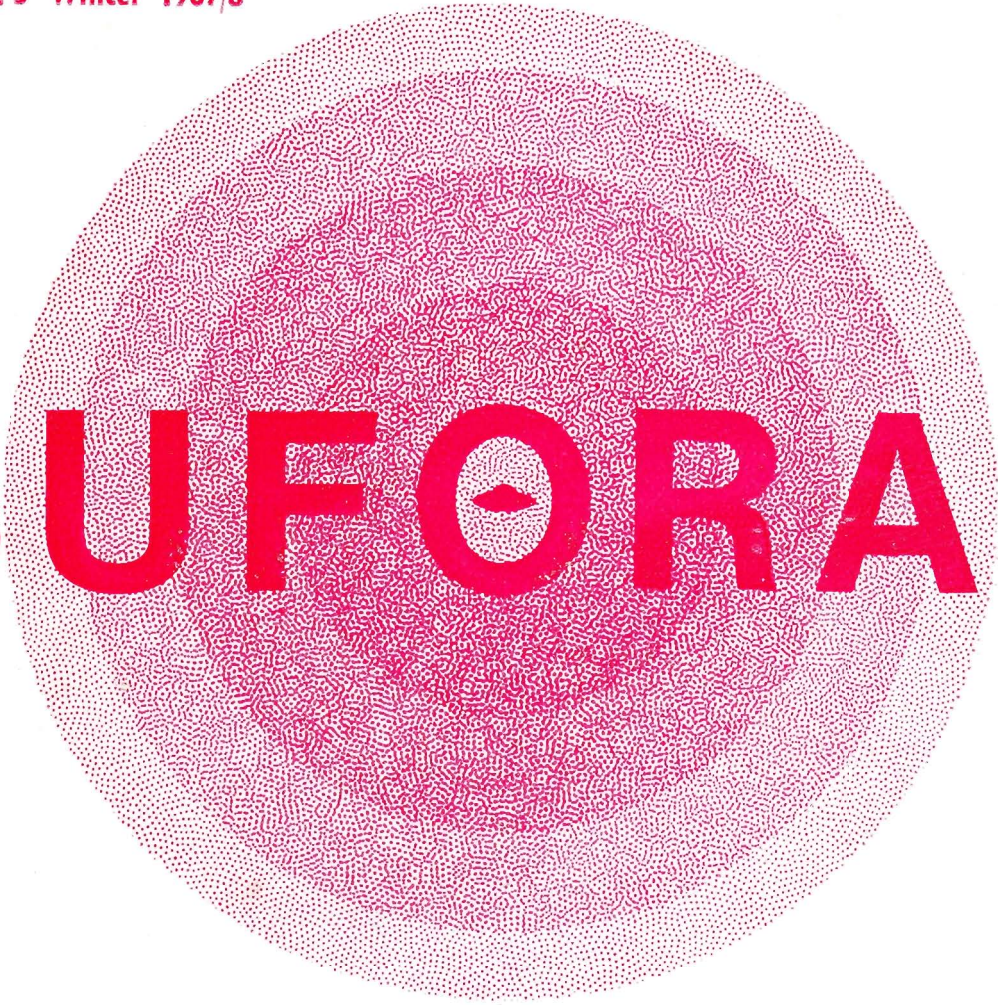


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BUFORA

JOURNAL

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 3

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LECTURES : The Association sponsors monthly meetings in London. Details of meetings arranged by member societies or branches, should be obtained by writing direct to them.

AIMS:

1. To encourage and promote unbiased scientific investigation and research into Unidentified Flying Object phenomena.
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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CORRESPONDENCE: General correspondence and subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Secretary : M. C. Holt, B.A., Claremont Road, Claygate, Esher, Surrey. UFO reports should be sent (or 'phoned) to the regional or central information officer, as indicated elsewhere in this journal.

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

EDITORIAL

The 'space brother' image of the UFO-denizens dies hard. It lurks insidiously in the minds of many researchers who reject out-of-hand the cruder sort of 'contactee' fictions. Perhaps it may once more be stressed that there is absolutely no shred of evidence that the 'space brothers' exist and a great deal of circumstantial evidence that they do not.

C. Maxwell Cade hit the nail on the head when he wrote, in his book, 'Other Worlds Than Ours,' :

"To my mind, the biggest objection to the existence of an élite, with the avowed object (according to the contactees) of turning us from our evil and quarrelsome ways, persuading us to 'ban the bomb,' and so on, is their evident complete failure in what they set out to do."

Precisely! There are, according to Bryant and Helen Reeve, between five and ten million space-ships in our upper atmosphere at the present time, all packed with other-worldly do-gooders whose one desire is to transform Planet Earth into Utopia. Yet we may ask, with Swinburne :

"Hast thou fed full men's starved-out souls ?
Hast thou brought freedom upon earth ?
Or are there less oppressions done
In this world under the sun ?"

Chatter about mysterious Cosmic laws which forbid extra-terrestrial intervention in our affairs, is irrelevant. If the 'space brothers' are not permitted to raise a hand to help us, why do they bother to come at all ?

I do not personally believe that all UFO-denizens are, from our standpoint, malevolent, although some of them certainly are. There is a great deal of difference, however, between a 'space-brother' as popularly pictured and an outer-space visitor who may be well-disposed towards humanity in a general way but whose primary object in entering our earthly environs is to serve some aim of the race to which he belongs.

Not the least of the weaknesses of the 'space brother' concept is the anthropocentric implication it embodies. The 'brothers,' for all that they are wise and gentle and saintly, (not to mention platitudinous and self-righteous and boring), beyond belief, are concerned at all times with US and our affairs. Are we really so all-important in the Cosmic scheme-of-things, I wonder ? If the Earth went out of existence in the next five minutes, after all, our nearest planetary neighbours in space would be little affected and the rest of the Universe would be blissfully unaware of the catastrophe. I am afraid that we must dismiss any notion that the non-publication of BUFORA JOURNAL would rock the outer galaxies ! You and I may be as important as any sparrow in the Eyes of Omnipotence. In the eyes of any of the lesser beings who share the Metagalaxy with us, we are very small beer indeed !

Scanning through the many cultist publications which reach me, I am impressed by the essential littleness of the viewpoints of the writers. Well-meaning they are, I am sure. They are also bounded in their vision by the horizon of everyday. They write of outer space but their minds are attuned exclusively to the affairs of this planet. They should go out at night under the canopy of the stars, not in a crowd as skywatchers so often do, but alone. It is a sovereign corrective to exaggerated notions of the importance of sublunary things.

