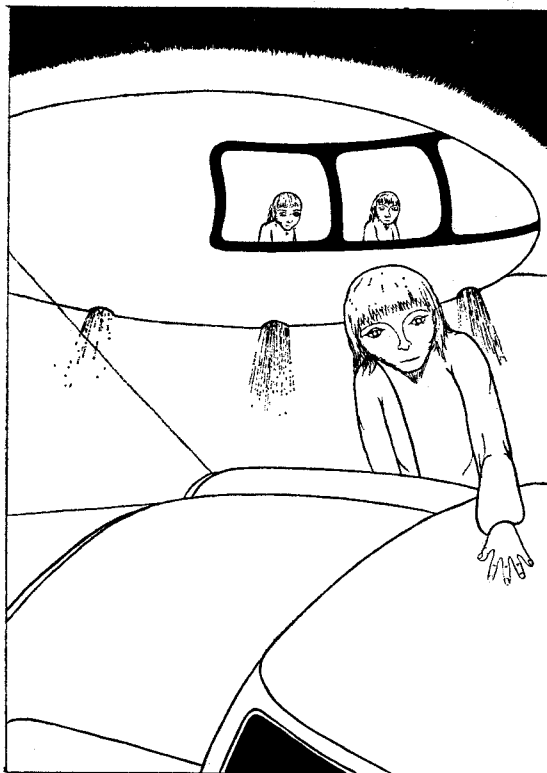


British UFO Research Association



Winchester Encounter—see p10
Impression by Jennifer Cook

bufo journal

Vol 5 No 6 March/April 1977

Council 1976/7**President**

Geoffrey G Doel, MRCS LRCP DMRE

Vice-presidents

The Rt Hon Earl of Clancarty
 Leonard G Cramp, ARAES MSIA
 Prof Bryan Winder, BSC CENG FIMECHE
 Graham F N Knewstub, CENG MIERE FBIS

Council chairman

Lionel Beer

Council members

Steve Gamble, AIMLS
 Mrs Anne Harcourt
 Charles F Lockwood, BA, DIP ED STUD
 Richard Nash
 C A E O'Brien, CBE BA FRAS FRGS FGS
 Norman Oliver, FRAS
 Tony Pace, FRAS
 Miss Jenny Randles
 Stephen Smith MA
 Mark Stenhoff, FRAS, AFBIS
 Miss Betty Wood

Advertisements

Personal column: 2p a word. Display rates: whole page £10.00; half page £6.00; quarter page £3.00. Outside back cover: £12.00; half page £7.00.

Advertisement copy: 15 Freshwater Court, Crawford Street, London W1H 1HS

Cover design: Richard Beet

Bufora Branches

Yorkshire: Trevor Whitaker, 8 Central Park, Wellhead, Halifax HX1 2BT

Edinburgh: Peter A Hill, 1 Cambridge Gdns, Leith, Edinburgh EH6 5DH.

Irish: John A Hind, 19 Cairnshill Avenue, Belfast BT8 4NR.

with Member Societies**Administration Department****General correspondence:**

Miss Betty Wood, 6 Cairn Avenue, London W5. Tel: 01-579 3796

Membership secretary:

Mrs Anne Harcourt, "Harkendown," Epping Road, Roydon, Harlow, Essex

Treasurer:

Stephen Smith, MA, 5 Arndale Road, Sherwood, Nottingham N95 3GT

Publications Department**Journal editor:**

Norman Oliver, 95 Taunton Road, London SE12 8PA. Tel: 01-852 7653

Editorial assistants:

Pauline Grego
 Mrs V Martin

Publications co-ordinator and distribution:

Arnold West, 16 Southway, Burgess Hill, Sussex RH15 9ST. Tel: 044 46 6738

Research and Investigations Department**Research director:**

Tony Pace, Newchapel Observatory, Newchapel, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs

Research co-ordinator:

Jenny Randles, 23 Sunningdale Drive, Irlam, Greater Manchester M30 6NJ
 Tel: 061 775 4749

Research projects officer:

Charles Lockwood, 5 The Ridgeway, Farnsfield, Newark, Notts

National investigations co-ordinator:

Ken Phillips, 13 Falcon Avenue, Springfield Est, Milton Keynes, Bucks

Training officer:

Trevor Whitaker, 8 Central Park, Wellhead, Halifax HX1 2BT

Overseas liaison officer:

Bryan Hartley,
 23 Hastings Road,
 Thornton-le-Fylde, Lancs.
 Tel: Cleveleys 74417

Bufora Journal is published six times a year and is available to members only, or by exchange. The British UFO Research Association does not hold or express corporate views on UFO phenomena. Contributions reflect only the views of the editor or the authors. Copy for publication in the journal must be sent directly to the editor and not to any other Bufora officer. Original material is copyright to both the contributor and to Bufora. Requests for permission to reproduce material from the journal should be addressed to the editor.

