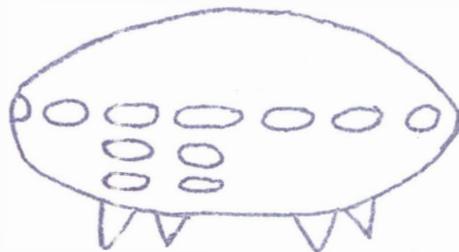


SEPT., OCT., NOV. 1972.

SOUTH LINCS. U.F.O. STUDY  
GROUP NEWSLETTER. (No.43.)

SAUCER SHOCK.

When the good people of Todmorden, Yorks, woke up the other day to see this object looming out of the Autumn mist, their first reaction was to phone the police and report the landing of a flying saucer. But it's a house, designed in Finland, which a



local firm is planning to make under licence. Bit of a change from the old brick & slate.

Peterborough Evening Telegraph. 11.10.72.

Distress flares were 'meteors'. Daily Express. 6.10.72.

"Distress flares" which confused North Sea shipping and began a rescue search by some vessels on Wednesday, 4th., at night, were probably meteors.

The Royal Greenwich Observatory said the "flares" were probably a meteor shower from a passing comet.

Oh, those blobs! Daily Express. 7.10.72.

Housewives & motorists at Northfleet, Kent, are protesting about strange orange-brown blobs falling from the sky. The local council is trying to find the source.

Britain's flying saucer spy. Daily Mail. September 5th. 1972.

Angus MacPherson, Air Correspondent.

A pilotless 'flying saucer' called Skyspy is being pioneered by British scientists, it was revealed at the Farnborough Air Show yesterday. They believe that the three-foot-wide saucer could be an almost invisible robot 'spy' - sending back TV pictures from the middle of a battle field.

Shorts of Belfast has tested a model in a wind tunnel and has a model on its stand at the show.

Scientists at the Royal Aircraft Establishment helped on its development and the RAF is watching its progress.

It looks like a Mexican sombrero with a fan at the centre and designed to fly for two hours at up to 25,000 feet - though in a battle it

would probably be sent skimming only a few hundred feet above troops. Shorts, which has spent about £50,000 on research for the saucer, is trying to get Government backing to build a flying model. If it lives up to its promise the saucer could become the next stage of the 'automated battlefield'.

Pilotless drone planes are used in large numbers by the US Air Force to watch the movements of tanks and troops in the Vietnam war.

But US officials admit to a very high rate of losses. The drones can be damaged by anti-aircraft guns or even rifle fire.

Britain's saucer experts claim that their tiny Skyspy is much harder to spot and can manouvre to avoid being picked up by radar or other detection devices. It would also be harder to hit and easier to land when recovered after a 'recce'.

#### UFO Probe - Australia.

It was briefly reported in various papers on 13th & 14th September that a flying saucer had been seen regularly every morning for a month at Taree, a town 200 miles north of Sydney, New South Wales. Newsmen & photographers arrived hoping to see the object, & the Air Force was called in to identify it.

#### Riviera riddle of thing from outer space... Sunday Express. 15.10.72. from Joe Hollander, Nice.

The mystery of Montauroux, a rural commune near Grasse, is still unsolved despite intense police and scientific investigations.

Last Sunday M. Rene Merle, a local peasant, went along to his woods for a little rough shooting, and was flabbergasted to find that 330 square yards of ground among the pines and white oaks had been "flat-tened".

Fragments of a section of dry stone wall which appeared to have "exploded" had been projected in all directions, lacerating the bark of

many trees.

A tree stump previously so firmly embedded that it could not be moved by man alone, had been uprooted and hurled several yards.

Pine tree trunks 18 inches thick, were coiled up as if by some giant centrifugal force, some twisted in a clockwise direction, others the reverse way.

A line of pine trees was sectioned as if by a blade in a cut rising progressively from 18in. to 6ft. above ground level.

On his dry wall M. Merle detected traces of rubbing but no fragments of metal or joint marks.

The police from the local gendarmes to Riviera headquarters, have confessed they are baffled.

The wildest rumours are circulating in this quiet corner of Provence. Montauroux villagers are convinced that only a flying saucer could have **created** such havoc on M. Merle's land which is more than 100 yards from the nearest forest track and bears no track marks of a heavy military or other vehicle.

Nice University Professor of Mineralogical Research, Guy Turco, went to the spot but after spending hours studying the soil and rocks admitted: "Nothing in the arsenal of my knowledge enables me to explain this phenomenon.

"The cause is definitely not a meteorite,"

a tornado, a whirlwind, or lightning? Meteorological experts consulted have declared: "The trees are all twisted in different directions.

"A whirlwind always turns in the same direction.

"Nor is it ever confined to one small area but always moves in a trajectory. It never rises or dies in the same spot."

When biological student Alain Jhistry went to inspect the spot he reported that his compass "went haywire" and pointed due west instead

of to the magnetic north.

Science fiction writer Jimmy Guieu is positive that behind the mystery can only be "an extra terrestrial engine, probably 20ft. to 30ft. in diameter, and propelled by anti-gravity magnetic energy."

He supports his theory by the fact that last month a ball of fire was seen by several witnesses above the same area. And that the fire brigade found no trace of any fire.