THE WINTER SKIES

Most of us skywatch at times, whether by night or day, alone or in groups, in North or South, on Merseyside, at Warminster, Reading or even in our own back garden! We all know what we are looking for, but do we all know exactly what we are looking at? I feel sure in many cases the answer is no, and so I hope that this, the first of a series of articles dealing with the Night Sky will go some way both to create an interest in the celestial scene, and also to enable you to minimise the chance of believing a known star or phenomenon to be a UFO, — I say minimise rather than eliminate as it is quite possible for even the expert eye to be fooled on occasion, but once the pattern of the heavens is known the danger of this happening is lessened considerably.

In this and forthcoming issues I will be writing about the aspect of the sky as seen in Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn, at the same time mentioning various phenomena that might set one wondering.

Due to the Earth's rotation, the stars appear to revolve around us once every twenty-four hours, — this means that were one able to see them from, say, 11 p.m. one day to 11 p.m. the next, one would have seen the whole of the star-groups — constellations — visible from the Northern Hemisphere; in actual fact, due to the Earth progressing a little further on its orbit round the Sun each day, the stars appear at the same point about four minutes earlier each night, and so one would still see all the constellations in turn by watching at the same time at intervals throughout the year; thus, taking the starting date as February 1st. 1968, by the following February 1st. at the same time, the constellations will be seen in exactly the same place, having made a complete circuit during the year.

For getting to know the sky it is easiest to divide the constellations into five groups, taking in each case, say, 11 p.m. as the viewing time; these groups are the Circumpolar star-groups and those seen in the Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn skies. Firstly then, the Circumpolar stars. All stars appear to rotate around Polaris, the Pole Star which in these latitudes is roughly half-way between the point overhead (the Zenith) and the northern horizon; though according to time of day and year they may be to the North, South, East or West. Polaris itself is the brightest star, — magnitude 2 in the star-group of Ursa Minor, — the Lesser Bear and in fact is not exactly at the North Pole of the heavens but just within a degree or so, and should a time exposure be taken of it, this would show its apparent movement as a very small arc.

The main Circumpolar star-groups are Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, Draco Cassiopeia and Cepheus, though the further north one goes, the more constellations will become circumpolar, and it is interesting to note that over a period of thousands of years the Earth's axis performs a little rotation of its own which results in it pointing to different stars — a complete movement of the axis taking some 25,000 years; two other stars which have at one time been at or near the celestial pole are Thuban and Vega.

To find Polaris first of all locate the Plough — which though frequently called the Great Bear — Ursa Major, is actually only part of the constellation. At 11 p.m. on February 1st., the Great Bear is high up in the eastern sky and consists of seven bright stars, three of which are in the 'tail' of the Bear, with the other four forming a slightly irregular rectangle; the two end stars (Alpha and Beta in the group known as "The Pointers" pointing almost, but not quite, to Polaris, and if one extends an imaginary line for about five times the distance between these two Polaris will be the only bright star anywhere near. On the opposite side of Polaris but about the same distance away is Cassiopeia, with its main stars forming a

sprawling letter 'W'. The constellation of Draco, the Dragon is a winding group, the last stars in its 'tail' being above Mizar, the middle star in the 'tail' of the Great Bear and 'The Pointers', while the rest straggle round in the direction of Cassiopeia, then turn back to two brighter stars known as the 'Dragon's eyes' glaring slantingly at the bright star Vega which is just about circumpolar. Above Draco will be seen a faintish rectangle of stars with two others 'curving' towards Polaris; this is Ursa Minor, the Lesser Bear. The only other large circumpolar star-group is Cepheus which appears between Draco and Cassiopeia but contains no very bright stars.

To turn to the Winter sky, — again at 11 p.m. on February 1st. On looking South Orion will be slightly to the West; a large rectangle is formed by the stars Betelgeuse, Bellatrix and Rigel all of the 1st magnitude, and a fourth star of the 2nd. In the centre are three stars slanting downwards which form Orion's belt, and vertically below these are some fainter stars including the Great Nebula indicating Orion's sword. More will be said on stellar distances in later articles, but it should be borne in mind (and this applies to all constellations) that the stars of any group only appear to form a group visually; the individual stars themselves may well be as far or farther from one another than they are from our own sun, which itself is a star, and not a particularly brilliant one as stars go!

Below and left of Orion is the Greater Dog (Canis Major) notable for possessing the apparently brightest star in the sky, — Sirius, and if a line is followed through the stars of Orion's belt downwards you will find it points to Sirius; a feature about Sirius is that whilst it is whitish-blue in colour, its twinkling sometimes appears yellow orange and even red; this occurs with other stars also, but is perhaps most notable with Sirius. Higher in the sky, about level with the red giant star Betelgeuse in Orion, will be found Canis Minor, the Lesser Dog with its brightest star Procyon.

Other Winter star-groups include Taurus the Bull above Orion, — if one follows the direction of Orion's belt upwards one will come fairly near Aldebaran, Alpha in Taurus which is notable for the 'open' V-shaped cluster of the Hyades with Aldebaran at one end, and also for the Pleiades, — the 'Seven Sisters' which is perhaps one of the prettiest sights in the sky. Also we have the groups of Gemini, the twins stretching above Orion on the opposite side to Taurus with the two bright stars Castor and Pollux which give the constellation its name, and finally Auriga the Charioteer almost overhead with the first magnitude star Capella and two fainter ones near it known as Haedi the Kids. (Capella means goat!)

I would strongly recommend purchasing a good quality star map showing all the constellations to see how their positions are related one to the other. Future articles will I hope, include diagrams of groups visible at all times of the year, but it is an asset to have all of them on the one map (such as supplied with BUFORA HANDBOOK No. 2).

GUIDE FOR SKYWATCHERS :-

MERCURY may be observed as an Evening Star around February 1st., low down in the sky in the region where the Sun has just set.

VENUS is a Morning Star until the end of March, visible in the eastern sky before sunrise.

MARS is moving through the constellations Sagittarius, Capricorn and Aquarius.

JUPITER is in Leo.

SATURN is in Pisces.

Meteors of the 'Lyrid' Shower may be seen around the period April 19th. - 22nd. Details of the principal artificial satellites, the two Echo satellites and Pageos A, appear daily in most National newspapers.

Norman Oliver.

REPORT ON UFO SIGHTING AND GROUND EFFECT AT WHIPPINGHAM, ISLE OF WIGHT

by Leonard G. Cramp, A.R.Ae.S., M.S.I.A.

For several months, members of the Isle of Wight UFO Investigation Society have been recording statements and making ground and aerial films, and sifting through evidence for one of the most fruitful UFO reports on record. Involving as it did the land of several farms, the crops of which might have been damaged by hundreds of holiday makers and sightseers, the group had to keep the matter very quiet, so much so that only a very few of the Society's members knew what was going on. In fact, public release of this case will come as a surprise even to them.

It occurred at Whippingham in the Isle of Wight, on the morning of 10th July 1967 at 9 o'clock, just as the children were lining up in the school playground before going to their classes.

