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From the Director

My notes this quarter will have of necessity to be brief otherwise there will not be sufficient space for our able contributors.

Work on the sighting analysis project is proceeding slowly towards the start of analysis card punching. Extra time and care has been put into the design of the cards, thus the slow progress, in order to ensure that the maximum benefit can be obtained from the lengthy task of entering all the sighting data on to the cards. Several of the Research Section active members have been engaged in this work.

I have received an appeal for sightings relating to 1909 and 1913 from Don Mills, who is doing detailed research into these two years. Would anyone with knowledge of reports from '09 and '13 please send them direct to Don at 34, West Parade, Horsham, Sussex.

Reports of recent date for investigation or noting in our central records should be sent to our Investigations Coordinator, Omar Fowler at 149, Mytchett Road, Mytchett, Camberley, Surrey, and of course material for insertion in the Bulletin should come to myself.

We include in this Bulletin a summary of the interesting cases investigated by BUFORA in recent months together with the analysis of the Tilley case. We also have a review of the Spacelink Symposium recently held in London, and reports from our affiliated society in Cambridge and our friends in Norway. The latter report has been forwarded to ourselves by Richard Farrow. Readers interested in unusual natural phenomena should read the report from the Marine Observer reproduced here. The Marine Observer frequently includes reports that would do justice to any collection of Fortean phenomena.

Stephen Smith

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The Spacelink Symposium

Spacelink held its first Symposium in the oak-panelled lecture theatre of Kensington Central Library during Saturday afternoon, 18 July 1970. The theme of the symposium was practical UFO research, and the aim was to examine the present state of UFO research, to define our objectives, and to provide a guide for the future.

Before the proceedings started, visitors were able to view the electronic detection equipment loaned by the Bedford UFO Society, together with the Peter Johnson detector, loaned by BUFORA, the GEOS detector, and photos of Spacelink's USA correspondent's, G.L. Bernier's, magnetic UFO detectors. A comprehensive display of foreign UFO magazines attracted interest, and photostats giving details of BUFORA's research and investigation procedures were also on view. Anthony Pace, FRAS, brought along his collection of meteorites to exhibit.

The proceedings were opened by Spacelink's Managing Editor, Lionel Beer, who welcomed those present and explained that the Symposium had been arranged to give staff, consultants and readers an opportunity to meet one another and to review the present state of UFO research and the possibilities for the future. Lionel then introduced Spacelink's voluntary staff and consultants and group representatives among the audience including Joan Nelstrop, Hon. Sec. of DIGAP which meets in Manchester, Sheila Walker, Hon. Sec. of the Scottish UFO Research Society based in Edinburgh, Albert Davey, FRAS, of the South Herts UFO Investigation Group, four members of the Welsh UFO Research Association which is based in Cardiff, and, as a last minute surprise, Andrew de Muylder and his fiancée, Spacelink's correspondents in Brussels. In addition many other UFO groups were represented and the majority of the audience were members of BUFORA.

Lionel then introduced Roger Stanway, FRAS, who chaired the first session and in turn introduced Graham Knewstub, C.Eng., MIERE, FBIS, AInstE, a founder member of the British Flying Saucer Bureau in 1952 and first President of BUFORA in 1962. Graham spoke on defining ufology and began by pointing out the necessity to define ufology through a definition of the UFO. This could be done at two levels, of which the first is the general definition of UFO as "a flying object which the observer cannot identify". This definition is intended to be as broad as possible.

UFOlogy as "the systematic comparison of the data supplied by observers of UFOs with the data relating to conventional flying objects and related data from such relevant disciplines as meteorology, psychiatry, astronomy, biology, etc., with a view to establishing the nature and identity of the UFO. This definition inevitably leaves a residue of unexplained cases. A more rigorous definition was proposed by Graham that could restrict the term UFO to "unidentified flying objects whose observed characteristics contain at least one feature which is incompatible with any known conventional object or natural phenomenon". The rigorous definition excludes not only identifiable objects but also those objects whose descriptions contain insufficient data, and concentrates the attention on those cases which have unexplained features, i.e. "Unidentifiable Flying Objects".

