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BRITISH U.F.O. RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

The BRITISH UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

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(Incorporating the London U.F.O. Research Organisation, founded 1959,
and the British U.F.O. Association, founded 1962).

THE BUFORA JOURNAL AND BULLETIN

Volume 2 Number 1

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2. To collect and disseminate evidence and data relating to Unidentified Flying Objects.
3. To co-ordinate UFO Research on a nation-wide scale and co-operate with persons and organisations engaged upon similar research in all parts of the world.

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Please send editorial material direct to the Editor
3 Devenish Road, Weeke, Winchester, Hants.

EDITORIAL

If, as many of us have been led by prolonged observation and study to conclude, UFOs are extra-terrestrial spacecraft piloted or controlled by alien intelligences, the class of narratives referred to in the jargon of UFO-research as 'contact' and 'operator' reports assumes major importance. It would seem to be a fair assumption that, if there are visitors from remote worlds 'up there,' they must sometimes come down to earth and land.

Unfortunately, this particular field of investigation offers ample scope for both fraud and self-deception and one is bound to admit that cranks and lunatics on the one hand and devotees of the 'easy buck' on the other, have not failed to take advantage of the opportunities. Faced with an indigestible mess of often mutually irreconcilable stories, ranging all the way from the credible through the dubious to the ludicrous, some societies of UFO-researchers, like Major Keyhoe's NICAP, have cut the Gordian Knot by refusing to investigate 'contact' tales at all. One may sympathise with the attitude-of-mind thus expressed but the feeling within BUFORA would seem to be — happily in my view — that condemnation of an entire class of narratives without investigation may result in a state of affairs in which the baby is thrown out along with the bath-water !

There are, of course, 'contact' reports which are so wild and improbable as hardly to merit the labour of an enquiry into them. Open-mindedness is not the same thing as credulity and the serious UFO-researcher has no business chasing around the country-side checking on fairy tales ! Beyond this, a given narrative must be assessed on its merits. My own conclusion, as of now, is that no existing 'contactee' account is deserving of full credence. Most are transparent fictions but a few may contain a small nucleus of fact obscured by layers of invention, imagination and pseudo-religious speculation.

So-called 'operator' reports, where a person sees a UFO on the ground with alien denizens in the immediate vicinity and does NOT proceed to weave his or her experience into the stuff of a cult, are deserving of serious attention. When many such reports are examined and all or most of them are found to embody common features, it becomes possible cautiously to frame a number of hypotheses.

Firstly, almost all 'operator' stories represent the UFO-denizens as humanoid in physical type. The 'bug-eyed monsters' beloved of science-fiction writers are conspicuous by their absence from the class of reports under review.

- (a) Humanoids of normal proportions and appearance.
- (b) 'Little Men' of varying stature and type.

There are a handful of reports of very large entities but these unquestionably relate to mechanical robots and not to living creatures. This was suggested by the skid-marks at the scene of the Flatwoods landing of 1952 in West Virginia. It was confirmed by the Cisco Grove, (California), case of 1964.

The 'Little Men' have featured in a flood of fictitious tales, stemming from the one told, apparently in good faith, by Frank Scully in 1950. (Scully's mis-leaders, the 'con-men' Newton and 'Gee,' apparently derived their inspiration from the Fitzgerald and Garney report of August 1949). Some are hairy and vicious,

as in various Venezuelan and French reports of 1954 - '55. Others are possessed of abnormally large craniums, as were the visitants of Valensole. Others again are diminutive replicas of normal humanoids. Over-development of specific organs, not infrequently encountered, suggests specialisation, as does the stereotyped behaviour-pattern associated with most 'Little Men' reports. It appears to me that the 'Little Men' are, in all likelihood, 'biological robots,' i.e. living automata bred and conditioned to perform specific tasks such as the collection of geological and biological specimens from planetary surfaces.

This — excluding from consideration certain highly speculative possibilities mooted by Michel and others — leaves us with the humanoids of normal proportions and appearance as the true 'operators' and UFO-denizens behind the phenomena in our skies. These too, insofar as our reports can be relied upon, are a 'mixed bag,' albeit the reported variations in stature, colour of hair, shape of face, etc., are not greater than those which confront us in the range of human types on earth. There is, after all, little enough in common between a pygmy and one of those giant Patagonian natives now extinct but frequently seen by navigators of earlier centuries in the latitude of Cape Horn.

Logical deduction suggests that a number of space-travelling races may be engaged in the current surveillance of our planet. Could it be, perhaps, that these races, or most of them, form two great confederations of UFO-denizens and that these confederations stand behind the two major Power Blocs presently existing on Earth — unbeknown, of course, to the protagonists of the rival political ideologies involved?

This is not, as has been suggested, to seek to play 'Cowboys and Indians' on a Galactic scale. It is simply to suggest that a race may break out of the grip of its natal planet as a fully-developed unit, spiritually as well as mentally mature, or may effect the break-out while in a condition of mental activity and spiritual atrophy — in other words, sunk in materialism. Readers can work out the implications of these ideas for themselves.

Small countries sometimes manage to preserve their neutrality in wartime because it is in the interests of both combatants to avoid involving them. May not the failure of the UFO-denizens to make direct contact with humanity, stem from the fact that it is advantageous, at present, to permit the Earth to retain the status of a 'Galactic Neutral' in a battle of Cosmic proportions?

SIGNALS FROM SPACE

On the evening of April 12 1965, two Soviet radio-astronomers, Gennedy Sholomitsky and Dr. Nikolai Kardashev, claimed that they had received signals from a super-civilization far out on the edge of the observable universe. For over a year the two astronomers had analysed signals from one of the new quasi-stellar object radio sources known as CTA-102, and discovered that the emissions followed a regular pattern of 'flickerings' repeated once every 100 days. This claim was met with considerable scepticism from the majority of Western scientists and within a few days nothing more was heard of the matter.

However, it appears that Soviet radio-astronomers have not been idle during the past two years. Last summer, proposals were forwarded to the secretary-general of the International Astronomical Union by Soviet scientists detailing a possible international research programme to look for signals from extra-terrestrial civilizations. (1)

The plan was to concentrate on a search for signals in a narrow frequency band, in the range of centimetre waves most suitable for interstellar communications. The Russian astronomers suggested wavelengths of 10.5, 5.2 and 2.6 cm. (Note that these are all dividends of 21 cm. — the emission wavelength of interstellar hydrogen, and the one most likely to be studied by alien radio-astronomers). The search was to have been restricted to a radius of 1000 light-years from Earth — a volume in which there are at least ten million stars. The scientists believed that it would take only five years to complete the survey if all the radio-telescopes of sufficient power in the world were used, but over 30 years if only one receiver was employed.