The playground is bordered by several large trees, a view through which looks over lovely countryside towards the distant test tanks of a well-known Hovercraft Research Establishment. Running across the trees are several power and telephone lines, these together with two of the trees and the hedgerow beneath them, formed a convenient rectangle in which two young witnesses saw a UFO.

The fathers of both boys are known to me and they have asked that their sons' identity is not revealed, sufficient to say that I questioned the lads separately in the presence of witnesses at the place of the sighting and on different occasions, their accounts tally beyond question.

When the first boy, whom I shall call John, spotted the UFO framed in the trees, he said it was disc shaped and milky or cloud-like in appearance, shaped like two saucers joined together, it looked solid and was hovering silently. He only had a glimpse of the object and barely had time to point it out to his friends before the teacher marched them off into school.

Agog with excitement the boys could hardly wait for playtime and when the bell rang at 10.30, John was the first out into the playground. He said later, that he hadn't really expected to see the UFO again, he was just hoping. He was disappointed however, for when he looked in the direction between the trees, the sky was empty. But John's pal Kenneth, uncertain where to look, had caught a glimpse of something further to the west, flying at the same elevation. The object now appeared to flutter downwards, moving across the fields. Several of the other lads had caught sight of it also as it moved erratically, as 'if out of control' they said, towards the river, losing altitude all the time. Then it seemed to correct itself, climbing a little, and moving out of sight behind the playing field trees.

That evening John sat on top of the homeward bus. Gazing down towards the barley field which adjoins the school grounds, he saw the marks. In an otherwise perfect field of barley, the crops had been trampled in a straight line seemingly by a mad thing and they went right up to the school hedge.

The marks in the barley ran parallel with the main road and there was a gap in the hedge, so John assumed some of the children had been playing in the barley causing the damage. Naturally this was denied the following day when I heard the story and started my investigation.

The first thing I noticed was the witnesses estimated size of the object. To my questions 'a large object some distance away?' or 'a small object close up?' both boys said, 'much larger than a double decker bus', and near the trees at the test tanks'. Remember, I interviewed the boys on the site, on different days, separately. Then I asked them to imagine the object in the sky once more, framed by the tall trees, then to measure this imaginary image on their thumbs held at arms length. John's estimate was $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, Kenneth estimated $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Later I measured the distance from the school to the trees near which the boys claimed the UFO hovered, as being 530 yards. Taking .4 inch as a fair average and the boys' arm length as being 18 inches and assuming their estimation of distance to be approximately correct, this gives the object's size as being 39.28 feet. Certainly bigger than a double decker bus.

At this juncture, I must point out, that I did not attach too much importance to the damage in the barley near the school, for frankly I was inclined to explain it in terms of little boys from Whippingham School, rather than little green men from Mars!

At my last interview with one of the boys, I had accompanied him to the school for further information, my friend Bob Cox had decided to walk up to the school later, which meant he had to pass the fields near the test tanks on foot and therefore closer than he would have been in a car.

When Bob joined us he patiently waited until the young witness had departed before he said 'Come and have a look at this'. What we found in that field and subsequently in other fields, we have until this time of writing, kept very much to ourselves, for some obvious reasons, not least the request of some very kind and co-operative farmers to safeguard their crops of barley which were within weeks of harvest. Also at this time of writing, neither young John or Kenneth know what we found, as with the others, these further findings will come as a surprise to them. They had kindly and enthusiastically shown us the beginning of a trail, I wish I could have taken them with us to the end.

The weather for several weeks had been delightful, that part of last summer when we enjoyed sunshine for several weeks, and no winds. Yet here, unknown to the boys, and within forty yards or so of the spot indicated by their estimated distance, we found a trail, a trail which indeed looked as though a 'mad thing' had ploughed across the fields for over three quarters of a mile. Either side of the damage in the barley, the ears of the corn were flattened in one prevailing direction so that from a vantage point several miles away on the opposite banks of the river, it looked as though the crops had been cut with a knife and then swept with a broad broom in a dead straight line, this shows up quite well in the aerial photographs.

As always the photographs we have taken do not convey the magnitude of the true effects, sufficient perhaps to quote Farmer Warne of Whippingham when he said 'I had noticed them before but I can't explain it. I have never seen anything like it before, quite so local as this, and we haven't had any weather to cause such an effect. The ears of the corn have been literally threshed and all the grains have gone'.

(One of our stills shows this clearly with an unmolested ear of barley for comparison).

'No' said Farmer Warne, 'this damage has been caused by something violent, more like a whirlwind'.

Farmer Thomas also of Whippingham, agrees with him, so does an agricultural expert who visited the area.

Effects of a whirlwind just about describes what we found, a mobile whirlwind. A deep trough in the barley which was flattened to the ground, in a whirligig pattern, hundreds of feet long and measuring up to 4 yards in width, which ran parallel to Mr. Warne's little cart track, until it came to a little shed where it narrowed somewhat, and then carefully skirted the little structure as if to avoid knocking it down, this despite the fact that it was falling down anyway.

The author is fairly well acquainted with some fundamental aerodynamics and it is true that there can be set up pressure differentials in the vicinity of large structures, like tall buildings. But this little shed of some 7 feet high, could hardly have caused an advancing whirlwind to meander like that.

The young witnesses had said, the UFO had wobbled and fluttered, the marks in the barley looked just like that, and where the maximum deviations from a straight flight path occurred, there were baby troughs cut into the barley in semi-circular patterns which were only discernable as they left and re-entered the main trough. When the corn was parted in one of these little lanes, the stalks were seen to be flattened, making a track several stalks wide only. The whole thing was too mechanical, one could quite easily imagine small stabilising verniers correcting the flight path of the UFO. In a word this pattern was entirely consistent with the description given by the boys. They had said at a certain position framed by the reference point of the trees, the craft had begun to rise, that position exactly coincided with the point at which the track in the barley narrowed and skirted round the little shed.

Spaced out every few yards along the main trough were little twisted central tufts of corn, looking rather sorry for themselves with their broken and denuded heads. Further investigation revealed that the ground in the centre of the little tufts was quite bare as if the barley stalks, roots and soil at that point, had been violently tugged out. The stills show this up quite well.

At the beginning of the trail a little wood pigeon lay dead at the roadside, I had noticed it a few days before, when unknown to me this strange thing had occurred. Now, following the trail of violence in the barley I began to find feathers, young feathers of a juvenile bird, one here and a few yards further on another, sometimes impaled by a stalk, sometimes co-mingled with it.

As we discovered more damage in other fields, we tabulated each site on an ordnance map and I continued this fantastic cross country chase with the feathers of a little bird for my paper markers.

For six weeks we searched thus, every day in the week until sundown and often long after. Then near the river we found the remains of our little friend at the edge of one of the largest areas of disturbance we had come across. The vortex pattern here was most evident as if a giant rotary cutter had been at work and distributed deep down among the swirled-round layers of barley, were feathers, neatly deposited and flattened in the same general pattern. Later analysis by an expert and very helpful ornithologist, (who incidentally at the time of writing, is unaware of the relationship to this incident,) established that none of the dozens of feathers which I found spread over three quarters of a mile of countryside are duplicated, and it is his opinion that all the feathers came from the same juvenile bird.