Graham's talk was followed by a paper from Geoffrey Doel, MRCS, LRCP, DMRE, a BUFORA Vice-President, which was read in his absence by Peter Wain. Geoffrey warned of the dangers of UFO cults "which feed on ignorance and superstition", and said that 'methods of investigation should be as scientific as possible. Certainly the correlation of the evidential data must be scientific and interpreted by those familiar with evaluating such data. This means that we must try to recruit persons of very wide experience in this field'.

Gerry Brown, MSHAA, AMRSH, who has appeared on the Southern TV programme 'How', called his paper "Reflecting on Definitions" and listed different varieties of ufologists and posed questions which occurred to him as a 'layman'. He demonstrated an electric machine which is capable of 'learning' in terms of simple experience, and used this to illustrate the point that a machine made up of similar miniaturised components might be the basis of a self-contained mechanical life-form which could possibly exist somewhere in the universe.

David Viewing of the Bedfordshire UFO Society pointed out that an individual was unlikely to be capable of more than 100 hours skywatching a year in his spare time in good weather conditions, whereas mechanical electronic aids, some of which his group had already constructed, could be on watch 24 hours a day and provide a permanent record of events. He felt there was no limit to research in this sphere, and hoped eventually to use a small computer for evaluating data. He considered this the most promising line of UFO investigation.

Anthony Pace, FRAS, spoke on sky-scan cameras and the USA Prairie Network, illustrating his talk with slides. He remarked that this system was not the most ideal for recording UFO activity.

At 4 p.m. the assembly broke for tea, cakes and sandwiches, served by Betty Wood and Pam Kennedy, BUFORA's two Hon. Secs., and Charles Elrick. It seems that this opportunity for meeting other ufologists, some for the first time was appreciated by all.

The meeting was resumed with more slides. The bulk of these illustrated the reactions of press cartoonists to the UFO scene over the years, and provided some light relief. Examples of the work of the Smithsonian Institution's Centre for Short Lived Phenomena, in Cambridge, Mass., were also screened.

Capt. Ivar Mackay, Chairman of BUFORA, listed various categories of phenomena in which there was a close similarity in both UFO and paranormal phenomena, and warned of the dangers to the novice who dabbled in paranormal fields without suitable knowledge.

Arnold West, Hon. Treasurer of BUFORA, presented a scheme for a UFO laboratory, on the basis that, whilst the many individual researchers and groups had done a terrific amount of work, research is hampered by the lack of a central clearing house for information, which should also be able to supply scientific data on any subject at short notice. (Ed. - BUFORA is a central clearing house would investigators but use it).

A detailed paper by Stephen Smith, M.A., BUFORA's Director of Research, read in his absence by Roger Stanway, gave comprehensive details of the BUFORA investigation network and BUFORA's unsung research programme and activities, which further reassured us that UFO research was not entirely an armchair hobby and that practical work was being undertaken.

Lastly, Graham Knewstub spoke on liaison with scientific establishments, his comment being that effective liaison between UFO researchers and scientific establishments is inherently difficult because of the unflattering image of UFO research in scientific circles. The area of research common to both UFO research and that of other disciplines is small, and opportunities for useful co-operation are therefore correspondingly rare. On the other hand, research workers are usually willing to discuss their work with people outside their establishments as far as security permits, provided the enquirer is academically and technically qualified to discuss the work and can show a genuine interest and constructive approach to the work being done. The number of UFO researchers who can fulfil these requirements is probably small; however, liaisons of this nature are potentially very valuable and could result in UFO researchers having access to data relevant to ufology which could otherwise have been discarded as being of no value. It might even become possible in certain circumstances to devise dual-purpose experiments.

Final discussion hinged on the subject of obtaining funds for UFO projects. It was again pointed out that a certain amount of preliminary work had to be undertaken and perhaps pilot projects too before approaches could be made to suitable educational or industrial foundations, but armed with a definite scheme it might not be so hard to find a sponsor.

Unfortunately, owing to a shortage of time, two papers were not presented to the meeting. They were Graham Knewstub's answer to the question "Does historical research have any practical value?" and Janet Gregory's views on the question "Does investigation of contact claims have any practical value?".

Lionel Beer closed the proceedings by thanking the speakers for their contributions and the audience for partaking. The Revd. Norman Cockburn ended the Symposium with a spontaneous vote of thanks from the floor.