This however was only the first part of the programme. The second part involved cataloguing all sources of radiation, in the millimetre and centimetre wavelengths in the Universe, and searching for possible call-signals amongst all this radiation. This work would have been carried out day and night with the aid of large radio-telescopes and computers, and could have been completed in about five years. It would have run in conjunction with the first part of the plan.

These proposals, although rejected, were all very reminiscent of the American Project Ozma of 1960, but were much more advanced in scope.

With all the UFO activity in the world, both now and during the past few years, it is interesting to note that Soviet scientists of high repute are turning their attention to the problems of extra-terrestrial communication.

It was reported some months ago that two leading Russian radio-astronomers had been elected to the Order of the Dolphin. (2) The Order is a band of twenty scientists who, despite opposition from their colleagues, firmly believe in the existence of extra-terrestrial civilizations and study the problems of communicating with them. Unfortunately, both scientists have refused to disclose their names to the Press, but one is reported to have said, "Even a few years ago, it would have been fatal to one's scientific reputation to take up problems of extra-terrestrial civilizations. The members of the Order, from its very foundation, realised that some of our colleagues were prepared to laugh at us. But we are optimistic. Trying to apply exact methods, we shall advance by small steps, without any ballyhoo."

These activities, together with others in the past, (3) seem to indicate that the Soviet Union is deeply interested in the possible existence of extra-terrestrial civilizations. Perhaps, the announcement of signals from CTA - 102 was only a test to see what the world's reaction would be to such news. We cannot tell, but some day the truth will be known — and that day is not so very far in the future.

R. A. Jahn.

Notes.

- (1) Extra-terrestrial Communication, Spaceflight, July 1966.
- (2) Order of the Dolphin. *ibid.*
- (3) Flying Saucer Review, May - June 1965.

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**BUFORA'S CHAIRMAN WRITES TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO UFO INVESTIGATION PANEL,
Dr. E. U. CONDON.**

Colorado/UFO.

Dr. G. G. Doel, Chairman, B.U.F.O.R.A.
26 Heath Drive, Potters Bar,
Hertfordshire, England.

Dear Sir,

It is with great interest that we of the British Unidentified Flying Object Research Association learn of the untiring efforts which are being made in your country to discover the true facts underlying the frequently reported appearances of unidentified flying objects in the skies of the World.

As Chairman of this Association I have been requested to offer our services in any way you may deem helpful to your investigations which we understand are designed to unravel the tangled mass of evidence pointing to the existence of these objects which is now available from all over the world.

We in the British Isles have not yet succeeded in obtaining open co-operation from Governmental Authorities in our researches in spite of the fact we have an immense amount of evidence to place before them. Many of our active members are scientists and we are gradually recruiting more and more persons of high scientific and philosophical standing who are prepared to weigh this evidence with unbiassed minds. We are evidently far from obtaining official and financial backing which is needed before we are able to mount a full scale inquiry under a recognised scientific body although we have active UFO study groups all over the Country and at Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

We are most impressed and relieved that in America there has been sufficient Governmental interest to set up your Investigating Commission under the University of Colorado into the nature of these Unidentified Flying Objects and offer you freely the services of our Research Association. We are also in touch with other European UFO study Groups and Societies and with Australia which has a remarkable number of 'sightings' to its credit.

Our Research and Investigation departments have collected evidence for several years which is at your disposal. We trust that we shall be privileged to help your investigations in any way we can.

Enclosed please find some of our Lecture Programmes and a short account of the origins and aims of the Association so that you may be satisfied that B.U.F.O.R.A. is an earnest Scientific body . . . not a bunch of cranks or cultists. The British Unidentified Flying Object Research Association sends congratulations to you on being the first properly instituted Governmental Commission set up to study UFOs, and wish you every success in your researches.

We hope that you will allow us to join you in this unique Project the results of which may well be of unprecedented importance to the whole world.

On behalf of B.U.F.O.R.A. I remain, yours faithfully

Geoffrey Doel. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.R.E.

LEYS, ORTHOTENIES & THE UFOs

It would be idle to deny that Alfred Watkins, author of, "The Old Straight Track," was a distinguished pioneer in the field of Photography. Unfortunately, to judge from his spare-time activities, he was considerably less knowledgeable in the field of Prehistoric Archaeology. An expert in one field of scientific research may be the veriest tyro in another. This is a fact seldom realised by the non-expert.

If we are to believe in the extensive network of straight prehistoric trackways visualised by Watkins as existing in this Country, two things have first to be demonstrated. Firstly, it must be shown that the pre-Roman inhabitants of Britain were capable of planning and executing a complicated trackway-system of this kind. Secondly, assuming that they possessed the requisite technical competence to undertake the work, it must be shown that they had a sound motive for undertaking it.

As to the first point, the descriptions of Britain found in such classical historians as Tacitus and Caesar paint a picture of a rude, semi-barbaric Culture, akin to, if less advanced than, that of Gaul in the early days of the Roman occupation. Britain in 70 B.C. was a land of forests, swamps and barren downlands, inhabited by warring tribes who derived such refinements of culture as they possessed from their intercourse with the Gauls, who, in their turn, were subject to the civilizing influence of Rome.

Enthusiasts will no doubt claim that the Romans deprecated the British Culture in order to boost their own. The short answer is that plenty of people in Rome had been to Britain, or knew others who had. A major falsification of the facts would not have gone unremarked or uncorrected.

If it is suggested that the Watkins network of trackways was the work of a vanished Culture which flourished at an earlier epoch, why did not the Roman writers remark on the many remains of such a Culture which must, *ex hypothesi*, have still existed in their time and ought not to be wholly absent in ours? The majestic but crudely-hewn monoliths of Stonehenge are the only major relics of a pre-Roman Culture in Britain really deserving of note. They are by no means unimposing, certainly, but against the towering grandeur of the Temple of Amon-Ra at Thebes, or the mighty Sun Temple at Baalbek, they appear as the erections of a comparatively primitive People.

On the second point, prehistoric men did not construct roads or trackways in order to perpetuate memories of lost Atlantis, or to mark the passage of UFOs, or for any of the romantic reasons often adduced by well-meaning persons who seek, in the mythical labyrinths of an idealised Past, escape from the ugly realities of a harsh Present and relief from the terrors of an uncertain Future. Their object was much more utilitarian, in short, to get themselves and their livestock from A to B, as quickly and safely as possible.

A prehistoric man who attempted to drive his animals from A to B in a straight line would almost certainly get into serious difficulties. He would lose some of his stock in bogs or thickets. Others would drown in attempting to pass a river. As a matter of fact, known prehistoric trackways wind all over the place. They skirt bogs, meander round steep hills, follow a river bank to the nearest ford. On long journeys, prehistoric men followed the ridgeways, the crests of hill-systems. This provided a measure of security, in that visibility at any given stage of the

journey was better than on low ground and wild animals or robbers had perforce to launch an attack uphill. In wet weather, too, natural drainage prevented the passage of men and animals from converting the track into a quagmire.

I am, of course, aware of the superficially convincing plans which Ley-Hunters draw to demonstrate the reality of their alleged system of straight tracks. They forget that these Islands supported a comparatively dense population from, say, 5,000 B.C. A long line of generations left their mark on the land, in the shape of burial mounds and barrows, earthworks, monoliths and the like. When all sorts of Roman, Mediaeval and even later structures are pressed into service, on the partially accurate hypothesis that our ancestors tended to build on the derelict sites of their predecessors' works, the whole business becomes one huge *reductio ad absurdum*. It would be all but impossible to extend a line for any distance, in any direction, on a map of Britain, without its cutting several early sites of one kind or another.

The process is somewhat analogous to that which resulted in early astronomers dividing the stars into constellations. Lines were drawn between bright stars which were, of course, wholly unconnected with each other in any real sense, so that shapes of men, objects and animals were formed arbitrarily. The human mind has a tendency to link unconnected things in imaginary patterns — probably a sub-conscious mechanism arising out of the basic insecurity which niggles most human beings when confronted with the vast and apparently chaotic variety of natural phenomena.

UFOs may or may not manifest a more than casual interest in prehistoric sites. It is interesting, if no more, that the 'Great Ridgeway' from the West runs by the site of the Charlton 'crater' of 1963, northward to Heytesbury and beyond, then bends sharply eastward between Battlesbury and Cradle Hill near Warminster. It runs across the Plain to Imber, then turns northward again into the Vale of Pewsey. Coincidence? Maybe! I don't know!

One thing is certain, any interest the UFOs may display in prehistoric sites has nothing to do with Watkins' chimerical system of tracks and 'leys.' In attempting to tie-in UFO-research with a gross archaeological fallacy of this sort, certain students, no matter how well-meaning and sincere they may be and undoubtedly are, must be regarded as hampering the real work of UFO investigation.

Incidentally, in order to establish that a UFO is actually in the immediate vicinity of a prehistoric site, it should, when seen, either be very low in altitude or directly above the site as observed from the site itself. An object at a height of a few thousand feet above the ground may be visible for many miles in open country. It will not do to postulate a connection between a site and a UFO simply because both are in the field of vision at one time.

As regards the alleged connection between Michel's 'Orthoteny' and the Watkins straight tracks, it should be observed that Michel has himself abandoned his Theory of Orthoteny. (I understand it has not stood up very well against mathematical analysis, either). Surely, to link UFOs with a discredited archaeological fallacy and an hypothesis which its author has himself abandoned, is to waste the time and labour of all concerned?

J. C-B.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Trinity College,
Oxford.
12th May, 1967.

To: Editor, 'BUFORA JOURNAL.'

Dear Dr. Cleary-Baker,

The U.F.O. Handbook No. 2, by F. M. Bull, contains a useful list of I.F.O.'s (Identifiable Flying Objects), but it omits one important type. This type was drawn to my attention by Professor M. J. Lighthill, who used to head the Royal Aircraft Establishment. He tells me that the propellers of helicopters sometimes reflect light and give the impression of being flying discs. He believes that many apparent UFOs are helicopters. A report on this phenomenon is essential for U.F.O. research and its omission from the handbook suggests that it has usually been overlooked.

Chapter 9 of Coral Lorenzen's book, 'Flying Saucers,' (New English Library, 1966), discusses an exploding UFO that provided samples of pure magnesium. I would be grateful for information concerning the constitution of bolides.

I have no objection to your publication of this letter in 'BUFORA JOURNAL,' preferably followed by a reply.

Yours sincerely,
I. J. Good.

Dr. Good has pinpointed an omission in Handbook No. 2 which it certainly would be well to make good. Helicopters are to be seen in ever-increasing numbers nowadays and ought not to be overlooked by evaluators. I would doubt, however, that a very large proportion of UFO reports could be thus written off. I have myself evaluated a few reports as due to such aircraft.

A bolide is simply an exploding meteor and if fragments of one reach the ground they assume the status of meteorites. There are two principal types of meteorite. One, the metallic, is composed of about 90% iron, 9% nickel and small quantities of other elements such as cobalt, carbon, phosphorous and sulphur. The other, the stony, is composed of about 36% oxygen, 25% iron, 18% silica, 14% magnesium and additional small amounts of nickel, cobalt, calcium, sodium, potassium, chromium, etc. A few meteorites seem to be a combination of the stony and metallic types.

Analysis of the material from the Ubatuba UFO seems to rule out any possibility that this was a meteorite.

J. C-B.
Harvard College Observatory,
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.
May 4, 1967.

To: Editor, 'BUFORA JOURNAL.'

Dear Sir,

I have been looking through a recent issue of the 'BUFORA JOURNAL,' (Vol. 1, No. 11, Winter 1966/7), and on page 13 I find a reference to the origin of the word, 'humanoid.'

I am sorry to rob you of your pleasure in thinking you may have invented the word but, alas, it has been in common use among science fiction writers for many years — certainly more than twenty. It is also included in a dictionary published here in 1961; I haven't checked earlier editions.

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs.) Lyle G. Boyd.

cc: D. H. Menzel.

Another correspondent has drawn my attention to the fact that H. T. Wilkins made use of the term in one of his books. It is a very useful one and might well be incorporated in the text of some of the larger dictionaries. Lexicographers please note.

J. C-B.
4297, Gordon Head Road,
Victoria, B.C.,
Canada.
March 30, 1967.

To: Editor, 'BUFORA JOURNAL.'

Dear Dr. Cleary-Baker,

I should greatly value an article outlining exactly why you wrote those last four lines at the bottom of page 9, in Vol. 1, No. 11 of the Winter 1966/7 issue of 'BUFORA JOURNAL.'

Why is the 3-dimensional idea of UFOs losing ground? I feel impelled to say that I think it complicates the issue needlessly, to bring in considerations which involve other dimensions. Ought we not rather to try to solve all we can on the basis of 'known' dimensions, assuming simply that 'they' have succeeded in reaching us before we have managed to reach their planet?

Your reply could perhaps be printed in the 'Journal.'

Yours sincerely,
P. M. H. Edwards, Ph.D.

I know of no good reasons for assuming that extra-terrestrial life would differ in any essential particulars from life as we know it. On this view, the physical conditions of the other planets of our solar system will have precluded the evolution of intelligent life-forms upon any of them. There might exist colonies of aliens on Mars or elsewhere in the system, but the colonies would, *ex hypothesi*, be obliged to dwell under domes, within which air and temperature could be controlled and regulated.

Such colonies, if they exist, (as they very well may), cannot be supposed to be the bases for the bewildering variety of alien craft reported in our skies since the latter years of World War Two. A handful or two of colonists, existing under conditions in which numbers of population would need to be controlled strictly, for obvious reasons, would not need and could not operate such numbers of machines. We are, therefore, forced back upon the idea that the bulk of the UFOs originate upon planets circling other and distant stars.

Travel through the Universe on 'three-dimensional lines,' (when the ultimate speed attainable would, of necessity, fall short of the velocity of light), would be too unimaginably protracted a business to comport with the ubiquity of the UFOs within our terrestrial environs.

It would seem that transit from system to system through hyper-space, (through a 'fifth dimension' if you prefer the term), is the most plausible way of accounting for the fact that the UFOs are with us in large numbers. Since time and space are bound up intimately together, as Einstein has demonstrated, it may not be too fanciful to speculate that time may be transcended as well as space, to some extent, in the course of hyperspatial travel.

All this is not to deny that UFOs are three-dimensional machines from three-dimensional worlds. I have no inclination, at present, to come to terms with the late Dr. Meade Layne's 'etherians,' albeit his conceptions of 'mat' and 'demat,' like Charles Fort's notion of 'teleportation,' may have much to commend them.

Science fiction? I am not very greatly troubled by the charge, which was hurled at me many times in past years because I dared to suggest that UFOs might be alien artifacts — an idea which is now 'catching on' among the more forward-looking members of the scientific community and may one day percolate down to the mental level of those who fear original thought and wait always for others to blaze the trail for them.

J. C.B.

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1967

In accordance with the provisions of Article 8 (d) of the Constitution of B.U.F.O.R.A., preliminary notification is given herewith that the Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held on Saturday, October 7th., 1967, at 6 p.m., in the Kensington Central Library.

Nominations for the Offices of President and Vice-President, also Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer, and for the eight remaining seats on the National Executive Committee, should reach the Honorary Secretary, in writing, not later than Saturday, August 26th., 1967. Resolutions to be debated at the A.G.M., should also reach the Honorary Secretary by that date, for inclusion on the Agenda of the Meeting.

In the event that no rival nominations are received in respect of any of the above listed offices and seats, the members at present occupying same shall be deemed to be re-elected unopposed. An uncontested seat or office falling vacant before the A.G.M., will be filled by nomination and voting at the Meeting.

Only members of the Association in good standing, i.e. in possession of a valid membership-card, are entitled to vote at the A.G.M.

BOOK REVIEWS

"The Scoriton Mystery" by Eileen Buckle Published by Neville Spearman Ltd.,
112, Whitfield St.,
London, W.1.
Price 30/-

Most readers will be familiar with the strange 'contact' tale related by Arthur Bryant of the Devon hamlet of Scoriton, which, taken at face value, suggests that he encountered a UFO visitant who was none other than George Adamski re-incarnated. This book is the record of an enquiry into the affair, undertaken privately by two BUFORA members, Eileen Buckle and Norman Oliver, after the National Executive Committee had declined to sponsor a formal Association investigation on grounds of the tale's incredibility.

Some of the incidents described are amusing, like the episode of the 'atomic physicist' who proved to be a pathological liar. Others, concerned as they are with mysterious messages superimposed upon tape-recordings and journeys undertaken as a result of a variety of psychic, or alleged psychic, motivations, hardly lend themselves to review in that a non-participant is in no position to assess the credibility of a given case.

The book is well-produced and Eileen is a lively and capable narrator whose disarming frankness and humility will endear her to readers. For the rest, as she observes: 'The fascination of a mystery is the challenge it presents'

J. C-B.

"The Warminster Mystery" by Arthur Shuttlewood

Published by Neville Spearman Ltd.,
112, Whitfield St.,
London, W.1.
Price 25/-

Arthur Shuttlewood is the features editor of the 'Warminster Journal' and has become widely known, in this Country and beyond, as the leading on-the-spot investigator of the UFO phenomena which have been reported in large numbers from this delightful little Wiltshire town, from the end of 1964 to date. Night after night, regardless of the discomforts imposed by the weather, he and his little team of assistants, comprising ex-R.A.F. bomber crewman 'Bob' Strong and housewife Sybil Champion, have kept watch from Cradle Hill, near Warminster, for the apparitions of the 'Thing.' This book attests that the prolonged vigil has not been in vain. UFO-research owes a debt of gratitude to these devoted watchers.

Arthur is not a scientist and prior to the middle of 1965 knew little or nothing about UFOs. It is a tribute to his sound commonsense that, while listening patiently and courteously to the theories of the horde of researchers, cranks, cultists and outright lunatics who have flocked to Warminster following the publicity accorded in the press to the 'Thing,' he has woven into the fabric of his personal acceptances only such ideas as have impressed him as rational and illuminating. He does not deride the well-meaning folks who have ascribed the Warminster UFOs to a variety of more-or-less improbable causes, ranging from the Holy Grail and the Ten Lost Tribes to the Russians, by way of marsh-gas and the aurora borealis. He has been content to catalogue such aberrations and occasionally to dismiss them with the gentlest touch of irony.

THE BIRCH PHOTOGRAPH. (Fig. 1.)

This remarkable photograph was taken by Alex. Birch aged 14 in June 1962 in full daylight. They were observed for only a few seconds but Alex. was photographing his friends in a field and so had his camera ready. The other boys also testified to the truth of the sighting and the negative has been found to be quite untouched. These 'dark UFOs' emitted bright bubbles which floated away and quickly faded.

The sighting took place near Sheffield, Yorkshire.

THE PRATT PHOTOGRAPH. (Fig. 2.)

The three dark objects shown were photographed by Stephen Pratt aged 15 at about 8.30 p.m. March 28th 1966.

They present a similar appearance to those in fig. 1.

A bright light was seen by Stephen and his mother moving slowly across the sky. His father and brother joined them and Stephen took one photo. The three 'dark UFOs' were not seen at the time. Analysis of the negative reveals no touching up. The sighting took place at Conisbrough, Yorkshire which is an interesting co-incidence.

After careful investigation the evidence given by the witnesses in both of these cases is accepted as true.



fig. 1.



fig. 2.



fig. 3.

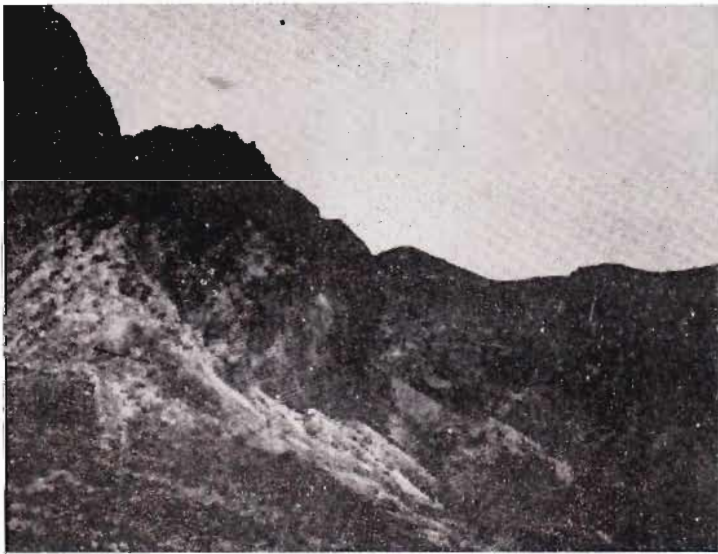


fig. 4.

UFO OVER PARIS 1963. (Fig. 3.)

This object shown to the left of the Arc de Triomphe was originally taken in colour and appeared a translucent pearly grey on the colour print. It was not seen by the photographer and might not have been considered important until a strange chain of events occurred. Messrs. Kodak omitted to return the negative in question with others stating that there was 'a fault on the negative'. However after some weeks had passed both the negative and colour print were returned from the R.A.F. Research Centre at Boscombe Down, Wilts., without comment. Owing to the lapse in time it has not been possible to get further information of value concerning this episode.

Analysis of the negative shows that the object is not any fault in the emulsion. It resembles closely the 'Saturn' type of UFO and the attention the negative has received seems rather significant.

UFO OVER TRINIDADE ISLAND. (Fig. 4.)

Another Saturn type UFO taken by the official photographer on board the 'Geophysical Year' ship Almiral Saldanha operating for the Brazilian Govt. in 1958. The object which was witnessed by many persons on board flew in a figure of eight course over the island and then out to sea. Several photos were taken. It also appeared as translucent pearly grey. The occurrence was entered in the official log and has been accepted as a most authentic UFO sighting.

It will be alleged by some that Arthur has written up many of the UFO sightings he describes in sensational vein. The short answers are two in number. Firstly, he is a journalist writing for the general public, not a scientist composing a dry-as-dust memoir for experts. Secondly, many of the incidents related are sensational. If one has been beaten down by savage sound vibrations, or 'buzzed' by a flaming sphere while driving along a country road, any description one may subsequently volunteer of the incidents is unlikely to be cold and clinical.

It is hard to know what to make of a series of mysterious 'phone calls which the author received in the latter part of 1965, purporting to be communications from three extra-terrestrials and imparting a wealth of information on the alleged aims of the UFO-denizens and their attitude towards earthly societies. The obvious explanation is — hoax. Arthur is mindful of this obviousness but perhaps not inclined to seize upon it too readily as the easy way out of an enigmatic aspect of his researches. There is, indeed, something about these conversations which strikes a different note from the usual moralistic claptrap of the professional cultists. There one must leave the matter for the present.

The book is illustrated with a variety of photographs, some of them of UFOs. Readers are advised to study these carefully, preferably with the aid of a magnifying-glass, when a wealth of detail may emerge.

Arthur's journalistic training has come into play in his relation of the numerous UFO sightings in the Warminster area, in that he has, in almost every case, been at pains to include the exact time, date and place of the event. This is a custom which I wish UFO-researchers as a whole would adopt. How often is a valuable report marred by the failure to include the full data upon it?

This book ends with the happenings of April 1966 and we are promised a sequel carrying the story on through that year and into 1967. It will be awaited with interest.

Members of BUFORA are advised to purchase this volume and study it. The visitations of the Warminster 'Thing' represent much more than an ordinary UFO 'flap.' We may account ourselves fortunate that the right man was in the right place at the right time, to record the onset and development of an hitherto unparallelled wave of extra-terrestrial activity.

J. C-B.

RECEIVED — 'Sky Scouts Handbook,' published at 2/6d. by the International Sky Scouts Association (U.K.). Introduction by the Hon. Brinsley Le Poer Trench. Recommended.

NOTES & QUOTES

The Warminster Sound — Year 1860.

'On Tuesday the 17th January, the sky being perfectly clear and not a cloud to be seen, loud rumblings resembling a heavy discharge of artillery, prolonged for above a minute, startled many persons from the strangeness of the sound and caused all who heard them to look upwards involuntarily. These atmospheric noises were heard by numbers in different parts of the County, at Yatesbury, Berwick, Collingbourne, the Pewsey Vale, on Salisbury Plain and even, (as was stated in the public journals), in the neighbourhood of Reading and Wantage'

- Extract from 'Wilts Archaeological Magazine,' Vol. 6, page 387.

Article by Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A.

Not a Cover-up But a Foul-up ?

This is how the U.S.A.F. attitude on the question of informing the public on UFO sightings is described by an American scientist, Professor James McDonald, who has completed an investigation into 'Project Bluebook' files with results which I hope to analyse in some detail in the next issue of the 'Journal.' The C.I.A., Professor McDonald maintains, accepted the negative findings of the Robertson panel of 1953. Fearing that UFO reports by members of the public might block intelligence channels at a time of National emergency, instructions were issued that sightings should be debunked whenever possible in order to discourage persons from making reports. The Professor adds that he is unable to go along with many of the 'Bluebook' evaluations of reports. 'Cases bearing not the slightest resemblance to feathered creatures were called "birds," and some of the most improbable "balloon" phenomena in the history of ballooning can be found in Bluebook files.'

Rock'd in the Cradle . . . !

It is to be feared that publication of Arthur Shuttlewood's book on the Warminster phenomena, reviewed in this issue, will add to the throngs of visitors packing Cradle Hill on every clear evening. As a general rule, small parties of skywatchers see more than crowds. Furthermore, the carnival atmosphere imparted to the proceedings by large gatherings of often casual watchers, cannot but detract from the seriousness of UFO-research in the eyes of critics.

UFO (?) Near the Moon.

I have received from Mr. Jun-Ichi Takanashi, Chairman of the 'Modern Space Flight Association' of Osaka, Japan, a photograph of an object alleged to be a UFO in the proximity of the Moon, taken on February 13th of this year at 5.58 p.m. in Tokyo. If authentic, the snap is of great interest. I cannot but wonder why several pages of type are devoted to speculations on whether or not the mysterious blob of light may have been a satellite. It is, after all, not impossible to consult the satellite tracking experts in order to ascertain whether or not a bright satellite was in the vicinity of the Moon at the time and place involved. It is pointless to speculate when it is easy to check.

Project Bluebook's Vital Statistics.

Out of 11,107 UFO reports which the U.S.A.F. UFO Project dealt with in the years 1947 - 1966 inclusive, 676 were written off as unexplained — 6.08%. The figures for given years do not check very well with those in the celebrated 'Fact Sheets' of past days. No account is taken of the proportion of UFOs probably included in the 14% or so of reports discarded as containing insufficient data for evaluation, or of the even greater number rejected initially for the same reason.

Contributions Please !

With this issue begins Volume Two of our 'Journal.' One of the most persistent criticisms I receive is that too much of the contents of the publication are from my pen. OF COURSE THAT IS THE CASE! I have appealed on a number of occasions, in these pages and from the platform at Kensington, for outside contributions. Few have ever been received and not all that have been proved suitable for publication. In the absence of other matter I am obliged to fill in the blank spaces myself — or else not produce a 'Journal' at all. It is as simple as that! I would ask contributors to type on one side of the paper only and to use double-spacing. Articles should not normally exceed 2,000 words in length and should be so-worded as to be comprehensible to intelligent readers not necessarily in possession of specialised scientific knowledge.

J. C-B.

U.F.O. ACTIVITY IN BRAZIL DURING 1965

(continued from Spring Issue, 1967)

September 8th Alto Purus (Amazonas) After work, some latex gatherers see an object like an enormous wheel, shining dazzlingly, with "two eyes" on the front emitting lights and fire, seemingly desirous of landing and moving round above the witnesses, who hide themselves. Five minutes later the object descended, at a distance of 10 kms. (NOTÍCIAS POPULARES, Sao Paulo, 14th September.)

September 11th at 08.00. Sao Joao, (Pernambuco) 300kms. from Recife, António Pau Ferro sees two FS and two of their occupants, 70 cms in height. (JORNAL DO COMERCIO, Recife. 14th Sep.; TRIBUNA, Santos, 12th Sep.)

September 14th 17.25 to 17.28. Caxias, (R. G. Sul) A large crowd see a cylindrical object at a height of 1000 metres. (DIÁRIO DE NOTÍCIAS, Rio. 15th September.)

September 14th. at night Sao Joao de Maritti (State of Rio) Luminous object observed and photographed. (DIÁRIO DE NOTÍCIAS, Rio, 15th Sept.)

September ? Bairro Ferraz de Vasconcelos (Sao Paulo) Luiz Camella, 1351, ave. Brasil, sees a reddish object, with a bluish light above it. The object stops in the air, lighting up the "Eliza" farm, between Ferraz and Itaim. Goes off in a straight line. (NOTÍCIAS POPULARES, Sao Paulo, 28th September.)

October ? Conceicao Macabu (Est. Rio) Darvin Ribeiro de Lima and Jorge Armando pick up an object fallen from the sky. (DIÁRIO DE NOTÍCIAS, Rio, 5th October.)

October 18th at 18.00. Maceio (Alagoas) Very luminous FS seen at great height in the N.-S. direction. (O JORNAL, 19th October.)

October 18th Ponte Praia nr. Santos & Guaranja (Est. S. P.) Thousands of people see a round object which performs evolutions and flies in circles over the beach. Two witnesses later see it descend in a vaguely defined spot, between the Santos Air Base and Guaranja. (NOTÍCIAS POPULARES, Sao Paulo, 19th Oct.)

October ? Ubatuba (S.P.) The soldier Remulfo Mendes de Almeida and António Manini see an orange FS, fairly luminous, carrying out, very noisily, evolutions at a low altitude. (FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, evening edition. 20th Oct.)

October 21st at 19.00. Bairro Sao Cristorao (Gb) Fall of luminous fragments, red in colour (? balloon). (O JORNAL. 22nd October.)

October ? Canhotinho (Alto Cruzeiro) José Camilo Jr. sees two beings by the side of a grounded FS. (JORNAL DO COMERCIO, Recife, 23rd Oct.)

October 26th Mogi-Ciaca (SP) Dr Osvaldo Rangel Cardoso and the chauffeur Xavier de Campos see their car accompanied by a FS flying above the vehicle. The object had descended from the sky with a strong light, then suddenly it turned aside towards the left. In the morning Aparecida Correa da Silva (aged 22) had seen a round FS, changing colour every moment, descend near the Sugar Refinery.

At 20.30 Maurice Azevedo Gomes photographed the FS near the Champion cellulose factory. (ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 14th November, A GACETA, Sao Paulo. 6th November.) ? several observations.

October 29th Orinhos (Sao Paulo) Councillor Mucio Correa de Silva sees a luminous object remaining in the air for some minutes, then making off in a W.-E. direction. (A TRIBUNA, Santos. 30th October.)

October ? Curitiba Hundreds of people see a FS which causes the traffic at the Alfonso Pena Airport (State of Curitiba) to stop when it passes in a N.-S. direction. (O DIARIO, Belo Horizonte, 31st October.) First noticed at Londrona by a "Caravelle" plane which was bound for Porto Alegre. At Curitiba it leaves a luminous trail of bluish-white light. Altitude 20 kms.

December 16th Santos Dumont Airport (Ril, Gb) Luminous point seen by the Control Tower over Penha. A request for information was sent out by radio to the plane of the Satia Line, which was coming in from Sao Paulo, piloted Inacio Pilvestra dos Santos (left Sao Paulo at 20.30.) The object was only noticed when the plane had turned, for it was "in the tail of the machine". It accompanied the plane for a minute. Observed by the crew and by the governor of Bahia Lomanto, who was on board and who drew the attention of other passengers to it. The FS was spherical and emitted a clear light. (O GLOBO, 18th December; O JORNAL, 17th December.)

Trans. by Eric Biddle.

ASSOCIATION JOTTINGS

In a recent lecture delivered to the Scottish UFO Research Society by Mr. Alan Mayne, M.A., entitled, 'The New Science of Holonomics and its Relationship with UFO Phenomena,' it was suggested that a new and impartial study of the fundamental laws and patterns of the Universe as a whole should be undertaken. Another BUFORA member, Mr. Gordon Lindsay, explained and demonstrated a new electronic UFO detector, which he has been developing at Glasgow University.

Three new Member-Societies have joined the Association. They are: The Imperial College UFO Research Society, the Leeds University UFO Study Group and the North London UFO Investigation Bureau. UFO study groups in Guildford and South Lincolnshire have applied for Member-Society status and a new Group is forming at Reading.

Mr. T. Thompson has formed a new Branch of BUFORA in Northern Ireland. The Cheltenham Flying Saucer Group has changed its name to the Cheltenham Group and has applied for Branch status.

The Merseyside UFO Research Group is host to the Northern Regional Conference in Liverpool, to be held on 4th November, 1967 at the Central Hall, Renshaw St., Liverpool, 1. The corresponding event in 1966, organised by the Halifax Branch of BUFORA, was most successful.

Some UFO enthusiasts in Galashiels, Selkirkshire, Scotland, have recently formed themselves into a society and have been receiving a great deal of publicity on T.V. and in the local Press. Member-Societies may ponder the value of such methods of arousing interest in their particular areas.

It is with regret that I am obliged to record the dissolution of the Oxford University UFO Study Group. This Group was formed about four years ago and was host to a BUFORA Regional Conference on May 8th 1965, at which a number of interesting ideas were advanced, including that of an International Federation of UFO societies.

All Member-Societies and Branches are encouraged to write to me, at 'Bramhall,' Claremont Rd., Claygate, Esher, Surrey.

Mike Holt, B.A. (Hon. Sec. BUFORA).

UFO MISCELLANY

Observation : Peru, Arequipa.

About 8 June 1966.

"Diario de Barcelona", 10/6/66.

(notified by A. Ribera to Jean Vuillequez)

LIMA, 9. — (Etc).

Two unidentified flying objects have been seen during the past 24 hours in the Peruvian sky.

The FIRST was observed from the town of AREQUIPA, behind the volcano MIATI near there ; it soon disappeared towards the west at high speed.

The notable thing about this object, according to the various people who saw it, was its great luminosity, in addition to red, violet and green lights, and its ovoid shape.

Diário de las Palmas, 31/10/66.

FOUR UNIDENTIFIED OBJECTS are FREQUENTLY OBSERVED in MALTA.

At first they were taken for Russian satellites but their characteristics have made this hypothesis untenable.

Valetta (Malta), 31st. (Cronica de Europa Press, exclusive to "Diário de las Palmas")

— Four unidentified objects frequently appear on the radar screens of the Detector Station installed at Xlendi, on the Isle of Como, which forms part of the independent Maltese state. As is the case with the rest of its territory, the station is managed by British troops. For this reason it is not surprising that the information relating to these objects is at present being carefully examined in London, in the hope of finding an explanation of the apparently inexplicable.

The objects were seen for the first time some weeks ago. In this Space Age there are so many and so varied strange bodies in orbit round the earth that they did not attract much attention. The first explanation given of the phenomena was, as might have been expected, that they were Soviet satellites. Everyone knows that the USSR does not publicise all its space launchings and that when it does announce them, it is not always that it reveals the scientific data of the experiment. There would, then, be nothing remarkable about the appearance of unknown objects of Soviet origin.

What began to shake this theory was that the objects discovered by the Xlendi radar did not appear to have a fixed orbital inclination as is the case with all the satellites of human origin which are, or have been, found to be circling round our planet. The objects in question move at a height of some 180 kilometres in a west to east direction, travelling at a speed of about 7,500 kms/hour. What began to arouse suspicions in the British technicians was that on the occasion of their first appearance the objects were coming from the south. So far there has been no explanation of this apparent anomaly.

By itself, this would not suffice to attract the attention of scientists. It was known later that the objects crossing space over Malta had not been observed by any of the other satellite-tracking stations over the world. This detail has served only to deepen the mystery of these strange objects.

One of the technicians working in the radar station said to me : "They appear early in the morning, between 3.30 and 5.30 G.M.T." (There is something missing at this point, probably because too much was cut off the sheet ; it most likely dealt with the apparent speed of the objects).

It was decided to send a plane up to investigate the nature of the strange phenomenon or the object if there turned out to be one. But, as the R.A.F. pilot

entrusted with the mission said later, "When I closed in on the object, it accelerated and made off at high speed." This manoeuvre began as soon as the plane in question reached the height at which the object was.

The R.A.F. has declined to comment on the incident. A spokesman with whom I talked said to me: "We can say absolutely nothing at all". Neither have any details of the observations made by the radar station been revealed.

But if the authorities are showing themselves "cagey", the same cannot be said of the population of Malta. For the vast majority the opinion that the objects observed are in reality "flying saucers" has been converted into a dogma of faith.

Where there is not unanimity is in the origin which must be attributed to these mysterious space vehicles. To some, they are Russian, in spite of everything. But the majority are convinced that they come from some planet more or less remote from earth. In this also there are discrepancies.

For the moment it is uncertain whether an official announcement will follow the investigations taking place in London. If so, however, it will most likely be worded in the vague and discreet tone which is normally adopted by authorities in such cases as the present one.

TRIBUNA ILLUSTRATA 12/3/67. (ITALIAN)
THE POLICE SAW A DISC IN TUSCANY. HERE IS THE TESTIMONY
OF THE FACT.

On the night of 13 July 1966 —

a dark, moonless and stuffy night — the level-crossing keeper, Camillo Faieta, who looks after the crossing at the 65 km point on the Pisa-Florence railway, had gone outside to await the passing through of the 804, a passenger train coming from Pontedera.

All at once the crossing-keeper saw a red bolide rushing from the black sky, leaving behind it a luminous trail. Faieta at first thought of a wrecked aircraft in flames. Then he saw that the object, having reached a point some 10 metres from the ground, over the Bientina embankment, was gaining height again and was going to pause, suspended in the air, above a small tree, after which it moved to over the islet.

Having found the right position, the strange object descended until it rested upon the high grass between the two currents of the river.

Faieta ran into the crossing cabin and telephoned to the stationmaster of Pontedera, Barani, so that he could notify the police. "There is a thing on the Bientina that I don't know how to describe". "I am sending at once", Barani assured him. Meanwhile, in the street, a lorry had stopped, which belonged to a certain Camellini, who carries the fish from Livorno to Viareggio. It must have been 3 o'clock in the morning. Camellini said he had seen the trail come downwards. And he had heard like a chiming of little bells.

The first lorry was joined by another three. Then a husband and wife belonging to Parma arrived on board a "Giulia". They told the others that they had seen the globe of fire rush to the height of Altopascio. Meanwhile, that object, which had a diameter of perhaps 15 metres, was giving off an intense light. Faieta

took a signalling lantern and tried to get closer. He reached a spot three metres away. But when he was about to stretch out his hand, he saw under the disc two circular tubes about 50 centimetres in height, which disappeared from sight behind the disc.