We found dozens of large pieces of stone and concrete on top of the pressed down barley, pieces of paper and other material which shouldn't have been where we found it, seemingly as if it along with the wood pigeon and the barley had been uplifted and borne along to be disgorged later.

Tests done on samples of barley revealed that the average full grown unsupported stalk would crack when subjected to a wind of 14 miles an hour. Therefore closely knit and supported stalks of barley would have to be subjected to a considerable local wind to have produced damage of this magnitude.

Aerial photographs of the various fields were taken and these served to show the regular pattern displayed. Across the centre of one field, closely hugging the hedgerow of another, shifting round obstacles and hopping over trees, thus we are forced to conclude that this is neither the result of a natural whirlwind or fireball. In fact one is instantly reminded of the sighting made by Squadron Leader Shipwright, of Woking, Surrey, also in July, while walking on the Albury Downs. He and his wife spotted a UFO moving very rapidly across fields. Then the object had stopped, changed course and moved slowly until it reached a hedge. Then it moved along the hedge and on to an open part of the field. When it came to some tall trees it hovered for a while bobbing up and down, then slowly rose over the top of the trees and down to the field on the other side, where it pursued its course across the field once more. Visiting the spot Sq. Leader Shipwright had discovered small pieces of stone scattered around. I wrote to Sq. Leader Shipwright and he was kind enough to tell me that the fields over which he saw the UFO passing to and fro, was in fact short grass. And it might be something better than conjecture for us to assume that had those fields have contained crops of barley, Sq. Leader Shipwright might well have found ground effects similar to those at Whippingham.

For me this has been a somewhat awe inspiring experience, investigating what surely must be one of the most extensive and up to date UFO ground effects on record. But it has also been a very gratifying experience, for despite my initial inexplicable desire not to believe what I was seeing, I had finally to accept that this evidence very closely supports the work in my current book, 'Piece for a Jig-Saw', so much so in fact, that a scientist friend who accompanied me over the sites, kept assuring me that this case wouldn't do me any good, for it supported my theory too much! Be this as it may, what we discovered can be explained by theory, for instance, the regular little tufts of barley left standing in the centre of the main disturbance, can be explained by an effect well known in aerodynamics, as 'street vortices' in which a moving body in a fluid leaves little eddies in its wake.

This all too brief account must suffice, but I would like to add my conclusions which I must stress may not be the correct ones. In offering these conclusions I am of course well aware of the implications.

Among the objects or places which seem to have been visited by the thing which caused the marks in the barley fields of Whippingham, are the following :

1. A children's school.
2. A disused gun battery site.
3. An experimental Research Establishment.
4. A pig farm.
5. Electrical power lines, and transformer.
6. A caravan site.
7. A derelict harvester machine.

In fact such items of accepted interest to us, but which may prove to be highly interesting to members of a visiting alien race. And I am not intending to be facetious when I add, particularly an alien tourist trade.

One final word. In all probability there is no serious radiation risk from such ground effects discussed, certainly our geiger counter checks proved negative, even so, after prolonged visits to the site, I did suffer slight tummy trouble which recurred on the subsequent visits, but this only occurred during the first week or so of our investigation. Even so the public would be well advised to report suspicious looking ground impressions, craters, vertical holes and the like to the authorities, who it is to be hoped, will have the good sense to instigate competent investigation.

Yarmouth 464.

Gardeners Cottage,
West Lane,
Norton,
Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

THE BUFORA CONSTITUTION

At the Annual General Meeting held on 7th October, 1967, the following amendments to the Constitution were approved by the Membership by the required majority :-

"That 'Vice-President' in Article 3(a) be deleted and the words 'Vice-Presidents to the number of three' be substituted for it".

"That Article 10(a) be deleted and the following substituted :-

"Each Member shall pay to the Association such annual subscription as shall be recommended by the Committee, and approved by the Membership at the Annual General Meeting."

"That Article 5(d) be deleted and the following substituted :-

"Each Member Society shall pay to the Association such annual subscription as shall be recommended by the Committee in consultation with the National Advisory Council and approved by the Membership at an Annual General Meeting."

"That in Article 10(b) the words from ' . . . the calendar month . . . ' to the end be deleted, and the following inserted :-

" . . . September, and the first subscription of new Members shall be paid in full or in part as determined pro rata by the quarter of the Association's financial year in which it is paid."

"That Article 10(c) be deleted and Article 10(d) be renumbered 10(c)".

That Article 10(d) be added to the Constitution as follows :-

"Each Member shall be sent a written reminder that their membership will lapse if the subscription has not been paid by 30th November in any year."

"That in Article 12(e) the words from " . . . and all cheques . . . " to the end be deleted".

"That in Article 4(f) between "confer" and "honorary life membership" the words "honorary membership or" be inserted."

"That Article 8(h) be added to the Constitution as follows :-

"Nominations for the Committee may be accepted from the floor at an Annual General Meeting if, in the opinion of the Meeting, such nominations are essential to enable the Association to be administered in an efficient manner".

BOOK REVIEWS

"The Flying Saucer Vision" by John Michell

Published by Sidgwick & Jackson, Ltd.,
1 Tavistock Chambers,
Bloomsbury Way,
London, W.C.1.
Price 25/-

When I received this volume and glanced casually through its contents, I thought it was just one more hodge-podge of misapplied mythology and superstition slanted in the direction of the flying saucers. A perusal of the book established that I could not have been more wrong.

This is a study of historical and mythological material having a UFO connotation, certainly, but written with restraint and commonsense and clearly a product of genuine erudition. Conclusions are not over-stressed and frequently the reader is presented with a bundle of evidence on a given matter and left to arrive at his own conclusions.

I am quoted as believing that UFOs generally are hostile and that an extra-terrestrial invasion of Earth is imminent. This — based upon the author's interpretation of a talk I delivered at Kensington to BUFORA members in April, 1966, I believe — is not strictly accurate. I maintain no more than that SOME UFOs are hostile and that an invasion by these is a possibility at any time. However, I am probably myself responsible for the partial misunderstanding, due to my inveterate habit of speaking 'off the cuff,' without notes or script, which renders subsequent checking difficult.

Much is made of Arthurian legend and the traditions of the Grail, in connection with the legendary aspect of flying saucers. Without wishing to seem to adopt any firm position in the matter, I venture to point out that Warminster is in the heart of 'Arthur' country, (Rex, not Shuttlewood). It is a private opinion of mine that Battlesbury Hill near Warminster may be 'Mount Badon,' scene of Arthur's quasi-historical victory over the forces of the invading Saxons.