01-363 - 5692

BUFORA JOURNAL

Volume 5 Number 6

March/April 1977

Editorial Address : 95 Taunton Road, London SE12 8PA

Contents

Vange Delta	2
Research and Investigations Section	3
Points from the Press	6
Uforum	8
The Winchester Encounters	10
Have you read . . . ?	18
Sighting Summaries	20
Personal Column	iii

Editorial

Up, down, around or . . . ?

As an association, Bufora holds no corporate views on the UFO enigma: its activities are aimed at uncovering the truth behind UFO manifestations *in whatever direction that truth may lie.*

Many members have—and are fully entitled to—their own theories and ideas on the subject, and these may range from the ETH to the Hollow Earth theory, via psychic phenomena, ultra-terrestrials and all points between and around. Recently I've been mulling over the different theories and found I couldn't help but come to the conclusion that perhaps hitherto I'd given the ETH too much consideration. Mind you, I've always held the view that no one source can be held responsible for all unidentified reports, nor am I now dismissing the possibility of extra-terrestrial visitations out of

hand: certainly I think they should have a place in our deliberations, but I do feel we may well be expending rather too much effort in what conceivably could be entirely the wrong direction.

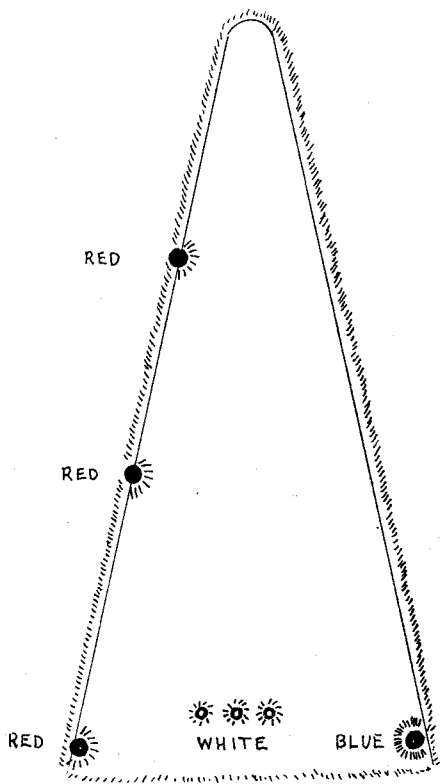
Just about one common factor emerges from the examination of sighting reports in general—their diversity. At times it almost seems that people are vying with one another to claim something different, and when one comes to consider landing, occupant and contact claims, the diversity becomes even more apparent. At some time or another, you know, we've been contacted (or have we?) by beings or humanoids from almost all the planets in our solar system including some as yet undiscovered! Not only that, but 'indigenous inhabitants' from all the nearer star systems and some of the more distant ones too, have put in an appearance, plus not a few from stars and galaxies we've never heard of! We've been contacted by entities from places manifestly that do not exist, for example; a 'Twin Earth' and the 'Galaxy of Gennymedes'—this latter allegedly being situated 12 light-years away, which would well and truly place it inside our own Milky Way, only a celestial 'stones-throw' from the Sun! The odd thing is that reports featuring the more unlikely origins not infrequently have a greater degree of independent confirmation.

So—unless we dismiss automatically each and every reported contact as a hoax, where does all this lead? Are we asking the right questions? If not, what should we be asking? Well, what do *YOU* think?

Norman Oliver.

Vange Delta

Many unusual reports have come from Essex over the past ten years or more, and this one, investigated by Andy Collins, is clearly something more than the average LITS sighting.



On 12 December 1976, Mr & Mrs Jennings and their two children were returning to their home in Vange from a children's party, travelling north, when their son caught sight of some lights in the sky directly ahead. His parents saw them also. The lights seemed very low and still and coloured red, blue, white and green about 100 yards away.

They kept their eyes on the lights until they were right underneath them, then Mr Jennings stopped the car and they all got out. Looking up, they could see the dark shape of a delta or triangle directly above: the green light was no longer visible, but on the left hand side of the object there were three large red lights spaced quite far apart: on the right hand side there was a blue light, again large, whilst on the back were three white lights set close together. All the lights were flashing on and off in no set pattern, and the object also seemed to have an orange-red haze around it.