Getting scared, he went back to the cabin. The headlights of the lorry were directed at the object but they went out. Then, the telephone also went dead. At a quarter to four the object unexpectedly disappeared completely. It had remained on the ground for exactly an hour and 25 minutes, from 2.30 until 3.45.

A policeman and the carabinieri also arrived. The policeman saw the luminous object suspended on the grass on the islet but before returning to his station to report, he is said to have remarked to Faieta: "Yes, I saw it; but remember, I must not have seen."

— Renato Albanese.

The legend under the picture reads:

The Eye Witness of Pontedera. Camillo Faieta points out the tiny islet on which he saw the luminous flying disc land on 13 July 1966.

BUFORA (LATE) NEWS

by The Publicity Officer

Dr. Edward Condon of the California University team investigating UFOs on behalf of the United States Air Force has applied for BUFORA membership.

The National Sky-Watch Day had already been mentioned in several local papers by June 16th. At least four national newspapers had also included brief details and the London EVENING STANDARD gave a particularly good write-up.

In connection with the Sky-watch day, Lionel Beer recorded a few minutes for the B.B.C. world service on June 10th. The following Monday, June 19th, Edgar Hatvany, BUFORA's chief Sky-Watch Day organiser, was scheduled to record material at the Granada television studios in Manchester.

Mike Holt, BUFORA's Hon. Secretary, said he had also been asked to record a few minutes for the B.B.C. programme "TODAY".

Lawrence Moore, BUFORA's Photographic Consultant, had arranged to film sky-watch day activities in the neighbourhood of Guilford, exclusively for B.B.C.'s "PANORAMA". It was arranged that special equipment and the Mobile Unit would be located there.

We had also heard with gratification that other members of BUFORA had or were taking part in radio or television programmes in different parts of the country.

Lastly, following a meeting with a representative of the DAILY MAIL's exhibition department, it is hoped that BUFORA will be co-operating with the organisers in providing a striking flying saucer theme for the DAILY MAIL sponsored SCHOOLBOYS AND GIRLS EXHIBITION at Olympia on December 27th to January 6th.

"Paris-Normandie" 13/2/67.

IN MEXICO.

COLLISION between a Flying Saucer and a Plane avoided by a hairsbreadth.

Shortly before landing at Mexico, an air liner narrowly missed striking in full flight what was believed to be a Flying Saucer, the evening paper "Ultimas Noticias" announced on Saturday.

The plane, belonging to the Guatemala Aviation Company, was flying over the state of Oaxaca, 400 km to the south-east of the capital, when the crew and some of the passengers saw a round object which was travelling at high speed in the opposite direction pass quite close to the plane. The pilot, Colonel Alfredo Castaneda, and the co-pilot, Capt. Carlos Samayos, stated that the object resembled a silvery spinning top and was crowned with a kind of red ball. Its diameter was about 10 metres. "We observed it for ten seconds" added Col. Castaneda, who has been flying for twenty years, "I had never seen anything like it and the affair has made a vivid impression upon me". The stewardess declared that the object passed at less than 20 metres from the carlingue.

The crew reported the incident to the Airport at Mexico City. They said there could be no question of the object being a sounding balloon, considering the position and altitude of the plane at the time of the "meeting".

M. L. G.

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REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICERS

All details of recent UFO sightings from whatsoever source they may arise should be sent immediately to the Area Information Officers listed here. Local investigations may then be possible while the incidents are fresh in the minds of witnesses. An immediate telephone call to Information Officer concerned or to Central Information Office, London. (cost refunded) is recommended.

Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, North Riding of Yorkshire : Tyneside UFO Society : W. D. Muir, 72 Greystoke Avenue, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2. Tel : Day : Gosforth 5-7111 Ext. 679. Evening & night : J.L. Otley : Newcastle 3-8025

Lancashire, Wirral Peninsula (Cheshire), Isle of Man, Anglesey, North Wales: Merseyside UFO Research Group : R. Donnelly, 2 Buckfast Close, Liverpool 10. Tel : John Harney, Eastham 2146.

Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire : Direct Investigation Group on Aerial Phenomena : A. Tomlinson, 24 Bent Fold Drive, Unsworth, Bury. Tel : Whitefield 4560 ; (or Tel : Mrs. J. Nelstrop : Bramhall 4802.)

Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, East & West Ridings of Yorkshire : Halifax Branch : J. M. Stear, 2 High Park Crescent, Heaton, Bradford 9. Tel : Bradford 41842.

North-east half of Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Wales south of and including Cardiganshire & Montgomeryshire : Cheltenham Flying Saucer Group : A. R. Cole, Ellesmere, 7 Okua Rd., Charlton Kings, Glos. Tel : J. Whitaker : Cheltenham 53864.

Warwickshire: Stratford-on Avon UFO Group : J. D. Llewellyn, 63 Masons Rd., Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.

Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Suffolk : Cambridge University Group for the Investigation of UFOs : Easter term : 20th April to 10th June : A. C. H. Durham, Clare College, Cambridge. Vacations : J. A. Popple, 10 Kingsmead Road, Waterbeach, Cambs. Tel : (all year round) Waterbeach 660 or (day) : Cambridge 55691.

Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, South-western half of Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire : British Flying Saucer Bureau : G.F.N. Knewstub, A.M.Brit.I.R.E., A.Inst.E., 27 Station Road, Shirehampton. Bristol. Tel : Avonmouth 2288.

Hampshire, Isle of Wight : Isle of Wight UFO Investigation Society : Mrs. K. Smith, 'Ringlemere', Colwell Rd., Colwell Bay, I.O.W. Tel : Freshwater 2435

Surrey : Croydon UFO Research & Investigation Society : H. Roberts, 47 Brigstock Rd., Thornton Heath, Surrey. Tel : THOrnton Heath 8480.

Scotland : Scottish UFO Research Society : Glen Chandler, 11 Lismore Crescent, Edinburgh 8. Tel : Abbeyhill 3025.

Northern Ireland : T. Thompson, 23 Mountainvale Rd., Newtownabbey, Co. Antrim.

London, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, Sussex, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire : Central Information Office : Ken Rogers, 1 Vicar's Moor Lane, Winchmore Hill, London, N.21. Tel : LABurnum 2482 : Personal enquiries answered 8.30 - 10.30 a.m. & 8.00 - 10.30 p.m. weekdays ; reports taken at all times. (alternative : Tel : E. Hatvany, Feltham 7405.)

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