John Michell appears to entertain an opinion I have long sponsored, which is that the dragons of Oriental and European mythology are in fact theriomorphic representations of a certain type of spaceship, having a fiery exhaust. (The flames which dragons traditionally belch forth from their mouths).

BUFORA members would do well to study this volume. Whether or not they find themselves in agreement with the author's basic thesis, that extra-terrestrial ships and visitants are the key to an understanding of ancient mythological systems, they cannot but be instructed and entertained by this masterly and enthralling presentation of the evidence in its favour.

J. C-B.

"Strangers from the Skies" by Brad Steiger

Price 3/6

"Flying Saucers are Hostile" by Brad Steiger & Joan Whritenour

Price 5/-

Published by Universal-Tandem Publishing Co. Ltd.,
38, Beauchamp Place, London, S.W.3

Two excellent paperbacks deserving of the attention of all students of the UFO phenomenon.

The emphasis throughout is on two factors, the reality of UFOs considered as extra-terrestrial spacecraft and the alleged hostile intentions of the occupants of the craft. Many of the incidents described are weird and — to a novice — terrifying.

Perhaps this is well. Too many would-be UFO investigations rush into the subject under the influence of the sugary platitudes of the so-called 'contactees' and believing that all in the UFO field is sweetness-and-light. It isn't! I believe myself that not all UFOs are hostile, but some of them certainly are. UFO-research is not a pursuit for those afflicted with weak nerves.

On page 126 of the latter of the two books above-listed, is an account of mysterious 'walking' by an unseen agency on a Florida hilltop, in an area marked by much UFO activity. On 175 of Arthur Shuttlewood's book, 'The Warminster Mystery,' will be found accounts of an identical phenomenon experienced on Cradle Hill, Warminster, also a centre of UFO activity. If the patient reader will also consult the late M.K. Jessup's, 'The Case for the UFO,' pp.153 - 159, on the celebrated case of the 'Devil's Footprints,' in Devon, in the year 1855, he may conclude with me that the cause of the manifestations is to be sought in some sort of ray, projected from a UFO to ensure the maintenance of a given altitude, which ray would manifest visually as marks in soft snow but audibly upon meeting a carpet of fallen leaves or twigs.

On page 33 of, 'Strangers from the Skies,' appears what seems to be a version of the story of the abduction of Oliver Lerch, with the date advanced from 1890 to 1909 and the locality transposed from Indiana to Wales. Is there anything in this tale, I wonder, in any version?

In general, however, the incidents related in these books are, so far as I can ascertain, related accurately and with a fair amount of detail. The beginner will learn much from the volumes and the old hand will be glad to have some of his favourite UFO events chronicled in handy form for quick and easy reference.

The books are well-produced and a bargain at the very moderate prices charged.

J. C-B.

BUFORA INFORMATION

All details of recent UFO sightings from whatsoever source they may arise should be sent at once to either :-

Mr. Richard Farrow, 78 Paxford Rd., North Wembley, Middlesex.

Tel: 01 - 904 3586 (Southern Area Information Officer), or :-

Mr. Roy Winstanley, 33 Westwood Rd., Queens Park, Blackburn, Lancs.

Tel: Blackburn 51508 (Mon. - Fri: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Sat: 9.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.)
(Northern Area Information Officer)

PERSONAL COLUMN

Publicise BUFORA with BUFORA envelope stickers : 250 - 7/6d ;
100 - 3/6d ; 50 - 2/6d ; post free ; or S.A.E. for free samples (red only.)
From: Lionel Beer, Flat 15, Freshwater Court, Crawford Street, London, W.1.

WANTED : Second-hand flying saucer books and magazines, particularly any copies of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. Please send details to Lionel Beer.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Editor,
 BUFORA Journal,
 3, Devenish Rd.,
 Weeke,
 Winchester,
 Hants. .

Hill House,
 Melton Rd.,
 Edwalton,
 Nottingham.

1967 November 4.

Dear Sir,

Some recent sightings in Oxfordshire and North Lincolnshire have pinpointed yet another trap for the unwary UFO investigator. The Oxfordshire sightings were publicised in the local press and, coming at a time of general press interest in UFO sightings, reached the local T.V. news, which gave a fair and balanced account of the reports and their explanation.

The Lincolnshire sightings were publicised locally but occurred earlier in the year, thus missing the wider T.V. coverage. Fortunately I was then working in the Grimsby area and was able to investigate the reports as they appeared in the Grimsby Evening Telegraph.

It was not long before enquiries unearthed a man who had not only carried out extended observation of the object in question but had also succeeded in taking a presentable photograph using a telephoto lens. This photograph and the various descriptions and drawings collected during investigations lasting several days all strongly reminded me of the Aldborough sightings of four years ago, which were closely investigated by CUGIUFO and which turned out to be of a high altitude balloon sent up in Germany for cosmic ray research and being tracked by Imperial College London whilst over this country. In the two cases the same tetragonal shape and the same pattern of high-lights were reported. The colour and behaviour patterns were also very similar.

Finally the truth was out. The Grimsby object was a balloon and it happened to be the same variety as the Oxfordshire one. These balloons are used as bird scarers. They are manufactured by Peacock and Binnington Ltd. of Laceby near Grimsby. They are white, are six feet in diameter and are filled with hydrogen. They are flown on a tethering line over crops liable to bird damage, with a black model hawk hanging underneath. Wood-pigeons, sparrows and similar pests with an instinctive reaction to the sight of the silhouette of the hawk are kept well away.

Unfortunately the balloons have a habit of loosing their moorings in rough weather or as the tethering line frays through and so it was that several were lost in the Grimsby area in early July this year and drifted in light South-West winds over Grimsby and Cleethorpes and thence out to sea, giving rise to several UFO stories in the press, factories, docks and public houses.

Since the bird-scaring balloons are a new innovation and their use is likely to spread across the country with increasing popularity in the coming year, all UFO investigators will have to be on their toes so as not to be caught out by reports of these pseudo-UFO.

Yours faithfully,
 Stephen Smith.

4 Helena Avenue,
Margate,
Kent.

The Editor,
BUFORA Journal,
3 Devenish Road,
Weeke,
WINCHESTER, Hants.

15th October, 1967.

Dear Dr. Cleary-Baker,

I have come across something which should make an amusing and (one day, perhaps) very practical "quotable quote" for the Journal. It occurs on p. 49 of "The Book of Survival", by Anthony Greenbank (Wolfe, 1967, 8/6), in a section dealing with how to handle attack — attack by burglars, hitchhikers, kidnappers, attacks by peeping toms (Toms?), drunks, and madmen — and attacks by :—

"Creatures from Outer Space (stepping from flying saucer)"

And the advice Mr. Greenbank gives is :

Avoid rapid forceful movement.

Use no shrill sounds.

Breathe quietly.

Avoid giving a direct menacing gaze.

