.

(A) SUBSCRIPTIONS

1. There will be no increase in the overall subscription rate of £1.50 per annum. No increase in the foreseeable future is anticipated.
2. Members who do not wish to receive Pegasus as part of their benefits need pay only 75p annual membership fee. This sum will include reduced meeting admission charges, the use of a free book, magazine and tape library, and access to investigation stationary.
3. Individuals who wish to receive only Pegasus may do so, providing an annual payment of 75p is forwarded in advance to the Administration Director.

(B) MEMBERSHIP

1. The proposals presented in (A) should effect the suggestion made in the Editorial of Volume 4 Number 4. Those persons who wish to remain active and/or support the group financially will be those who subscribe both to Pegasus and to the SIGAP membership fee. Such persons shall be known as Members. Individuals who would wish to conform to the proposals in (a)2 and (a)3 shall in future be known as Associate Members.
2. Young persons between the age of 14 and 18 years in full time education shall receive the benefits of full members providing a payment of 75p per year is submitted to the Administration Director.

(C) PEGASUS

1. The journal will continue to be published 6 times per annum and will be distributed to Full Members free of charge.
2. Individual copies will be available for general sale at 10p per copy retail - a price reduction of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$. It is hoped that this action will increase the number of external sales.

SURREY INVESTIGATION GROUP ON AERIAL PHENOMENA

Administration Director: M. G. Prewett, Esq., A.F.B.I.S.
20 Loman Road, Mytchett, Camberley, Surrey.

The Surrey Investigation Group on Aerial Phenomena is a voluntary research organisation formed in May, 1967 to investigate reports of Unidentified Flying Objects, better known as UFO's or 'flying saucers'.

UFO's have been seen for thousands of years. They are even mentioned in the Bible and the ancient Sanskrit books, although the number of reported sightings has increased substantially since the late 1940's.

SIGAP's aim is to investigate ALL sightings, no matter how bizarre they may be, in the hope that one day we, and groups like us, will eventually get to the bottom of this tantalising mystery.

The affairs of SIGAP are controlled by annually elected officers. Special consultants, including an optical physicist, and a satellite expert in the Space Department of the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, help us to evaluate sighting reports.

SIGAP publishes 'PEGASUS', a bi-monthly Journal containing details of topical news, comment, investigations, information about the Group, many articles by members and other interesting news items.

SIGAP is affiliated to the British Unidentified Flying Object Research Association, and close co-operation is maintained between the two.

Members receive FREE of charge the Journal, have the use of a book, magazine and tape library, and can attend the Group's meetings held in Guildford. SIGAP also takes part in a number of organised skywatches held each year.

If you are genuinely interested in the UFO enigma, and would care to join our ranks, please complete and return the application form below. The Annual Subscription to the Group is £1.50. Student Members between 14 and 18 years old, still engaged in full time education need only pay 75p. In this case some evidence of full time education is needed to support the application for candidates between 16 and 18.

SURREY INVESTIGATION GROUP ON AERIAL PHENOMENA

Administration Director: M G Prewett Esq.,
20 Loman Road, Mytchett, Camberley, Surrey.

Application for Membership

Full Name _____ Prof/Dr/Mr/Mrs/Miss

Address _____

Age _____ Telephone No. _____ Academic, Technical or Profes-

sional Qualifications _____

Do you have any observing equipment, If so, what? _____

Would you like to act as an Area Investigator _____ (This basically means
visiting people in your area if necessary).

SIGNED: _____ DATE: _____

PLEASE SIGN AND ENCLOSE PAYMENT

CHEQUES, P.O.'s PAYABLE TO SIGAP

* Approved:
* Membership No:
* Date: