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TO THE MYSTERIES OF
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A WIND OF CHANGE

What are UFOs? Where do they come from? Why do they visit us? Are they hostile? These are some of the questions now being asked about UFOs.

The old fundamental question "Do UFOs exist?" is now seldom heard, thereby suggesting that at long last the reality of UFOs is becoming much more widely accepted than hitherto.

Ufological investigations are now more concerned with finding out about what propels these aerial visitants, what entities operate them, what those entities are really like, why are they visiting Earth, and why are they usually secretive about their activities. And so the questions go on.

Magazines of various UFO organisations are beginning to publish more articles of a scientific nature, and newspapers are adopting a more serious approach, the Daily Mail recently serializing the subject of UFOs in considerable detail. Such developments, of course, cannot prevent the continued formulation of unusual or bizarre theories about UFOs, such as the latest one advocating that, when certain and carefully unspecified human beings are making love, a telepathic beam is transmitted, which UFOs use as a homing beam! Such purile nonsense has bedevilled ufology for far too long. The appearance recently of many more scientifically oriented articles in the UFO literature is, however, a most welcome trend and one to be encouraged and developed as widely as possible. It is a refreshing "Wind of Change."

The Editor.

PERIPHERAL UFOLOGY: No.3.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE SO-CALLED YADDLETHORPE METEORITE.

by

J.B. Delair.

On 8th June, 1963, a stone fell with a faint swishing sound outside 7 Cresta Drive, Yaddletorpe, near Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire (national grid reference SE.8843-761), an event witnessed by the tenants, Mr. P. Wood, and by Mr. D. Wood. A sulphurous smell was noticed by both observers immediately after the stone struck the ground.

Although the local press carried short accounts of this fall, a proper report on the stone did not appear until September, 1971, when R.D. Morton and W.A.S. Sarjeant published the results of a detailed examination of the stone in The Mercian Geologist, vol. 4, No. 1, 1971, pp.37-40 (see "Two Supposed East Midlands Meteorites: I, The Yaddletorpe (Lincolnshire) Stone"). The findings of these eminent geologists are most interesting, and, so far as ufologists are concerned, deserve very special consideration, and give rise to all kinds of speculation. This paper summarizes their conclusions and suggests possible explanations for this particular cosmic visitor.

Laboratory tests of the Yaddletorpe stone conducted in the geological department of Nottingham University, and the subsequent sectioning of the specimen, disclosed that, as well as being free of nickel-iron content (normally common in meteorites), it consisted largely of graphite, goethite, gehlenite, and glass, being also devoid of sulphur. Under a low-power microscope the stone showed numerous irregular rounded bodies and graphite plates set in a finer matrix. Its surface was finely porous and, unusual for a meteorite, extensively cracked. Indeed, so extraordinary was this stone that the geologists named above felt obliged to note that the lack of magnesium-bearing minerals in the stone was noteworthy and "difficult to explain" (ibid.).

Dr. M.H. Hey, of the British Museum (Natural History), who was also consulted during the course of the investigation of this specimen, concluded that it was a small fragment, originally of graphite-rich cast iron with glassy inclusions of slag, which had undergone a long period of terrestrial weathering, in which the iron had been totally oxidised (ibid.). He added that similar material is not uncommon in glassy blast-furnace slags. Finally, Morton and Sarjeant concluded:

"Whilst it is recognised that to assume any meteorite must necessarily possess characters in common with previously accepted

meteorites has its inherent dangers as a circular argument, mineralogical evidence is certainly heavily against the Yaddletorpe stone being a meteorite. The observed circumstances of its arrival, so exactly correct for a meteorite, remain to be explained" (op.cit., p.39).

So much for the recorded facts and the results of detailed studies.

In the Yaddletorpe stone, therefore, we have an object which, although falling exactly like a meteorite, seems on mineralogical investigation to be quite unlike any previously recorded meteorite and to be composed of matter originally resembling graphite-rich cast iron. One authority also thought it had undergone weathering, which, to his mind, must have been terrestrial. Confronted with these facts the enquirer may readily admit to bafflement. It is, however, possible to speculate along certain lines which, although perhaps not universally acceptable in orthodox scientific circles, may not be altogether unfamiliar to ufologists. Some of these are briefly developed as follows.