The object was 'about three houses high' and perfectly still: the only noise to be heard was that of passing cars. After about two or three minutes the object began to move away from overhead point first towards the north-west—as Mr Jennings put it, 'It was as if it had seen us.' It went very slowly and gracefully and was lost to view over some nearby houses: the total duration was about seven or eight minutes and no sound at all had been heard to come from the object.

The investigator was impressed with the sincerity of the witnesses who were genuinely worried and puzzled by what they had seen. They were positive it was no aircraft because of the large lights and the fact that it hovered and made no sound. Southend airport movements confirm that there were no aircraft in the area between 1600 and about 1800 that day: the sighting occurred at approx. 1715.

N.B.—This sighting report arrived after the table of sightings in this issue had been completed. It will therefore actually be listed in the table in the May/June Journal—Ed.

Research & Investigations Section

What goes in—should come out!

When we receive a report on a UFO investigation from the investigator, I am sure that you have often wondered what happens to it, and it was partly to look at this question that the sub-section on cataloguing and data processing was arranged at the Birmingham Conference.

A good deal depends on the classification of a report under the Bufora system, (as outlined in the May/June '76 *Journal*). The majority of reports have as much detail on them as possible and quite probably relate to an explicable natural or man-made event. These are usually the Class 3 or 4 reports, although it's possible some of these might be worthy of further study. If a report is deemed so worthy, as all Class 1 and 2 reports automatically are, it then goes through the various adviser and consultant evaluation teams, and throughout the following six months or so, receives written reports by experts in various fields which may either produce a written explanation or leave the case unidentified. These reports then go, along with all closed reports not evaluated, to the research department.

At the research department, as research co-ordinator, I deal with them first. My job is to extract the important cases (ie: the potential unidentifieds as indicated by investigators and evaluators) and ensure (i) that results of any further work are added to the report summary which will have been sent to the *Journal*; (ii) possibly write up some cases for international circulation via *Flying Saucer Review*; (iii) send periodic coded lists to *Ufocat*, the computer file operated by the Center for UFO Studies in the USA and (iv) ensure that the reports are entered onto Bufora's punch card analysis system.

The main files then pass to the Research Director for inclusion in the data bank.

There are several different ways in which data can be stored. Obviously the computer is best, but it's expensive to operate and Bufora only has indirect access. Most small organisations, local groups, etc., will just put reports into a chronological pile. This is fine when only a few reports are considered, but once we reach the several thousand which Bufora has, it is clearly impossible to search out any relevant data. A medium size batch of information, such as the 600 or so Nufon has, can suffice a solution utilising two distinct types of file. One is the card index, which files basic data of each case in chronological order and give reference to the main file. The other is what is termed a data-retrieval form which includes all relevant material on a single-sided form. This can be readily photo-copied so that researchers can obtain information on particular cases from the Nufon files.

The Bufora system has been devised over many years of work, initially by Stephen Smith, and is, in our opinion, the next best thing to a computer. This utilises the punch cards which have a binary coded series of holes which enable all basic data to be included on a card in very simple terms (by clipping out appropriate holes in a coded list). Extraction of data becomes remarkably easy because it's simply a matter of deciding what is needed (eg: all *green* objects), then punching through the holes referring to this piece of data. In this case all *green* objects will have had these holes punched out, and consequently if a knitting needle is placed through the stack of cards at this point, all those

continued overleaf

which are *not green* will stick, and all those which are will fall through because the holes are punched out. The cards do not need to be in any order because there are codings for dates, etc. and several pieces of data can be extracted simply by carrying through the operation several times. In other words, it is very possible immediately to extract from the cards (which will ultimately cover all Bufora cases), for example, every object coloured *green* seen in the county of Essex on a Wednesday in July, etc. etc.

Eventually this system will enable request for information on reports to be answered very quickly, and data read-outs will be possible, just as with a computer. Obviously they will take longer to prepare, but will in no way be more restricted than those a computer could provide. In fact, it will be a way of bringing the processed data back to the fingertips of those who provided it—the investigators.

Another method used is the production of catalogues. One example of this is the *Vehicle Interference Catalogue* Bufora will be publishing in the near future. This is a codified listing of all cases involving some type of interference with a motorised vehicle. The collation of all the material into one place being an important base for research, Bufora is working with Contact and Nufon to prepare a regional catalogue for Northern England which will list *all* reports from *all* sources throughout history. This will be ad-

ded to by various indices, such as locational lists of reports, and it is hoped it will form the first link in a chain of such catalogues covering the whole UK, though obviously this will need individual help within the regions to search out newspaper files, etc.

I hope all of this shows that Bufora is concerned about what happens to your material once it is sent in. You are not sending in masses of paperwork for no reason. You are a vital link in a process which will lead ultimately to an understanding of the UFO phenomenon, and don't forget *all* future research depends absolutely on the quality of the initial report *you* send in to Bufora.

Data systems

The work involved in upgrading the actual research files is progressing smoothly. All cases have been given a preliminary classification in four evaluatory groups. *Red* (where a positive identification is made), *Amber* (where there is insufficient data but evidence strongly suggests an identification), *Yellow* (again insufficient data, but enough unusual parameters to suggest that something truly unknown might be involved), and *Green* (the best cases, with adequate evidence of a true unknown). At the present moment all *Green* and *Yellow* cases are being transferred onto the punch card system to facilitate rapid research capabilities.

Jenny Randles.

UK Investigators Agency (Ltd). Enquiries have been received from Bufora investigators and others with whom the above-mentioned recently formed investigation group has been in touch. We would advise those concerned that the subject will be debated at the next Council meeting in April when the question of Bufora's future relationship with this body will be discussed.

AWARENESS—the Journal of Contact UK. For details write to J B Delair, 19 Cumnor Road, Wootton, Boar's Hill, Near Oxford.

Analysis of UFO photographs and films

I would like to advise members and investigators of the correct procedure to be employed where photographic evidence is supplied to field workers.

Recently, much of this photo evidence has been forwarded to departments, factions and individuals not connected with the Photographic Analysis & Investigations Dept. (PAID), with the result that the evidence was damaged, rendering further analysis difficult and/or impossible.

Should investigators receive photo evidence, they must inform either the PAID or the NIC as soon as they can, the procedure in such a case being as shown in the accompanying diagram.

Remember! A UFO photo can only be analysed properly if, *and only if*, the original negative/film is submitted.

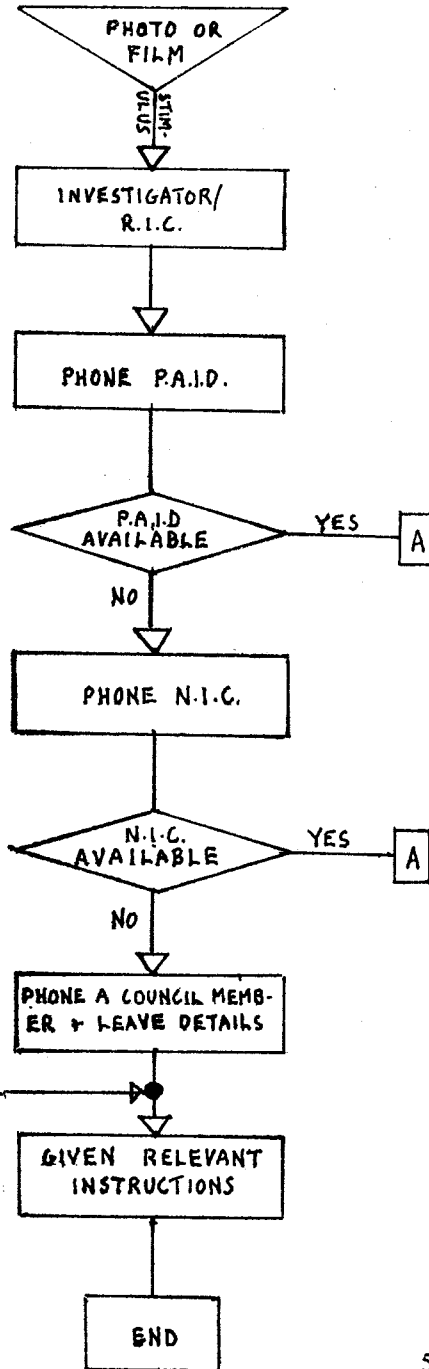
Ken Phillips, NIC.

Relevant phone numbers:

NIC	01·452·0520
PAID:	
John Shaw	01·223·3388
Bob Digby	01·902·0582

Your editor is suffering from increasing doses of "metricitis!" Distances and measurements from one source may be entirely metric, from another entirely in miles, yards and feet, whilst in some cases a mixture of both is adopted. As the mile is apparently not going to 'go out of circulation' altogether, and as most witnesses for some time to come will still think in terms of yards, feet and inches, for the time being I shall adopt the following procedure:—

Where the measurements quoted are from a metric source—Ordnance Survey map or similar, I will use the metric system. Where witnesses refer to distances these will be given in yards, feet, etc. Items quoted from overseas publications which include measurements will be given exactly as per source.—*Ed.*



Points from the Press

Valerie Martin.

The recent Birmingham Conference was mentioned in the *Birmingham Evening Mail* of 6 and 8 November. More than 140 delegates of research organisations attended, including Birmingham's own UFO Studies Information Service, which works in liaison with Bufora. Members said their organisation works hard on scientific facts and UFO study is gaining in interest and respectability.

* * *

From a Swedish newspaper of 17 November comes an account of three boys who saw a blinding orange light on the Kalix River beach on 15 November. It disappeared, reappeared, then shot skyward. Two other boys nearby corroborated details of the phenomenon which left a circle of burnt grass.

A similar brilliant light was seen on the road between Dokkas and Mattivaara in northern Sweden by a motorist and her daughter.

In the north of Finland, a young man was badly burned by a ray of light from ball of light which he and a friend approached when it landed outside an industrial area in Uleaborg. *Translation by Bob Easton.*

* * *

The *Brisbane Courier-Mail* of 24 September reported near panic the previous evening when four fighter bombers trailed jet fuel at a festival opening. The lights were too spectacular and the terrified Brisbane public thought they were flying saucers!

* * *

The *Yorkshire Evening Post* of 16 November mentions Trevor Whitaker of Halifax, Bufora member and secretary of the Yorkshire Branch. He explained that the latter is one of four

Yorkshire and Lancashire research groups who are teaming up to compare data on recent UFO sightings around Huddersfield.

* * *

In the *Brisbane Courier-Mail* of 17 October, Colin Phillips, president of Queensland UFO Research Bureau, appealed to Queenslanders not to fire shots at UFOs after hearing of a motorist who had emptied his gun at one! A conference in South Australia was being held shortly because of the continuing number of UFO reports since the 1975 conference in New South Wales.

* * *

According to the American paper, *National Enquirer* of 2 November, a team of respected French scientists, including a designer of Concorde, announce they have solved the mystery, of UFO propulsion after seven years research. The three men have successfully tested a tiny model UFO in a windtunnel and built a working model of a complicated engine utilizing both electromagnetic and nuclear energy. The French Academy of Sciences has published details and two scientists discussed their discoveries at symposiums in America. One scientist said, 'within 10 years we'll be able to visit other solar systems just as UFOs now visit us.'

* * *

The *County Times & Express & Gazette* of Powys, 27 November, refers to a lorry driver with a load of steel near the Elan Valley, feeling 'scared to death' when he saw a cigar shaped thing belching orange and red flames. It was hovering above his vehicle, but when he stopped and got out, the object was moving away.

The *West Lancashire Evening Gazette* of 21 October carried an article on UFOs, featuring Bufora's Overseas Liaison Officer, Bryan Hartley of Thornton. He also holds posts with the Northern UFO Network and earlier in 1976 founded the Fylde Aerial Phenomena and UFO Research Group. An impressive collection of books and photos on ufology, a constant quest for information and short wave radio are among the interests of this lively-minded dedicated young man, who has been confined to a wheelchair since a motor cycle accident 10 years ago.

* * *

"UFO puts Shah's jet fighters out of action!" runs the headline in *Blick* magazine of 22 September. An official statement by the Persian Ministry of Defence admitted that two Phantom

Fighters saw a UFO which chased them when they closed in upon it, paralysing their electronic systems. A circular object detached itself from the UFO, landed briefly near Tehran, took off again and the UFO disappeared.

* * *

The Guardian of 19 November, *Daily Telegraph* of 24 November and the *Bristol Evening Post* of 19 November, have reports of bumps in the night occurring in the South West of England. Conflicting statements from Bristol University research team who have recorded the noises first denied they were made by aircraft, then said that some booms from Concorde were responsible. These had corresponded with scheduled flights by British Airways and Air France, but did not account for all noises reported from Sussex to Cornwall at different times.

A REPETITION OF HISTORY ?

In 1923 Hermann Oberth published a 100-page book *The Rocket into Planetary Space* at his own expense. It was a theoretical study of the principles and possibilities of rocket ascent. In 1925, as a direct result, a group of young enthusiasts founded a "Society for Space Travel" and, being more of a writer than an engineer, Oberth saw others putting his ideas into practice.