There is no telling how many innocent recipients of attacks by little green men this may save from death (or a fate even worse*. . .). I think that, with events brewing up to a climax next summer, this information deserves as wide a publication as it can be given.

Yours (almost) sincerely,
Donald K. Mills.

*Antonio Villas Boas ? . . .

Who wants to avoid a fate like that of Antonio Villas Boas ?

— Editor.

60, Tildsley Crescent,
Weston Village,
Runcorn,
Cheshire.
23 - 9 - 67.

To Editor, B.U.F.O.R.A. JOURNAL,
Dear Dr. Cleary-Baker,

Having read an article in 'SAGA' on 'Pictures from Outer Space', in which, according to Dr. Bernard M. Oliver, (Vice-President for Research and Development of Hewlett-Packard Co. producers of electronic measuring equipment), speaking at the annual meeting of THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE :-

"Emissions or transmissions from Earth that have the best chance of being picked up by extra-terrestrial beings, are those of our ultra-high frequency (U.H.F.) television stations. They sweep the heavens every day and aim themselves at the most far off stars. They are capable of reaching out to a distance of 200 light years, within which there are some 80,000 known stars, each with its own Solar System much like ours."

If this be so, could we not induce the T.V. programmers to transmit something which 'WE' feel is important? By this I mean a drawing or photograph of the odd markings which were found on the 'stone' mentioned in the ALBURY CASE (B.U.F.O.R.A. Newsletter 5a - July 1967).

If this stone is connected with the U.F.O. sighted by Squadron-Leader Shipwright on July 4th, then obviously the aliens would recognise it as being something which belongs to them and with any luck, they may re-transmit the picture back to us via our television screens and we would then have a repetition of 'THE KLEE PHENOMENON' of September 1953.

Perhaps you would like to publish this letter and your reply in the next issue of B.U.F.O.R.A. JOURNAL.

Yours sincerely,
D. Gittens.

I suspect that alien intelligences are already well aware of our existence and antecedents and will communicate with us as and when they please. Radio transmissions, of course, travel at the same speed as light, which could make waiting for replies to our transmissions a somewhat protracted business, to say the least. The 'Klee' Phenomenon is a problem susceptible of more than one interpretation.

— EDITOR.

CONTACT NEWS

The Contact Section, has prepared certain dates for members meetings, dates are as follows ;

	Saturday	January	27th.	1968.
	Saturday	February	17th.	1968.
	Saturday	March	16th.	1968.
	Saturday	April	20th.	1968.
each meeting commences at 7.30 p.m. and closes at 9.30 p.m.				
Dates of meetings as from	Saturday	May	25th.	1968.
	Saturday	June	22nd.	1968.
	Saturday	July	27th.	1968.
	Saturday	August	24th.	1968.
these meetings commence at 7 p.m. and close at 10 p.m.				

As the new Chairman of the Contact Section, I hope that with the co-operation of the Section Secretary, Mr. Bob Crawford, we shall be able to arrange a programme of interest, full of meaning. It must be stated now, that even though we are mainly concerned with contactee reports, we will not at any time tolerate any group within the section, or any group outside the section, who run a programme, designed for cultists. We are basically a section that is concerned with research as well as the investigation of contactee reports. We remember also, that we cannot run an efficient section, without the help and co-operation of members. We would welcome, and indeed look forward to helpful suggestions, written down, and passed to the secretary or myself at any section or main B.U.F.O.R.A. meeting.

Looking forward to seeing you at some future date, hoping that you see plenty of saucers,

Yours sincerely,
Brian Simmonds
Chairman of Contact Section

BUFORA NORTHERN CONFERENCE

Report by the Chairman

The BUFORA Northern Conference held at Central Hall, Renshaw Street, Liverpool on the 4th. November and organised by MUFORG proved to be not only a delightful social occasion but also a very fruitful one. Throughout the morning members and their friends met for discussion over refreshments in a room which at one end had been arranged as a display to cover a wide section of the UFO field. Apart from many excellent mounted photographs and maps there were at least two types of UFO detectors on view and there seemed to be always someone on hand to give explanations and advice to enquirers.

An additional diversion was the arrival of a BBC television unit which filmed and interviewed a number of the organisers and other personalities for a programme due to be shown on Northern Television on the following Monday.

In the afternoon, Mr. Charles Bowen, the Editor of Flying Saucer Review, who had kindly travelled from London for the occasion, led off with a most interesting account of the problems he had to meet as an Editor of the Review and included several sightings which were either not generally known or have not been published.

This was followed by Mr. Anthony Durham, until recently Joint Secretary of CUGIUFO, who discoursed upon a variety of types of atmospheric phenomena, Ball Lightning in particular, which could so easily be mistaken for UFO activity. He is doing some original research into this subject and intends to publish a paper on it in the near future.

After a break for tea, Mr. W. Skellan of DIGAP read a paper, illustrated by practical demonstration, on the Mechanical Implications of UFOs in which he examined the theory that it is not the actual structure of a 'Saucer' which is often reported to be seen revolving at high speed but the circulating energy-field which makes it appear to do so.

The programme was concluded by the holding of a Brains Trust, the panel of which was composed of Mr. Charles Bowen, Mr. Anthony Durham, Mr. Alan Sharp, a member of the Liverpool Astronomical Society, and Mr. Lionel Beer. Vice-Chairman of BUFORA. A lively discussion, not without its moments of humour, took place upon a number of pointed questions.

On the whole the attendance was extremely good — probably 200 or more at the peak period during the afternoon sessions, and many congratulations and thanks must be extended toward MUFORG and its members for the efficient organization of the event, especially for the most welcome catering arrangements which were much appreciated.

Will readers please note that a stamped, addressed envelope should be included with correspondence requiring a reply. Also that delay in answering letters is sometimes, for a variety of reasons, unavoidable.

NOTES & QUOTES

UFO 'FLAP IN BRITAIN.

The Autumn months of 1967 have brought a considerable UFO 'flap' in these Islands and BUFORA has been inundated with reports, presently being sifted and evaluated. Your Editor, with Mr. Arnold West and Mr. John Myers, personally investigated the sighting near Okehampton in Devon, giving the BUFORA Mobile Field Unit its baptism of fire in so-doing. Details in due course.

THE PASSING OF ICARUS.

In mid-June next, the asteroid Icarus will pass within about four million miles of the Earth. It is significant that certain 'lunatic fringe' elements on the outskirts of UFO-research, have taken advantage of the fact to weave 'end of the World' fantasies. It may be stated categorically that no risk of a collision between the tiny planet and the Earth exists.

DISTURBING REPORT FROM WARMINSTER.