Later in the evening, staff, consultants, and Symposium speakers attended a private dinner at the Viscount Hotel, Kensington, and all enjoyed this opportunity for informal discussions and social conversation over a wide range of subjects leading to the formation of several firm links of friendship.

Needless to say, many people said they were looking forward to the next symposium, although it is hard to say if and when this will occur.

Janet Gregory
Editor: "Spacelink"

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Martian Satellites not Artificial

As most readers will be aware, there has been an astronomical debate during the past ten years over the possibility that the two moons of Mars, Phobos and Deimos, may be artificial. This suggestion arose from supposed anomalies in the orbital motions of Phobos reported in 1945 by B.P. Sharples of the U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, which apparently indicated that its orbit was decaying at a rate incompatible with its calculated mass. After the apparent confirmation of this result in 1954 by F.J. Kerr and F.L. Whipple, I.S. Shklovski concluded that only a hollow, and therefore artificial, body would satisfy Phobos' orbital movements (1). In this conclusion he was supported by C. Sagan, co-editor with him of a revised English version (2) of (1). Among other factors explicable by this hypothesis would be the satellites' small diameters - estimated at 10 miles for Phobos and only 5 for Deimos - on the assumption that their albedo (reflective power) was the same as Mars - as if they were of polished metal, their sizes would naturally be even less great.

Now G.A. Wilkins, of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, Herstmonceux, who in 1960 with G.M. Clemence, Director of the Naval Observatory, first threw doubt on the calculating methods of Sharples, reports (3) that prolonged study has produced no evidence of orbital decay. The orbit for Phobos calculated by the least squares method from observations between 1877 and 1929, he says, has yielded "a reasonable fit to observations in 1941 and 1956 without the posulation of a secular acceleration", i.e. of orbital decay. This conclusion received further support from the results of observations made at Pulkova in 1967, and by D. Pascu at the Naval Observatory in 1969.

In the meantime, Phobos itself was photographed by the U.S. space-probe Mariner 7 as it passed over the region Japygia on Mars on August 5th, 1969, Phobos itself being projected against the semi-bright area Aeria (4). Analysis by B.A. Smith of New Mexico State University, has determined that, far from being of polished metal, Phobos in fact has the lowest known albedo in the solar system (5). Consequently its diameter is greater, not less, than 10 miles; moreover, since the satellite has been found to be an irregular "potato" shape, the minimum diameter appears to be 11 miles and the maximum about 14 miles.

In view of these two sets of results, arithmetic and photographic, it might be as well to relegate to a back shelf the idea of artificial satellites native to Mars.

Donald K. Mills.

References:

- 1) Shklovski, I.S., Vselennaya Zhizn Razum, Press of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow, 1962; Chapter 17.
- 2) Sagan & Shklovski, eds. Intelligent Life in the Universe, Holden-Day, San Francisco, 1966.
- 3) Wilkins, G.A., The Satellites of Mars, paper before meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, 14/11/69, published in "The Observatory", 90, 975 (Apr. 1970), pp. 1-2.
- 4) Leighton, R.B., The surface of Mars, "Scientific American", 222, 5 (May 1970), "Marina 7", frame 92, p.32, also map pages 30-31.
- 5) "New Scientist", 46, 703 (23/5/70), p.414. Note that the image arrowed in the photograph is not actually Phobos, but a (displaced) paint-image, as may be seen by reference to (4) above.

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BUFORA Investigations

Set out below is a catalogue list of reports investigated by the Association in recent months. Where an explanation or possible identification has been made, that is appended to the brief details space permits us to give here.

3/3/70) P.C. Tilley & P.C. Cargill saw a cigar shaped object with portholes over
0722hr) Alexandria Palace, London.

3/2/70) Mrs. J. Hayward saw a 'mirror ball' UFO at Stirchley, Birmingham.
0625hr) Temperature inversion

-/2/70) Mr. Thurston saw an elliptical object while driving near Warminster.
1815hr) Lights reflected on low cloud

6/7/68) Mr. Langley and his wife watched a globe-like object moving over some
0020hr) nearby farm buildings at Wanborough.

4/11/69) Mr. K. Hughes saw a saucer shaped object hover over a stack of wood in
-) a yard at Stourbridge.

21/10/69) Mr. Mackenzie and family saw a strange "jelly-fish" object at
-) Bournemouth.