The first fact is that this object fell from the sky. Being essentially of stony composition, the logical inference is that it is a meteorite, such as fall quite regularly upon the Earth, otherwise it has to be interpreted as a stone hurled into the air by some volcanic upheaval many miles distant and which just happened to descend at Yaddletorpe, or it was dropped by some passing aircraft or by a bird which, for reasons best known to itself, was carrying it while flying over Yaddletorpe on 8th June, 1963.

In our contention this last possibility is so remote, considering the appreciable size of the stone, as to be untenable, while the jettisoning from an airplane explanation is scarcely less convincing. With regard to the volcanic eruption hypothesis, it is comparatively simple to calculate how far away such an eruption would have to be in order for an object the size and weight of the Yaddletorpe stone to be flung skywards and still fall in northwestern Lincolnshire. In short, the eruption would have to be no further away from Yaddletorpe than 100 miles. There was no volcanic eruption that close to Yaddletorpe on the date in question, or even on the preceding day, or week, or month, or year, or century! We are, therefore, obliged to agree with Morton and Sarjeant that, so far as the circumstances of its arrival are concerned, the Yaddletorpe stone behaved exactly like a meteorite.

But we are informed that its compositional characters were

disturbingly non-meteorlike, and that some of the evidence suggested that the stone had been subjected to a long period of weathering. If, as discussed above, the stone was not dropped by a bird or from a passing airplane, and could not have been hurled into the sky by volcanic activity (demonstrably non-existent in or near Britain on the relevant date), then the Yaddlethorpe stone can only have had an extraterrestiral origin. If the apparent weathering discerned by Dr. Hey really did occur, then the process must have taken place on another world, presumably long ago in view of the great amount of time it must have taken the stone to reach Earth from its as yet unknown place or origin.

Opinion has also been cited that originally the specimen was composed of graphite-rich cast iron. If it really was cast iron then it was produced artificially by some form of intelligence! On another world where weathering seemingly took place after the object had been produced and, seemingly, discarded. Its apparent resemblance to furnace slag can only mean that, even if the present object was not deliberately manufactured for its own sake, it was at least a by-product of a process utilized for manufacturing something else. Such activities are the prerogative of intelligent life.

The Yaddlethorpe stone, therefore, may well be a most important item of evidence for those contending that we are not alone in the universe, and that some forms of extraterrestrial life are at least as advanced technologically as ourselves. Most ufologists have been arguing along such lines from other evidence for years. Outstanding questions now confronting us are, should the geologists' conclusions be regarded as reliable (and there is no evidence suggesting that they are not), and if so, is the Yaddlethorpe stone a genuine artifact indicative of intelligent endeavour on another world? The only really certain point is that it is highly unlikely that any of the geologists concerned fully realized the massive implications of the conclusions they reached.

"THAT WAS THE PROGRAMME - THAT WAS"

by

Richard Roebuck

B.B.C. RADIO OXFORD

10th August, 1972 - "In the Eye of the Beholder" (repeated 14th August

17th August, 1972 - "The Delusion and Dilemma" (repeated 21st August

As producer and editor of the above two programmes, I have

been asked by the Editor of Awareness to write an article on the broadcasts. The question is what can I say about them now? In any case doesn't the man realise that nine months research for such productions is quite enough without having to consider a post-mortem? But why think in terms of a post-mortem? There must be one or two points of interest which might appeal to the readers. Yes..... Now take that day, 26th October, last year. There I was firmly embedded in the carpet at B.B.C. Radio Oxford discussing the possibility of a documentary type programme on UFOs with the Programme Organiser. Just at the very moment I was saying something like "..... there's plenty of material to make it interesting," THAT ATV camera crew were excitedly filming THAT high flying mystery at Enstone, just fifteen miles north-west of our studios. Only something as unpredictable as UFOs could 'go commercial' at a time like that! and I swear on the Radio Times that it was no publicity stunt!

What else ?

No. Forget the whole idea. I'm a radio freelance, not a magazine writer. I mean, who is likely to be interested in how it all came about? Do you think that anyone would want to know that my initial interest stemmed from idle curiosity in those things that people keep seeing in the sky? (Alright, alright - and on the ground too). True enough, there appeared to me to be serious implications in some of the UFO reports that have come to light, once I began to go into the subject more deeply. That is what made me think that it was about time that an objective documentary was presented on radio. Fortunately - thanks to the policy of Local Radio Broadcasting, and more specifically the open-mindedness of Owen Bentley, Radio Oxford's Programme Organiser - I was able to do something about that. But which UFO magazine reader wants to know all that?