A note in the latest issue of the journal, 'Spacelink,' suggests that Mr. Arthur Shuttlewood of Warminster is adopting extreme views of a religious nature on the subject of UFOs. I do not know if the information is correct — if it is, Mr. Shuttlewood is entitled to his opinions — but it must be stressed that any endorsement previously given to his observational work on the Warminster phenomena, in this Journal or from other BUFORA sources, should not be taken to embrace his adherence to opinions incompatible with the Aims of this Association and which are, in this Editor's personal view, pernicious.

AMPLEFORTH — HISTORICAL SIGHTING OR FAKE ?

Reading through that tiresome book by Paul Thomas, (Misraki), 'Flying Saucers,' I note that the translator, Gavin Gibbons, suggests that the UFO sighting at Ampleforth Abbey, in 1290 A.D., as described by Desmond Leslie on page 22 of his and Adamski's 'Flying Saucers Have Landed,' may be a modern fake. Is there any independent corroboration of this? If the account is a fake it is a very clever one. I hope not, for I shall be sorry if I have to part from the large silver disc which put Brother Wilfred 'on the spot' as an adulterer!

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!

My appeals for contributions seem at last to be having an effect, as the contents of this issue will indicate. Good! I was getting a little tired of giving a one-man band performance every Quarter. My thanks to all who have responded to the appeals.

J. C.B.

“ S P A C E L I N K ”

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ASSOCIATION JOTTINGS

My appeal for translators obviously fell on stony ground!! Only six people replied — and two of those were Turkish and Czech, which are not the most prolific UFO report Countries. Come on.

Recent advertisements in the National Press, and the wave of UFO sightings in early November, resulted in a vast increase in the size of our Membership. The Association now boasts over 650 Members.

Dr. G. G. Doel (Vice-President) was invited to propose the case for UFOs at a debate in St. Albans at the end of last year, and he carried the day. Congratulations.

A Society of UFO Researchers has been formed in Slough, and Mike Holt (Honorary Secretary) spent a pleasant evening with about 15 Members of the Group in a Pub. The Hon. Sec. wishes to inform Members that he does not spend all his time in Public Houses!!

Some glowing reports have reached H.Q. regarding the BUFORA Northern Regional Conference, although some people complained that there was no effective heating. Perhaps the Organisers thought that the arguments would be heated instead.!! But to be serious for a moment . . . lets hope that this event can be held annually, it has been very successful for the last couple of years.

The various amendments to the Constitution approved at the A.G.M. on 7th October, appear elsewhere in this edition. It has been decided by the Committee that in order to save expense, reprinting of the Constitution with amendments will not be proceeded with. Any Member wishing to study the Constitution may view it at the Association's Library, located at 5, Pitt Street, Kensington, London, W.8., or may borrow a copy from the Honorary Secretary, or may purchase one from the Honorary Secretary — price 1/-.

The Anglo-Polish UFO Society have left the Association, but UFO Societies at Slough, Nottingham and Birmingham University have applied for Membership of BUFORA. UFO Societies are springing up everywhere at the moment, but special mention must be made of the Group at Hindley Green, Nr. Wigan, Lancs.

To those Members of the Association who sent Christmas Cards to Members of the Committee wishing us well in 1968 — our sincere thanks. It will be appreciated that Officers are not able to thank each person individually. A belated "Happy New Year" from us at H.Q. to all Members.

Will individuals and Member Societies who have done interesting things in the UFO world, please send details of these happenings to the Hon. Sec. so that he has some material for this column — your column!! Thanks.

M. C. Holt.

ERRATUM. The date for the Bristol Convention this year was given in the last issue of BUFORA JOURNAL as May 18th 1967 instead of 1968.

COSMIC OBJECTS OVER THE UKRAINE

(From the Ukrainian language Review, 'Knowledge & Work,'
1967, No. 1. Article by Professor N. . . H. . . of Moscow,
translated by M. Federov).

1) — **IN JULY, 1953**, over the little town of BOROVENKA (in the LUGANSK oblast) there passed a great ball of fire, moving at approximately 300 Km/hr (190 mph), soundlessly, and with no (vapour-) trail. I estimate the diameter of this ball at around 250 metres. Moving from the north, southwards, it lifted sharply after a level flight and vanished into the darkness of the night. (OLEKSTIY OLILLENIK)

2) — **IN AUGUST, 1964**, at **midnight**, in the same place, I saw an object, cylindrical in shape, three times as large as an earoplane (sic). It flew from south to north, at first, in the south, on a level path, at an approximate altitude of 1,000 metres, then it began to climb at an angle of 60°. Colour yellow. There was an audible throbbing sound. From the rear shot out great showers of flame. In my opinion, the speed was equal to that of a jet plane. (NIKMAIYLO OLILLENIK)

3) — **The spring immediately following the launching of the first artificial earth satellite by the Soviets :**

The weather was bright and sunny. With a friend, we had gone out for a stroll at break-time. Suddenly I noticed an object in the form of a bright, aluminium-coloured patch, moving rapidly westwards. I called some friends, but the object had already disappeared. Time about 11 a.m. Town - GLINSK, in the SUMSK oblast. (A. OKLADNYIY)

4) — **22nd September 1966 at 6 p.m.** (16 minutes before sunset) - ZAPOROZHYE

We noticed a "flying saucer" at 6 p.m. (16 minutes before sunset) on September 22nd, 1966. It hung, motionless, at a low altitude. Shape — oblate spheroid. It stayed for ten minutes. Then it began to move, and disappeared in the clouds at 6.35 p.m. There were many people in the yard, but no-one could explain the apparition. We decided to write. (A. MISCHENKO)

5) — **In August of last year (1966 ?)**, on a glorious starry night, I decided to watch for meteors. First of all I carried out a systematic search, then I sat down by the telescope for about an hour, studying the sky with the naked eye. Suddenly in the constellation Serpens, I caught sight of some object, of a conical shape. In two or three seconds, it moved into the constellation Aquarius. During that time, I could distinctly hear a sound similar to that of chirping birds. The object flew above CHERNIGOV. (VASSILI KLEMENKO)

6) — **In 1914, at nightfall :** Town of RACHINE in the ROVENSK oblast.

I have heard my grandfather speak of a similar case. It was at nightfall, in 1914. My grandfather was by the railway and he noticed several cigar-shaped objects crossing the sky at great speed, north to south. **The same evening**, a viscous substance fell near the isba of a peasant. It had an unpleasant smell. And a few hours later, the substance had disappeared. (ALEXANDER POLISCHUK)

7) — **Two years ago, in June (1965 ? 1964 ? . . .)** I was in the town of VIRA, in the SUMSK region. At nightfall (8.21 p.m.) I saw in the sky an object of a most peculiar shape. At first it seemed to be a sphere, then the shape changed to one recalling a cigarette. But neither did the object retain this shape for long. It suddenly took the shape of "a pair of trousers", and moved pendulum-wise about its axis of rotation. Then the "system" suddenly became red and disappeared. Town of SUMY (French SOUMA). (V. SOROKA)

8) — Four or five years ago, in the region of KHARKOV, I also observed several astonishing celestial objects. Two globes of a pale pink colour and different diameters, but joined together, flew over at a dizzying speed.