4/11/69) Mr. A. Dalby saw a bright light, star-like object flying around in the
2035hr) clouds at Bradford. Possible aircraft

4/11/69) Mr. S. Bentley saw a bright red star-like object fly across the sky.
2158hr)

8/1/70) Mr. J. Booth saw a bright orange ball-shaped object flying across the
2000hr) sky and breaking up at Halifax, Yorkshire. Possible meteor

3/2/70) Miss V. Porritt saw a bright object in the sky at New Crofton,
0750hr) Yorkshire.

16/2/70 &) Mr. Yurse saw a cigar shaped object flying around with what appeared
17/2/70) to be a headlight over London, E.15.
0725hr)

2/3/70) Mr. J. Harris saw a dark object with a bright light fly over quickly
2135hr) from London, N.9. Aircraft landing light

- 4/2/70) Miss C. Francis & Miss G. Turpin saw a silver grey saucer-shaped object
2115hr) at London, E.16.
- 2/3/70) Mr. J. Mahoney saw a black object with red lights briefly over London,
2130hr) N.12.
- 10/2/70) Mr. D. Simkins saw a white double-star-like object from his car at
0750hr) Dorley, Kent. Aircraft landing light
- 4/2/70) Mrs. J. Simkins saw a bright star-like object moving eastwards from
2030hr) Dartford, Kent. Probable satellite
- 14/1/70) A cone-shaped object was seen by people at Stratford-on-Avon. It
0820hr) glowed yellow and trailed red and yellow sparks.
- 5/2/70) A report from Northampton of a star-like object moving westwards
1830hr) seen by Mr. Ward.
- 13/3/70) Mr. Hughes & girl friend saw two lights appear to land in the country
2305hr) near Horsell, Woking.
- 13/4/70) Mr. E. Conway saw a bright red oval shape hover and land in a field
near Little Hulton, Lancs.
- 1/1/70) Mrs. Meggs and Mrs. Bird saw a bright red disc of light with a white
0045hr) vapour around the edges at Walthamstow.
- 3/5/70) Mrs. C. Powell saw a white glowing ball divide into two at B'ham.
2330hr)
- 20/2/70) Mrs. V. Giles saw a ball of white light in the sky at Billericay.
1950hr)
- 11/4/70) Mrs. E.G. Treays saw a large yellow object flying across the sky,
0109hr) star-like at Thornton Heath.
- 29/3/70) Mr. & Mrs. T. Austin and friends saw a star-like object descend
2240hr) vertically and hover in the Everton area.
- 9/3/70) Mr. D.G. Baudet described a yellow/orange ball of fire with a tail
1945hr) of flames moving east to west over Exmouth. Meteor
- 9/3/70) Mr. J. Bodien saw a bright object with a long fiery tail travelling
1948hr) east to west over Leicester. Meteor
- 12/3/70) Miss A. MacDonald saw a white object in the sky. It made a noise
0300hr) like a factory siren for about 5 mins. near Leicester.
- 11/2/70) Mr. D.C. Salter reported seeing 3 white balls of light with a blue
2015hr) haze flying over Plymouth.

Omar Fowler
Investigations Coordinator

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The Tilley and Cargill Case

The Tilley and Cargill case (3rd. March 1970 at 0722hr. over Alexandra Palace) proved a bit of a poser for our Evaluator, Norman Hardy, who could only conclude that the object was unidentified to himself, but who recommended the acquisition of a second opinion from an atmospheric physicist.

J.M. Adams, B.Sc., F.R.Met.S., was asked to give an opinion, which we publish below. In his covering letter Adams notes that he is fairly confident that he has the correct explanation, but that he cannot explain the portholes. These seem to him though not to be very convincing. He is also not sure about why the cigar should appear tilted in the sky relative to the horizon, at a reported angle of 30°.

Adams' report. This seems a fairly clear case of a patch of smoke being "trapped" beneath an inversion.

Normally if a quantity of hot air is released into the atmosphere it rises through the cooler air surrounding it. As it rises it expands due to the reduction in pressure, but the surrounding air is also cooler higher up, and the level at which the quantity of hot air reaches the temperature of the surrounding air depends on this change of temperature with height (the lapse rate). Usually the level at which this equilibrium occurs is fairly high above the ground and also not well defined.