Of course, I could mention that the first programme was more or less a general summary of the UFO controversy - involving interviews with witnesses to UFO occurrences, the Ministry of Defence, Professor J. Allen Hynek, and Brinsley Le Poer Trench, amongst others. The second, I would go on to say, consisted in the main of an interview with Derek Mansell, John Howse and Fred Passey of the Data Research Division, discussing problems associated with UFO research and appropriate examples of UFO incidents. The original idea was for one half-hour programme, but because of the enormous amount of relevant material collected the second additional programme was sanctioned.

There must be more that an experienced journalist or critic could add to that, but I'm in the position of being neither. So that exhausts that idea!

Perhaps this is a good opportunity, however, for me to comment on the assistance given me, during the preparation for the programme, by CONTACT and the Data Research Division at Oxford. Although my research was carried out independently their help and the information they provided was invaluable. Perhaps it is ironic that the programmes were not really designed to satisfy people such as these who are already dedicated to serious objective study of the phenomenon, but more as an informative feature for the non-involved listener. In fact "In the eye of the beholder" might have been retitled 'UFOs for beginners!' As it happens I believe, according to my 'spies,' that the programmes were approved of by UFO researchers, if only because they attempted not to convince anyone of any beliefs concerning UFOs, but offered the listeners a balanced picture and informed views, so that they might draw their own conclusions from the facts and opinions presented. I hope we succeeded.

Having done my homework fairly thoroughly, I would agree with those who feel that the whole UFO thing has been treated carelessly by the press and television in the past. Generally speaking, it seems to have been good for a few sensational and entertaining items, with little regard for serious speculation. That is not to say that I - or anyone with common sense - think that UFOs should be sanctified or be the subject of undue reverence; that would be a ghastly mistake. Humour is after all an interpretation of reflected reality. No. It is merely that, like any other mystery of creation, the flying saucer is due its fair share of objective consideration. Hence the Radio Oxford programmes.

Through the courtesy of your magazine, I would like to acknowledge the advice and assistance received not only from CONTACT personnel, but also Mr. Anthony Davis and PR3 at the Ministry of Defence; The Novosti Press Agency; BUFORA; Anthony Pace; APRO; Prof. J. Allen Hynek; Dr. Berthold Schwartz; The Hon. Brinsley Le Poer Trench; and BBC producers David Filkin, Peter Goodchild and Chris Blount, without whom this article would have been a whole lot shorter!

"YOU AND ME"

by

Brinsley Le Poer Trench

Your Editor has invited me to contribute a regular column to 'Awareness.'

In this column I am going to put down my thoughts. You, the readers, may or may not agree with them. I would be happy to have your views. Let us make this part of the magazine a kind of forum for the exchange of ideas. In short, let us put Contact into action. It takes more than one person to make contact. Write to me and in succeeding contributions I will try and bring out your ideas. Please do not expect me to answer letters, as I am already swamped with mail. I will deal with your points in my articles. This should be most stimulating.

In the 1950s and early 1960s the general view among the Ufologists of those years was that the UFOs came from extra-terrestrial sources. That is, if not from our own Solar System, then from somewhere else in our Galaxy. This was the E.T. Theory.

Now, the pendulum has swung the other way round and the popular view seems to be that the UFOs come from invisible parallel universes.

Frankly, looking back in retrospect, we really know very little. However, I would like to throw out some thoughts for your consideration.

First of all, though I think that there is a lot to be said for the Parallel Universe Concept, I do not think that the E.T. Theory should be entirely discarded. It seems to me that Ufology is getting in-to a similar position to women's dress fashions. Mini skirts one year and Maxis the next.

Let us take another look at this somewhat discounted E.T. Theory. The first point that comes to our attention is that leading astronomers, both sides of the Atlantic, including Dr. Harlow Shapley, the doyen of American astronomers; Sir Bernard Lovell, director of the Jodrell Bank Radio Telescope; Professor Fred Hoyle (Plumian Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge University); and Dr. Carl Sagan of Cornell University, have all postulated that millions of planets in our Galaxy - the Milky Way - and indeed, in other Galaxies, may well be inhabited.