Now some facetious locals have placed a sign at the entrance to the forest track, reading:"The Martians Road."

A Robot Makes A Map Of Mars. Sunday Express. 13.8.72.

The robot cameraman sent to Mars last year has done a splendid job! Scientists who have been collecting pictures from the vicinity of the Red Planet now have enough to make a map of the entire surface.

The last 30 pictures televised by Mariner 9 has brought the total to 7,100 since the spacecraft reached Mars last November.

The robot has spent the time flying round Mars twice a day at an altitude of about 750 miles taking snapshots of small surface areas at regular intervals.

Now scientists who masterminded the mission from America's Jet Propulsion Laboratory are engaged on their painstaking task of putting the pieces of a gigantic jig-saw puzzle, together.

When they have finished they hope, in the words of Dr. Robert Steinbacher, in charge of the Mars project, to find themselves with a "veritable explosion of information about Mar's terrain..."

Last month Mariner 9 completed its 500th orbit of the Red Planet but its work is not yet over. The robot is still in excellent shape and available to supply additional pictures, especially of the north

polar cap of Mars, should they be needed.

The Americans who originally gave Mariner 9 a lifetime of only a few months, now look forward to experimenting with it for several years. Much will depend however, on how long the supply of gas used for jet control of the spacecraft lasts out.

Next month Mars and the spacecraft will be 250 million miles from earth on the far side of the sun. During this "superior conjunction" scientists hope to use signals from Mariner 9 to check a theory that radio waves are slowed down as they pass the sun's gravitational field.

Did You Know Earth Has TWO Moons? Sundgy Express . 20.2.72.

Robert Chapman.

Our Earth has two moons, not one, astronomers have discovered. But the second moon is so small and so far away that hardly anyone outside scientific circles has even heard of it let alone seen it riding the night sky.

Before the end of this decade, however, the invisible moonlet, just over a mile in diameter, may become an object of world-wide interest. For if astronomers have their way an attempt will be made to land an unmanned spacecraft on the moonlet - perhaps as early as 1975.

The big moon we all know so well orbits the earth once a month at a distance of roughly 240,000 miles.

But its "little brother", which astronomers have named Toro, cannot complete the journey in less than eight years.

The reason is that Toro travels round the earth on a long, elliptical course that never brings it nearer than 9 million miles.

Toro was discovered as a microscopic speck of light on a photographic plate exposed under a powerful telescope in the course of routine observations of the night sky over California.

Then by exposing other plates, astronomers were able to confirm the moonlet's existence and calculate its course.

Man-made satellites orbiting a few hundred miles up can often be seen moving across the sky at night like wandering stars. What we see, of course, is the reflection of sunlight on them.

Toro also reflects sunlight, but although vastly bigger than any artificial satellite it is so far away that the light reflected from it is too weak by the time it reaches the earth to be seen by the naked eye.

Since the moonlet was discovered in 1964 scientists have been keeping track of it and wondering what it is made of. For the past two years computers have been used to check its behaviour.

And now Swedish-born Dr. Hannes Alfvén, a Nobel prize-winner working at University College, San Diego, has suggested to the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration that the moonlet should have priority as the target for a scientific space shot.

A remote-controlled spacecraft could make the journey from earth in about six months, he estimates, and if the go-ahead were given to this venture a robot observer could be landed on Toro in January 1975, when the moonlet makes another relatively near approach.

Moonlets and asteroids like Toro may have orbited in space for millions of years without suffering the damaging effects of erosion and other natural influences which have disturbed the surfaces of the earth and moon.

Toro is too small to hold an atmosphere like that which changes the face of earth. Besides this, being so much smaller it would not have sufficient gravity to attract meteorites and showers of cosmic debris

that damage the surface of the moon. So it might be found to be exactly the same as when it was formed in the dawn of creation.

Computer calculations have been made to cover the movements of the moonlet for the next 200 years, says Alfven. They show that the chances of Toro being deflected from its course and colliding with the earth are extremely remote.

But just for shivers scientists have speculated what might happen here if it did: if, for example, Toro fell into the Atlantic Ocean, the splash, they say, would raise a tidal wave 100ft. high inundating all ports on either side of the ocean.

At the same time a crater about 15 miles wide would appear in the ocean floor and the shock to earth would be greater than any earthquake ever experienced before.

As, however, such an event is unlikely to happen even a thousand years from now, we can regard it with a measure of fortitude.

Do you come from Bardney? Lincoln Diocesan Leaflet, August 1972.

If you live in a village near Lincoln, and, on entering a room you leave the door open you may well be asked this question. Behind it lies a bit of local history going back 1300 years. When the body of St Oswald, King of Northumbria, was brought to Bardney Abbey for burial, the cortege arrived at night and the Abbey doors were closed. The ancient Chronicler says, partly because of prejudice & partly no doubt because it was night, the monks refused to open the doors.

In the middle of the night there seemed to be a great light shining outside the Abbey and when the Abbot ordered the doors to be opened, to their great consternation they found the body of the King. The Abbot gave orders that the church doors were never to be shut at Bardney & that is the origin of the saying "Do you come from Bardney?"