During a clear night the ground cools by radiation and cools the air immediately above it. If there is little wind, mixing of the air will occur only through a few feet and above this will be an inversion where the temperature increases with height, instead of decreasing as normal. A quantity of hot air released in such conditions will rise until it reaches the inversion and then spread out.

The observers were in this case looking south-west from North London, i.e. over the London clean air zone, early on a clear morning with a light wind. A brief emission of smoke would rise to the inversion and spread into a layer which would appear cigar shaped when seen from the side. Parts of this layer might appear coloured when lit obliquely by the rising sun. It appears in this case that two patches of smoke were seen, one forming alongside an existing larger patch.

This situation is not uncommon, but the air above towns is usually too hazy and there are too many sources of smoke for individual patches to be distinguished. The phenomenon is best seen at sea where the smoke from a single ship often makes a well defined patch.

BUFORA Research Section.

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UFO - INFORMASJON.

Norwegian Organization for Information and Investigation on UFO Phenomena

The organisation UFO-INFORMASJON was started in October 1966, in Oslo, by twelve persons, all serious students of the UFO phenomena. Recognising the rapidly growing interest in the subject of unidentified flying objects, they decided to form an organization, its main objective being to collect and to redistribute information on UFOs to interested persons and the general public.

UFO-INFORMASJON hold no specific view on the subject, but act as an information centre. The organization gathers and investigates reports on UFO observations to the extent that time and funds permit. Our report centre also exchanges information on important sightings, etc., with other UFO groups in other countries, mainly Scandinavian countries. Many contacts have been established with other than Scandinavian countries as well, but unfortunately the exchange of information is limited owing to the time consuming task of translation into Norwegian.

UFO-INFORMASJON works primarily by distributing by post news bulletins containing such items as international UFO news, articles, UFO literature lists, and important Norwegian UFO sightings. At present the mailing list has some four hundred names on it, and from all parts of Norway.

Public lectures have been arranged, and group members have held numerous lectures accompanied by slides. The organization has also actively contacted the news media, resulting in articles and interviews.

Feeling that the subject of UFOs is extremely important and concerns the peoples of every country, this organization wishes to contribute to increasing knowledge and understanding of the UFO phenomenon. Furthermore it is the sincere hope of the members of UFO-INFORMASJON that the immediate future will show intensified studies and increasing co-operation between UFO study groups all over the world, leading to the ultimate solution of what has been called the greatest scientific problem of our time.

Report via Richard Farrow.

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Scintillation

A report from the Marine Observer, Volume XL, No.228, April 1970.

m.v. Chengtu, Western Pacific Ocean, Capt. R.F.D. Pook. Hong Kong to Rabaul.
Observers: The Master, Chief Officer, 2nd. Officer and 3rd. Officer.

9th April 1969. At 1100GMT the star Arcturus was seen to be flashing red, green, yellow, and normal star colour, plainly visible with the naked eye. At this time the star was bearing 072° at an altitude of approximately 7°. This effect continued and at an altitude of approximately 13° all the colours of the spectrum were visible, including the violet and blue shades which were not visible at an altitude of 12°; as many as four colours were visible at one time, providing a most interesting spectacle. At approximately 1115GMT all other stars between

altitudes of 0° and $43\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ were scintillating colours to some extent, the highest being Sirius which was only showing various blue shades. Other stars between approximately 13° and 35° were showing all the colours of the spectrum but stars below 13° , e.g. Polaris, were only showing red, green and yellow. The phenomenon was continued until 1315 GMT by all first and second magnitude stars despite thin alto-stratus invading the sky. At 1130GMT: air temp. 81°F , wet bulb 77.3°F . Wind NE'E, force 3. Cloud $\frac{3}{8}$ Sc. Excellent visibility. Position of ship: $05^{\circ}17'N$, $129^{\circ}52'E$.

Notes added by the editorial of the Marine Observer: The Marine Observers' Handbook gives a good description of scintillation, a phenomenon due to the refraction of light rays through shallow atmospheric layers of differing density. The fact that the colour blue was not observed from any scintillating star below an elevation of 13° is due to scattering of light rays at the shorter (blue/violet) end of the spectrum, an effect which increases with lowering elevations since the light rays then travel through more atmosphere. It has been suggested that the best displays of scintillation would be seen in temperate regions but the brilliant display observed from the Chengtu was over the equatorial Pacific Ocean.