Furthermore, our own Fred Hoyle, has hinted that there might be a Galactic civilisation and that we should get our name into what he terms the 'Galactic telephone directory.'

Of course, there must be intelligent life on millions of planets in our physical universe. You just could not have a lot of empty mudballs floating around in space, devoid of life. That would be a mockery of Creation! It wouldn't make any sense at all.

Now, we here on Earth have only had our present technology for some two hundred years, and we are just an average third-rate planet. On the basis of the Law of Averages, there must be planets in the Galaxy far more developed in every field, possibly thousands of years or even millions, in advance of us. Just imagine what they could do!

The great argument that the anti-E.T. Ufologists and scientists generally, produce against the E.T. Theory are the distances involved for the UFOs to come here. They quote the number of Light Years involved. I agree that the distances are astronomical and awesome! One Light Year is approximately six million million miles, and when you think that the nearest star system, outside our own solar system, is Proxima Centauri, 26 million miles away, then you may get my message.

The anti-E.T. critics stated that it would take an awful lot of years for UFOs to come from even the nearest star system to us, and many scientists have added that it was impossible for us to travel faster than the speed of Lights, that is, about 180,000 miles per second, and so it would be impossible for us to reach the stars, and presumably for UFOs to come to us. They said that the late Albert Einstein had stated that it was a fact that we couldn't travel faster than the speed of Light and that this was the final word on the matter!

Well, of course, it now transpires that this is not true, We are indebted to Ivan T. Sanderson, the well-known biologist, a member of our Royal Society, a former member of the British Naval Intelligence, now resident in the United States and author of two very interesting UFO books, for telling us that Einstein meant no such thing.

Sanderson was a personal friend of Einstein, and shortly before the great man's death, had an interview with him. All Einstein envisaged was that when an object was travelling at the speed of Light it would turn into infinite mass.

Now, Professor John A. Wheeler, Professor of physics at Princeton University, for better or worse, was co-discoverer of the Hydrogen Bomb. He has done some in depth research into Einstein's theories and has come up with the idea that we can definitely reach the stars one fine day. An article about his work edited by Adrian Berry was published in the 7th May, 1971 issue of the Daily Telegraph Colour Magazine. Although this article was not discussing UFOs but the possibility of us reaching the stars, and Professor Wheeler thinks it is more than possible that we will be able to do so, as a result of his conclusions, it is my considered opinion that this article should be standard reading for every ufologist.

It is the most important article that has ever appeared in print concerning the work of an eminent scientist on space travel.

I have not the space here available to go into all the technical details in this article. Do try and get hold of a copy if you can from the Daily Telegraph. Briefly, Professor Wheeler, as a result of his work considers that it is possible for us to reach the stars almost instantaneously when we have the know-how. In short, this trip would not involve all the many years envisaged by the anti-E.T. group.

The whole trouble is that as so often happens most people look at a problem based on their present knowledge, and this quite frankly, is a ridiculous thing to do with Ufology. We are probably dealing with people thousands, possibly millions, of years beyond us in every field.

Now, let us take a look at the Parallel Universe concept. First of all, I must make it clear that Professor Wheeler states that in order to reach the stars we have to go into an area where Time and Space do not exist, rather similar to the Hyper space that the Science Fiction writers have been talking about in their stories. Wheeler terms it Superspace. When I read the article about his work it thrilled me, because in my book 'FORGOTTEN HERITAGE,' published in 1965 by Neville Spearman, I had written about something akin. Wheeler states that the shape of the physical universe is like a doughnut and that all the stars and galaxies of the universe are on the curved surface of the doughnut. The hole inside represents the mysterious region of Superspace, in which Time and Space do not exist. All journeys through it are therefore instantaneous.

In my book I postulated that the physical universe and mankind were originally made by some of the 'Sons of God,' and that this physical universe in which we have our being was a bastard one, deriving from four original Cosmic Ones. Professor Wheeler stated that this physical universe was an addition to something created before, bearing out my own conclusions.

However, what I want to put over in this article is that it is more than possible that people from other planets in this universe, that is, from various galaxies, may be capable of visiting us. Professor Wheeler has shown us in the article edited by Adrian Berry that it is possible for us to visit the stars. So, the corollary must also be true, that the UFOs can visit us! Especially, if they are so much more advanced than us, which many planets in the universe must obviously be.

It seems that the answer as to the point of origin of the UFOs is a mixture of both the E.T. Theory and the Parallel Universe one. Both may play their part in this Cosmic conundrum. In my next article, I will give a contrary view backed up with some startling evidence.

"MYSTERIES FROM FORGOTTEN WORLDS"

by

Charles Berlitz.

(A review by J.B. Delair)

It is always a pleasure to encounter a book discussing controversial material in an objective, dispassionate manner, and such a book is MYSTERIES FROM FORGOTTEN WORLDS by Charles Berlitz. Indeed, the author of this splendid book, is to be congratulated not only for sustaining this desirable approach throughout but also for presenting such a vast array of facts so lucidly and in such eminently readable form.

In addition to discussing anew such well-worn topics as the Great Pyramid of Egypt, lost continents, cyclopean stone-work in the Pacific and Andean South America, and the evidence of advanced prehistoric cartography, Mr. Berlitz introduces us to several less well known, and in some cases only recently discovered, aspects of prehistory, simultaneously showing them to be yet other pieces of a gigantic jigsaw puzzle concerned with the origins of civilization on this planet. Re-inforced by a series of remarkable and truly excellent photographs, ancient ruined cities, prehistoric sunken walls, immensely ancient statues in caves, gold models of mechanical objects (such as an apparent aeroplane dating from pre-Columbian times in Peru) and a great deal of recently accumulated field evidence are discussed as pointers to a remotely ancient time when a powerful worldwide cultural or civilizing force existed in a world topographically different from that we now inhabit. The enormous tectonic upheavals responsible for these topographical changes are also discussed, not only in their relation to Earth structure but also in connection with their obliteration and scattering of the remnants of this former global culture. In short, Mr. Berlitz assembles all the above and much other diverse material and shows how each item constitutes a precious clue to what, in reality, is a colossal prehistoric riddle. His revolutionary answer to what happened to these early civilized peoples is both compelling and astonishing, and certainly turns on end Man's accepted view of his ancient past.

Ufologists will find this book of particular interest for its references and photographs respecting early flying machines, monuments and effigies of sizes so vast they can only be appreciated from airbourne craft, and maps and charts that could only have been created by a people having knowledge of advanced navigation, mathematics, and, as suspected, powered airflight.

Mysteries from Forgotten Worlds is replete with a useful bibliography, but could have featured some system of cross-referencing specific facts in the text (which is thankfully free of typographical errors) with the works listed in the bibliography. Published by Souvenir Press at £2.50p. this is a book every ufologist should read or have in their library.

"UFOS OVER THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE"

by

Michael Hervey

(A review by J.B. Delair)

Very few books dealing exclusively with ufo sightings in the southern hemisphere have been published to date, thus it is both timely and a refreshing change to review one that does so. Ufologists everywhere should be extremely grateful to Mr. Hervey for bringing together such an amazing array of ufo cases recorded from Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and New Guinea. Especially important is the fact that nearly one half of these were unpublished until they were featured in Mr. Hervey's eminently readable book. These are frequently of the highest interest and, collectively, show that ufos are seen as commonly in the countries just mentioned as in other regions of the world. Several of the cases are also utterly absorbing.

Although the title of this book is strictly inaccurate, since no survey is provided for those parts of Africa and South America that lie south of the equator, the book itself will for long remain the best and most complete source of information for those wishing to study ufos over Australasia. Apparently free from typographical errors, and altogether free of theories and hypotheses, this book is a must for anyone wishing to unravel the ufo puzzle in its widest sense. Although only obtainable direct from Hampton Press, Henley, New South Wales, 2111, it is well worth the effort of sending 50p. for a copy.

"NEWS FROM DATA RESEARCH"

UFO sighting reports for the first half of 1972 from this country were notable for their absence, then as the year progressed it became obvious that many sightings had been made but for some unknown reason people have been very slow to send in report details. This is not good enough if we are to check out reports with the official sources - Ministry of Defence, Weather and Tracking Stations, local airfields and military establishments. We must get the information to them within one month of the date of sighting (at the latest), so please, wherever possible, report to us straight away.

Now, a few remarks on the Banbury 'Flap.' This 'Flap' set the UFO scene alight in the midlands in 1971, with hundreds of reports being received from people in all walks of life for about 4 months. Nearly every aspect of the UFO phenomena was reported during this period. UFO forms included saucers, dumb-bells, crosses, bright lights, spiky balls and many other shapes; also white hairy monsters and other entities were reported. It really seemed that at last we had a large 'flap' on the doorstep of Data Research, but it was not to be, the so called 'flap' became, and still is, a thorn in our sides. Time after time sightings turned out to be hoaxes, witnesses could not be traced or were not known at the addresses given, and some of the addresses did not exist. One thing is becoming clear, this was not a big 'flap' but another case of a few genuine and very good sightings made and reported, then, owing to news coverage of various kinds, many people decided to jump onto the band-waggon and it snowballed from there-on. In one word 'UFOMANIA' - on a large scale.

While all this was going on, the 'in' tray was steadily filling up and it has since been found that many very good, well witnessed sightings were occurring in many other parts of this country, and also abroad in places such as Yugoslavia, Sweden and Norway.

The sorting, checking and evaluating of this vast amount of information is still proceeding, and the final analysis is expected to appear in a future issue of the "UFO Register."

J.L. Howse

"RECENT UFO REPORTS"

The following are brief accounts of some of the more interesting reports received. It must be pointed out, however that these have not yet been fully evaluated, so the objects reported are not necessarily proven UFOs.

JUNE 26th 1972. TIME: 9 AM APPROX. PLACE: FORT BEAUFORT,
REP. OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A glowing red oval-shaped object, seen by several witnesses, including two policemen, in the "bush" near a reservoir. The object then turned dark green and then whitish yellow. It had a star-like protuberance at the right of the oval, something that seemed to grow in size as the white light it emitted grew in intensity. One witness fired at the object, and hit the star. After being hit, the object no longer changed colour and took off. The police also shot at the object. They said it was round, black and shiny.

JUNE 28th 1972. TIME: 3-4 PM. PLACE: SCARBOROUGH; YORKSHIRE.

Witnesses: Mr. Sewell, plus several others. Object was round or spherical, silvery or transparent in colour. It was the size of a florin held at arm's length and was stationary for nearly an hour; it then moved off very slowly northeastwards.

JULY 1st 1972. TIME: 7.25 AM. PLACE: WELLINGTON, WESTERN CAPE,
REP. OF SOUTH AFRICA.

For five minutes, several witnesses saw an object hovering over nearby mountains, before it disappeared. It shone with a whitish flickering light and made no sound.

JULY 5th 1972. TIME: 9.31 PM. PLACE: STOCKTON, TEESIDE.

Witnesses: Mr. G. Poole, plus some others. Object was first seen as a capsule, but then changed to an inverted boomerang shape. Witness then looked at the object through a telescope; it appeared to have little lights or windows down each arm. The object was silver grey in colour, was soundless and followed an erratic course. Its speed was slow at first, but afterwards became very fast prior to disappearing.

JULY 20th 1972. TIME: 5 AM APPROX. PLACE: DURBAN, REP. OF
SOUTH AFRICA.

Many witnesses, which included police at the Radio Police station, saw an object hovering some 200m above the surface of Durban harbour. The object was changing colour from red to green. It moved from the Chatsworth area of Wentworth and the "Bluff," before departing at incredible speed in a northerly direction. The object was the same size and shape as a robot light, and changed colours at one second intervals.

JULY 22nd 1972. TIME: UNKNOWN. PLACE: DURBAN, REP. OF SOUTH
AFRICA.

Many witnesses, including four doctors and a former judge, saw two glowing pink objects, hovering over Durban harbour. These lights suddenly went out, as if switched off.

JULY 22nd 1972. TIME: 1 AM APPROX. PLACE: ASHBURTON, REP. OF
SOUTH AFRICA.

Two motorists reported a giant dazzling white light on the Mpushini Bridge. Two policemen checked and saw a strange light 2 kilometres away, but it disappeared. The motorists drove their car towards the bridge, and flicked their headlights thinking the light was another car. They stopped, however, and put off their headlights, then saw the object was sitting on the bridge, blocking the entire road. It emitted a blinding white light - "like a huge neon light." The object then shot

straight up into the sky and vanished. According to the police, witnesses were very scared.

JULY 27th 1972. TIME: 10.30 PM. PLACE: CAMPOS, BRAZIL.

2000 witnesses at a football match saw eight unusual orange coloured, silent objects in the sky. They were at a great altitude, but it could easily be seen that seven of them were following a kind of "mother" craft. The radio announcers at the match started to describe the objects, and everyone, including the players, watched them.

AUGUST 3rd 1972. TIME: UNNOTED. PLACE: AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

A bus driver almost braked his bus to a screeching halt on the harbour bridge, when he saw a mysterious white light "explode into a glow like 10 million candles."

The object resembled a white cigar-shaped light and was hovering over the city. As the witness reached the top of the bridge, the light burst into a powerful glow, lighting up all the clouds around it. The bridge toll-collector also saw the object.

AUGUST 10th 1972. TIME: 3.30 AM APPROX. PLACE: HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.

Witnesses: several Police Officers. The object was a diffuse bright white light, otherwise similar to a very large star. It was visible for 2½ hours and was stationary. The witness said the object was large and its height considerable. (NB. This could have been a star, but remember, witnesses were Police Officers, and presumably could differentiate between stars and objects).

AUGUST 15th 1972. TIME: UNNOTED. PLACE: LIVERPOOL, LANCASHIRE.

Several witnesses saw a number of objects rise vertically, grow in size and give off a brilliant fluorescent light. They were like red flickering lights. Sometimes three or four objects appeared together, on other occasions only one. The lights have been seen for one week by quite a few witnesses.

AUGUST 18th 1972. TIME: 3.25 PM. PLACE: NOTTINGHAM, NOTTS.

Witness was walking down the road, when a gleaming object in the sky, caught his eye. It looked like polished aluminium, and was ball-shaped, with one part chopped off; it was flying silently, with the chopped off part at the rear. At first, it moved horizontally and was extremely low, much lower than aircraft. It then started to go straight up when it seemed to be diamond-shaped. Witness unfortunately carried on walking and couldn't locate object again.

CATALOG

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>SATELLITE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>DECAYED</u>
6008	72-29E	USSR	PROGNOZ-1 Debris	01 June 72
6033	72-37F	USSR	MOLNIYA 2-2 Debris	01
6037	72-39A	US	OPS 6371 Payload	04
6040	72-36D	USSR	COSMOS 490 Debris	06
6030	72-37D	USSR	MOLNIYA 2-2 Debris	06
0646	61-OMI-190	US	TRANSIT 4A Debris	07
5718	71-74J	USSR	COSMOS 436 Debris	07
6035	72-38A	USSR	COSMOS 491 Payload	08
6028	72-37B	USSR	MOLYNIYA 2-2 Rocket	08
6029	72-37C	USSR	MOLNIYA 2-2 Platform	09
6046	72-38D	USSR	COSMOS 491 Debris	09
5250	71-50E	USSR	COSMOS 425 Debris	09
6048	72-38F	USSR	COSMOS 491 Debris	10
5908	72-20B	USSR	COSMOS 481 Rocket	11
6047	72-38E	USSR	COSMOS 491 Debris	11
5777	71-74L	USSR	COSMOS 436 Debris	11
5396	71-67F	US	SESP 70-2 Payload	11
3360	65-8sLX	US	TITAN 3C-4 Debris	11
5939	72-28B	USSR	COSMOS 485 Rocket	16
6050	72-40B	USSR	COSMOS 492 Rocket	18
3863	69-29N	USSR	'METEOR' Debris	18
6049	72-40A	USSR	COSMOS 492 Payload	22
6056	72-43C	USSR	COSMOS 493 Debris	23
6055	72-40C	USSR	COSMOS 492 Debris	24
5022	70-89Y	USSR	COSMOS 374 Debris	24
6054	72-42B	USSR	COSMOS 493 Rocket	25
2052	65-82JN	US	TITAN 3C-4 Debris	26
6064	72-40E	USSR	COSMOS 492 Debris	27
6057	72-40D	USSR	COSMOS 492 Debris	27
6062	72-44B	USSR	COSMOS 495 Rocket	29
6066	72-45A	USSR	COSMOS 496 Payload	02 July 72
6067	72-45B	USSR	COSMOS 496 Rocket	02
6053	72-42A	USSR	COSMOS 493 Payload	03
6007	72-33B	USSR	COSMOS 487 Rocket	03
6041	65-82UC	US	TITAN 3C-4 Debris	04
6074	72-46E	USSR	PROGNOZ-Z Debris	04
6083	72-45C	USSR	COSMOS 496 Debris	04
5780	71-74P	USSR	COSMOS 436 Debris	05
6060	72-44A	USSR	COSMOS 495 Payload	06
6088	72-44C	USSR	COSMOS 495 Debris	06
4702	70-35BQ	US	NIMBUS 4 Debris	07
6089	72-44D	USSR	COSMOS 495 Debris	08
6093	72-44E	USSR	COSMOS 495 Debris	09
6095	72-52B	US	OPS-7273 Rocket	09
6091	72-51B	USSR	COSMOS 499 Rocket	10
6092	72-51C	USSR	COSMOS 499 Debris	10