→ Two or three years ago, on another occasion, I saw a single sphere, pink in colour. In the middle of the sphere, there was an empty (or "bright" — French "clair") space. In the region of LVOVSK. (These two sightings by V. GARBACHUK)

9) — In August 1958: over the town of CHUGEN (oblast of KHARKOV) at 12 noon, I caught sight of a "ring", like a car hub-cap, at the base of some clouds. It moved east-west, leaving no trace (i.e., no (con-) trail). (A. LUTSKEVICH)

10) — In the autumn of 1959, at nine one evening, from KOLOSSEIYEVSKAYA Square in KIEV, with my friend Alexander VASCHENKO, we (sic) saw something similar. While in Kolosseyevskaya Square, at 9 in the evening, we saw a glowing sphere, at low altitude, fly at a moderate speed towards the forest of Kolosseyevskaya and go out. (L. KRYLOV)

11) — On September 29th, 1966, at ANDREIYEVKA (in the ICHNIANSK region. CHERNIGOV oblast) I, Ivan DANILOVICH SKRIPKA, citizen of the town, while working in the fields, digging potatoes, saw an interesting sight. It was a fine, sunny autumn day. About 5.30 p.m., I saw, at an angle of 45-50° above the horizon, an impossibly brilliant object in the southern sky. Its light was comparable to that of an electric welding-arc. The object stayed in that position, without moving or changing its brilliance, for approximately a half-hour, or perhaps a little more. Somewhat later, it began to change brightness periodically, and every 7 or 8 minutes it became dark, then brightened once more. Something like an hour-and-a-half later, when the sun went down, it became apparent that the object was moving southwestwards, getting darker as it went. About 8 o'clock, the object had disappeared. (I. SKRIPKA)

12) — Three years ago, about 10 o'clock one evening, at the beginning of August, at SOPHIEVKA in NOVOBURSK region, there appeared something of UFO type, though not plate-shaped, but rather in the shape of a candle, with a trail of fire, visible to the naked eye at roughly the height of a jet plane. In a minute or a little less, this "candle" flew across an area of sky such that, from the town, it seemed to have come down in the Steppe. I remember that, for a few moments, it was moving in an upright position; it was in that position when I noticed it. But it quickly took up a horizontal attitude, and it was at that moment that a trail of fire appeared. (G. YAREMENKO)

13) — In 1962 or 1963 (I can't remember that point too well now), about 11 in the evening, at MANDUYLEVKA, in the oblast of DONETS, I saw an ellipsoidal object. It was luminous, with a cold light a little like the moon's. We thought it must be a Soviet rocket, but it was probably a UFO.

(VASSILIY MIROCHNICHENKO)

14) — In the summer of 1961, about three in the afternoon, over OZARIITSA-MOKILEV, in the region of PODOLSK, oblast of VINNITSA. We were on the way home from bathing, when suddenly my friend MICHA PARASSUNIKOY cried: "Look — there's something flying". We looked up, and indeed we saw a great tail of flame. We do not know what it was. The fiery star crossed the sky over our region, from east to west. It flew very low and straight. We saw a cosmic object over OZARINTSAMOKILEV. (ALEXANDER ZINIAK)

15) — In 1955, above GOSTROLUCHYE, the town where I used to live with my parents, one evening, a celestial body passed very low over the ground. The object made no sound, it was of a dark blue colour in the forward part (or "upper part" — French "tete", lit. = "head"), and ended in a light similar to an electric welding-arc. The tail was a brilliant blue. (Nikolay MATUKHA)

— When we moved to BARICHEVKA in 1962 I saw some strange celestial flying objects, again in the evening. There were twelve of them, round in shape, of different sizes, and bright yellow in colour. As they flew, you could hear very distinctly a noise and crackling sounds. All these objects were moving together, as if they were running a race (? "se livraient à la course"). Their speed was that of a helicopter. In 3 or 4 minutes, the objects gradually gained altitude and disappeared from our sight. (Nikolay MATUKHA)

(These 15 cases were sent from Moscow through the kindness of Prof. N.G. . . , and obligingly translated from the Russian by M. FEDEROFF)

— by Mme. C. C. LEFEVRE, PARIS

English Translation by Donald Mills.

U.F.O. ACTIVITY IN BRAZIL DURING 1965

CHILE : TONGOY.

Bulletin No. 5 of CICA (CHILE).

1st August 1966 at 23.00

Tongoy, 1st August 1966. —

Five students of the Engineering School of the University of Chile observed at 23.00 hours an object showing a strong intermittent red luminosity and leaving behind it a wide trail.

The object made no sound and disappeared below the horizon in 45 seconds.

Half an hour later the same machine, but without light and without any wake, passed rapidly in the opposite direction, again taking 45 seconds to describe its trajectory.

SOME "FLYING SAUCERS" CRASH NEAR LIMA.

Obs. PERU . LIMA.

30 December 1966

(Extract from the newspaper LA VANGUARDIA, of Barcelona, Spain, of 1/1/67.)

Communicated by A. Ribera to Jean Vuillequez.

Lima, 31st. —

Some strange objects, giving the impression of being balls of fire followed by vapour trails, blue in colour, yesterday crossed the sky at Lima, observed by numerous people.

This occurrence alarmed the population, all the more so since several witnesses stated that the said objects had crashed on some hills near the capital, causing heavy explosions.

Next morning, Vizente LUNA, living at Villamaria del Triunfo, in the suburbs of Lima, said that he and several other people had seen an ovoid object encircled by flames, which slowly descended from the sky to crash on one of the hills which surround the town.

The object in question was also observed by some children who were playing football in the locality of San Martin de Porras. They said that the object was advancing at great speed and that it crashed with a great explosion.

None of the objects nor the remains of them have been found up to the present.

MYSTERIOUS FLYING MACHINE IN PERU.

Obs. PERU : from the north of the country to LIMA. 7th Feb. 1967.
Newspaper "Le Maine Libre" 7/2/67.

LIMA. —

A mysterious flying machine followed a Peruvian commercial plane for 800 kms, causing something of a stir among the members of the crew and the 52 passengers.

The plane which was "pursued" was going from PIURA (in the north of the country) to LIMA.

The Pilot, Oswaldo Sanviti, suddenly saw a strange machine in the form of a cone take up a position about 8 miles from the plane. A short time later, the machine, after several turnings, came to within some two miles of the plane, and this allowed several of the passengers to see it clearly.

According to the witnesses, the object had a diameter of about 70 metres and was changing colour.

Finally, still according to the pilot and the other witnesses, the machine moved to underneath the tail of the plane, where it was joined by another "object". Then the two "machines" disappeared at supersonic speed when the plane was at some thirty kilometres from Lima.

Trans : E. Biddle