BUFORA Research Section.

The Marine Observer is published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, quarterly, at 7/-d. an issue or $\pounds 1.9.8d.$ a year including postage.

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Some reports from the files of the Cambridge
Unidentified Flying Object Study Society

Wednesday, 12th June 1968

One blood red disc, apparent size of a penny at arm's length, seen passing over Alex Wood Road., Cambridge at 22.35hr. by John Clark (of CUFOSS) and Colin Agger of Harding Way, Cambridge. The object was moving at a moderate speed from North to South (i.e. towards the city centre). It left behind a greyish-blue vapour or smoke which dispersed very quickly after leaving the object. It was in view for approximately 30 sec. before disappearing into the distance.

4th November, 1968

Francis Pullen, John Clark, and Colin Agger saw on this night, an object which was travelling from SW to NE at an elevation of 45° , at 2243 hrs. It was first noticed by its three dim vapour trails. The object itself seemed to be saucer shaped, approximately the apparent size of a penny at arm's length. When we each viewed it through 7 x 50 binoculars, the object appeared to have a row of 'portholes' around the top, and a green (steady) light on the starboard side. It flew fairly slowly and made no discernable noise. It vanished from view after about 70-80 sec. The object was sighted from the Chesterton allotments in North Cambridge.

26th May, 1969

On this night, John Clark and Colin Agger held a skywatch from the Chesterton allotments in North Cambridge, and they reported the following. At 2300hrs. an orange object was seen in the North-East, and dimmed out after about 5 secs. It was the apparent size of Mars. At 0020hrs., one orange object, roundish with fuzzy edges was seen in the North moving East, possibly just above the Histon to Milton railway line. The object's height was judged to be about 30', as it passed in front of some trees, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile away. The object seemed to come slightly nearer, and descend before disappearing. At 0030hrs. one orange object was seen in the East flying in a Northerly direction, apparently over the top of a block of flats some $\frac{1}{4}$ mile away. When first seen it looked the apparent size of Mars, but when viewed through 7 x 50 binoculars it looked like the conventional saucer shape. The object was moving fairly slowly, and gradually disappeared into the North.

At 0040hrs. one object was seen in the North, travelling East to West, at what appeared to be quite a low altitude. A 60mm telescope with a 20mm etepiece giving 41x magnification was focussed on the object, which showed up as an orange disc with three lights, one white, two red suspended underneath it. The object then disappeared slowly into the North-West.

As the object seemed to land on some waste land just North of the Arbury Estate, Cambridge, a search was made the following day in that area. The area itself was mainly grassland, and quite a few circular areas of flattened grass were discovered, although these were probably made by children. These areas were also checked over with a geiger counter for any gamma radiation, but only background readings were recorded.

John Clark & Francis Pullen.

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Research Section - Special Meeting

As you will note in the lecture programme for 1970/71 distributed with this edition of the Research Bulletin, the Research Section are holding a special meeting in London on Saturday, December 5 at 7 p.m. in the Kensington Library, Camphill Road, W.8. During the course of this meeting, we shall be conducting a special scientific test programme for which we would like your assistance, particularly if you are one of our luckier members and have actually observed and also possibly reported a UFO.

If you are one of the lucky sighters then we shall be very pleased to see you at the meeting. We can promise you a fascinating time, especially as we shall be having the pleasure of listening to Anthony Durham giving a talk that aims right to the heart of Ufology, at Alien Beings.

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Subscriptions for the Session 1970-71

The Hon. Membership Secretary, Mrs. Anne Harcourt, would like to remind all annual members that their subscriptions fall due for renewal on September 1st., and would ask you to assist the Association by letting her have your subs. as soon as possible, before the 1st. if you can manage it as this will help to spread out the work of receipting the hundreds of subscriptions that are sent in at this time of the year.

Please send your subscription, 30/- (£1.50) if you live in Great Britain to Anne, at: 170, Faversham Road, Kennington, Ashford, Kent.

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Please remember to make a note of the two most important Research Section addresses below:

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Surrey.

We want your sighting reports and press cuttings to go to Omar Fowler, and your results of wider investigations, articles for the Bulletin, your own work on sightings and other researches, for communication with other ufologists to the Director of Research.

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