CATALOG NUMBER	SATELLITE	SOURCE	NAME	ESTIMATED DECAY DATE
4701	70-25BP	US	NIMBUS-D Debris	23 July 72
4090	72-51A	USSR	COSMOS 499 Payload	23
6089	72-46B	USSR	PROGNOZ-2 Rocket	30
5583	71-74G	USSR	COSMOS 436 Debris	01 Aug. 72
3721	65-82RC	US	TITAN 30-4 Debris	02
5796	70-89CM	USSR	COSMOS 374 Debris	05
4713	70-97A	USSR	COSMOS 378 Payload	06
1351	65-20W	USSR	COSMOS 61 Debris	07
6070	72-46C	USSR	PROGNOZ-2 Platform	11
5804	72-04A	USSR	COSMOS 472 Payload	12
2895	67-73A	US	OGO-D Payload	15
4740	70-25CP	US	NIMBUS-D Debris	20
4892	69-82HB	US	OPS 7613 Debris	26
6078	72-47B	USSR	INTERCOSMOS-7 Rocket	28
6087	72-50B	USSR	COSMOS 498 Rocket	28
5938	72-28A	USSR	COSMOS 485 Payload	29
3824	69-25B	USSR	OVI-18 Payload	01 Sept. 72
4714	70-97B	USSR	COSMOS 387 Rocket	01
6075	72-47A	USSR	INTERCOSMOS-7 Payload	04
5802	71-106X	USSR	COSMOS 462 Debris	07
5906	72-20A	USSR	COSMOS 481 Payload	11
4834	70-113C	USSR	COSMOS 389 Debris	13
5244	71-15AZ	USSR	COSMOS 397 Debris	13
6006	72-33A	USSR	COSMOS 487 Payload	19
5319	71-58C	US	SOLRAD-10 Debris	27
6081	72-47C	USSR	INTERCOSMOS-7 Debris	29
6135	72-60A	USSR	COSMOS 513 Payload	21 Aug. 72
5906	72-20A	USSR	COSMOS 481 Payload	25
6130	72-59A	USSR	COSMOS 512 Payload	27
3824	69-25B	USSR	OVI-18 Payload	30
5938	72-28A	USSR	COSMOS 485 Payload	30
6081	72-47C	USSR	INTERCOSMOS-7 Debris	01 Sept. 72
6006	72-33A	USSR	COSMOS 487 Payload	14
6075	72-47A	USSR	INTERCOSMOS-7 Payload	22
6137	72-60C	USSR	COSMOS 513 Debris	22
4714	70-97B	USSR	COSMOS 387 Rocket	25
5802	71-106X	USSR	COSMOS 462 Debris	29
5319	71-58C	US	SOLRAD-10 Debris	30
6087	72-50B	USSR	COSMOS 498 Rocket	30
6078	72-47B	USSR	INTERCOSMOS-7 Rocket	01 Oct. 72
3465	65-82PW	US	TITAN 3C-4 Debris	07
5480	71-79A	USSR	COSMOS 440 Payload	08
4834	70-113C	USSR	COSMOS 389 Debris	13
6086	72-50A	USSR	COSMOS 498 Payload	22
3712	68-97AP	USSR	COSMOS 252 Debris	04 Nov. 72
5856	72-13D	USSR	COSMOS 477 Debris	04

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