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UFO

STUDY

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NEWS-
LETTER

November 70
to
February 71.

Sighting Reports.

Northborough. Driving near Northborough towards midnight on 22.11.70, the same night that several objects were seen in London - Miss Hartley, a passenger in the car saw a greeny, white light drop vertically down from the region of the plough and disappear at treetop level. At this time the plough was high in the eastern sky. The object was "a lot bigger than a star". Miss Hartley noticed it as she was admiring the stars through the car window. Three other cars stopped on seeing this object. Northborough is near Peterborough in Northamptonshire.

Saxilby. Mr. C.E. Hardy, a B.R. signalman of Saxilby, Lincoln made the following sighting on 13.11.70. Mr. Hardy was working a 12 hr. shift duty at the Kesteven signal box which is situated approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Saxilby village. At about 2am on the morning of the 13th. November 1970 something attracted his attention, upon looking out of the windows on the westerly side of the signal box, he observed a round sphere which was illuminated with a whitish-lemon coloured light, which was bright but not glaring. The object was at a low altitude of about 50' as far as Mr. Hardy could estimate. At first he thought it to be a reflection from a signal light upon the windows, the signal is situated only a short distance from the box, he had to reject this idea, because it was then that another identical object came into focus, the two objects now appeared to be side by side, hovering or just stationary. Mr. Hardy's next thought was that of an aircraft, but once again this did not fit, because of the size of the lights, described as being as big as footballs, also the fact that they stayed in the same place all the time, something aircraft cannot do and also although he listened there was no noise or engine sounds whatsoever. His next thought was satellites, but he then reasoned this could not be because the objects were so low, he realised that he could not find an answer to what he was observing. Mr. Hardy estimated the objects to be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ mile away possibly more. He next went outside the signal box for a better view, and continued observing from the top of the steps, by this time the objects had started to move, one going towards the NE and the other advanced towards the observer, upon moving the objects neither changed shape or luminosity. After watching the objects perform for about a minute, Mr. Hardy, contemplated ringing another signal box down the line towards Saxilby to see if anything could be seen from there and also to verify what he was actually observing himself. The movement of the objects was more of a leisurely floating movement than a forward drive. Before Mr. Hardy had time to move or decide whether to ring, both objects to his amazement disappeared in an instant, one second they were observable the next - nothing remained to indicate anything had been seen. He described their disappearance like an electric power switch being put into the off position. He watched and looked around for some considerable time but saw nothing else or anything to satisfy his mind as to what he had observed. He was left rather bewildered and swears that what he had been watching was not: aircraft, ballons, planets, stars, reflections, or any known phenomena he had ever seen in his life before.

Report by Richard A. Thompson.

Ufos reported seen by a number of members on June 4 turned out to be a rocket launched from the Hebrides, said Mr. Pennell at the August meeting, and "The Astronomer" confirmed this in its September issue, stating that the object seen on June 4 was a barium cloud released by a rocket from South Ulst.

Eye-piece. The Lincoln Astronomical Societies Magazine, December 1970.

International UFO Petition. Operation Questionnaire is now being effectively run in 34 countries in many parts of the world and is being prepared or considered in many other countries. It has already been translated into several major languages.

Largest Meteor Crater. A group of Russian geologists claim to have discovered the worlds largest meteor crater, a 60-mile-wide circle inside the Arctic Circle in the Krasnoyarsk region of Soviet Siberia.

Daily Express. 16.12.70.

Did a mini world hit Earth? Over the years this old world has taken

some pretty nasty knocks - and still bears the scars. Huge chunks of rock hurtling out of nowhere have crashed on every continent and split open the ground with unimaginable ferocity. Nor is it safe to assume there will never be any more. For this bombardment from outer space is part and parcel of life in the universe. But let us hope the world will never again receive a blow as pulverising as that which struck Northern Siberia in prehistoric times. Russian geologists, who have just located the spot where the blow fell (about 150 miles inland from their Arctic Sea coast) reckon it had the force of 10,000 atom bombs going off at the same time. It left a crater 500 yards deep and more than seven miles across, and for miles further out the area was scattered with chunks of rock as big as houses thrown out by the explosion. At the same time shock waves caused tremendous cracks in the earth's crust. Discovery of the crater has just been reported by a team of Soviet explorers led by geologist Victor Masaitis of Leningrad. It had been overlooked, they say, because the area is hardly ever visited and after so long the crater could easily be mistaken for a natural valley. No ordinary meteorite could have caused the crater, says Masaitis. It must have been gouged out by some wandering mini-world or asteroid that collided with the earth long before the first primitive human creatures appeared here. He calculates that the asteroid must have measured at least a mile across and hit Northern Siberia at the fantastic speed of 70,000 miles an hour. In a preliminary report on the team's findings the geologist says the base of the crater, which is almost circular, is largely composed of crushed rock. The damage to the earth's crust extends down to a depth of 10 miles below the crater, it is believed.

Sunday Express. 29.11.70.

Great Excitement On Venus. There was great excitement on Venus last week - scientists land a satellite on Earth, and its sending back signals as well as photos. The satellite is in an area known as Manhattan, named after the Venusian astronomer who discovered it 200,000 light years ago.) Because of good weather conditions scientists were able to get valuable data as to the feasibility of a manned flying saucer landing on Earth. A press conference was held at the Venus Institute of Technology. "We have come to the conclusion" said Professor Zog, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ "that there is no life on Earth." "How do you know?" asked a reporter for the Venus Evening Star. "For one thing the Earth's surface in the Manhattan area is solid concrete; nothing can grow there. For another, the atmosphere is filled with carbon monoxide and other deadly gases, no one could possibly breathe this air and survive."

"What does this mean so far as our flying saucer programme is concerned?" "We'll have to take our own oxygen with us, which means a much heavier flying saucer than planned." "Are there any other hazards?" "In this photo you'll notice what seems to be a river, but our satellite findings indicate the water is unfit to drink. We'll have to carry our own." "Sir, what are all those tiny black spots on the photograph?" "We're not certain. They seem to be metal particles that move along certain paths. They emit gases, make noises, and keep crashing into each other. There are so many of them that it's impossible to land a saucer without being smashed by one!" "If all you say is true, won't this set back the flying saucer programme by several years?" "Yes, but we'll proceed as soon as Grubstart gives us added funds." "Professor Zog why are we spending millions of zilches to land a saucer on Earth?" "Because if we Venusians can learn to breathe in an Earth atmosphere we can live anywhere."

Art. Buckwald.

Penetrating the cocoon of cloud round Venus. The planet Venus, often the brightest 'star' in our night sky, has tantalised generations of astronomers. What this planet is like at the surface is impossible to tell simply by looking at it through a telescope. For Venus is swathed in a thick cocoon of cloud.

But by penetrating the clouds with a powerful radar beam and analysing the "echo" scientists are gradually building up a picture of the real Venus. The latest information, they say, is that Venus has at least one area that could be described as a "continent".

It is considered extremely unlikely that this continent is surrounded by water or that there is vegetation or any other form of life to be found on the planet.

the radar evidence suggests that Venus is dry and barren like the moon but the mystery of how the clouds formed still remains. The Venusian continent, which has been named Alpha, is roughly circular with a diameter of 1,000 miles.

Dr. Richard Goldstein, in charge of the radar mapping project for America's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, reckons Alpha is largely mountainous. And the surrounding area seems to be flat desert, he says.

Further information about the strange cloud-covered planet is expected from an unmanned Russian spacecraft due to reach Venus on December 15.

Sunday Express. 29.11.70.

Venus Probe. According to information received from the Russian spacecraft mentioned above, the temperature on Venus ranges from 847 to 923 degrees above zero Fahrenheit - more than four times the boiling point of water at sea level. The atmospheric pressure on Venus is 90 times that on earth at sea level, and 90 per cent of the atmospheric gas is carbon monoxide.

Straight Line On Moon. Do you remember a strange straight line across the moon's surface that appeared in close-up photographs taken by the crew of Apollo 8 two Christmases ago?

It looked so straight that one could not help thinking it just might be an artificial feature - a road or canal constructed by intelligent creatures.

Scientists were quite sure that it was nothing of the kind but they are still very interested in it and plans have been made for a landing in this area of the lunar surface in a few months time.

The 'road' known as Hadley Rille, runs for 60 miles along the foot of a range of lunar mountains bordering the moon's vast dry Sea of Rains. It is estimated to be half a mile wide and 600' deep.

Scientists are curious to know what natural forces may have caused the rille to be formed with such precision. Was it scooped out by water millions of years ago? Was a flow of molten lava responsible? Or is the rille a surface crack enlarged by gas escaping from below?

What particularly intrigues the Americans is that Hadley Rille is in an area long noted for mysterious happenings. Over the years astronomers have frequently observed dust clouds and flashes of light (probably caused by meteorites striking the surface) in the vicinity.

Hopes of getting the lowdown on Hadley Rille are vested in the crew of Apollo 15 (astronauts David Scott, Alfred Worden, and James Irwin). If all goes well, Scott and Irwin will be landing near the rille next July.

Sunday Express. 13.12.70.

The 'Med' Was Once A Desert. The Mediterranean Sea, beloved by millions of holiday-makers, once disappeared from the face of the earth. Mountains popped up in what we now call the Strait of Gibraltar and blocked the inflow of water from the Atlantic.

As a result the warm water of the 'Med' evaporated in the heat of the sun until the sea floor was exposed, dried out, and turned into a desert.

Oceanographers say they have found evidence of this in samples of sea bed rock and soil obtained for laboratory study. They estimate that the Mediterranean vanished between six and 12 million years ago. The Gibraltar blockage was evidently caused by some unseen convulsion below the earth's crust. Then, about five million years ago, long before the first humanoid savages appeared on earth, the Atlantic broke through again and eroded the mountains to produce the narrow channel that exists today.

In a preliminary report on the Mediterranean study, Dr. William Ryan of Columbia University says the Atlantic was almost the sole source of water supply to the Mediterranean in those days. Rivers did not provide enough water to compensate for the evaporation.

Sunday Express. 13.12.70.

Men On Mars. With 3 successful manned landings on the moon and more to come, America's National Aeronautics and Space Administration is planning to put men on Mars 10 years from now.

During 1981 the American's hope to have at least 3 men on the surface of Mars living in a cone-shaped vehicle.

Later in the decade, if all goes well, they could have about 40 men on Mars supported by the crews of huge orbiting spacecraft.