In 1976 Robert Morison published a 112-page book *The Vortex Message* under his own imprint Ascent at the expense of The Interplanetary Space Travel Research Group. It contains a theoretical study of the principles and possibilities of vortex levitation and, being more of a writer than an engineer, Morison foresees others putting his ideas into practice.

ASCENT is dealing with all orders direct.

Price: £1.70 including postage etc. (UK).

\$3 by surface or \$4 by air mail (USA).

Address: 34 Elm Grove, London, N8 9AH.

Uforum

Dear Mr Oliver,

I would like to comment on the article *Controversy* by Peter Bottomley in Vol 5, No 4 of the *Journal*.

Firstly, if, as Peter states, he has seen a sample of reports sent in by investigators and they were poorly compiled, then indeed the article should have been published: but all too often today, in many subjects as well as Ufology, only the bad points seem to hit the headlines. I don't know what percentage of the reports inspected by Peter were poor, but I'm sure there are many reports from Bufora investigators worthy of praise. I must confess I fail to understand how people capable of producing such 'reports' as described are appointed as an investigator in the first place; surely that is where the solution lies? Investigators should, I feel, be interviewed in every case in the first instance by the local RIC for general character reference, etc., after all, they are representatives of Bufora, and are the vital links between the witness and any possible subsequent research. Secondly, a basic test should be implemented to determine literacy, eligibility, attitude, etc. A trial period could be undertaken, and confirmation of position as investigator based on receipt of his/her first report. On the other hand, some investigators could be chosen based entirely on the quality of an initial report: perhaps a member, trying his hand for the first time as an investigator on his own initiative, may reveal to the RIC or NIC good 'qualifications' at extracting information and compiling a subsequent report.

Personally, I was lucky, as I began as a 'self-styled' investigator when I founded Ufosis. But the experience acquired was invaluable when I applied

for position as a Field Investigator for Apro. My application was accepted, presumably on the basis of a report I sent in soon after my arrival in Canada.

When I dispatch a report, I am 100% sure no information has been left out. This is because I have adopted a system where I use a 'checking-sheet' compiled in sections relative to particular aspects of the report, such as: *The Witness*, name, address, etc.: *The Investigators*, name, address, etc.: *The Sighting*, date, time, location, reference, etc.; *Samples* included, labelled, etc.: *Artifacts*, *Photos* included, labelled etc.: *Signatures*—on material where required: *Copies*, photo-copying completed where required, etc., and I always keep a copy of the report until receiving acknowledgement of receipt of the original. I then have a final check to ensure (1) every part of the report is in the envelope, (2) envelope contains SAE for reply of receipt, (3) envelope is addressed correctly 'to' and 'from'. Very elementary procedure, but it's all too easy to leave things out and it's the elementary mistakes which most often occur. Working to the book can be a bind, but it pays off, as I learnt when helping to organize Ufosis. We simply couldn't have survived had we not carried out a methodical procedure in our operations.

To get back to Bufora's investigators. If the training programme by Trevor Whitaker is successful, I would like to see investigators graded according to their capabilities (based on the training course), and/or 'specialist' knowledge the investigator may have—psychology, electronics, auto-mechanics, chemistry, physics, etc., etc. These factors should be borne in mind when a reference to a sighting is sent out to an investigator.

Unbalanced distribution of such 'spec-

ialists' could hamper the implementation of this idea due to the distance factor, but certainly, I am sure this procedure could be executed in a lot of cases. Indeed the 'tier-system' of grading investigators could help in attempting to match the investigator and his capabilities to the work which will be involved in the report dispatched to the investigator. For example, I am not well versed in the study of chemistry. This could be a big drawback in a 'traces' case involving samples and the handling of same. Also, there could be a deterioration-factor with the samples over a period of time. But if my knowledge of chemistry was sufficient, I would be able to carry out initial analyses. The investigators at Ufosis, being small in number, were able to discuss each case and decide who would interview the witness, etc. One policy we had, which proved very successful, was males to interview male witnesses: females to interview female witnesses.

Gary Lanham,
Manitoba, Canada.

Gary adds a PS to the effect that (1) even investigators well-versed in practical field work could learn from Investigation Manuals and refers to the Mufon USA Manual compiled by Raymond Fowler (Bufora's is, of course, now available), and (2) That a would-be investigator should not necessarily be barred from investigating because of failure in the training programme since

there are excellent self-taught investigators around. Having interviewed both male and female witnesses I am intrigued to know how the interview policy Gary mentioned was necessarily more successful if the reverse wasn't tried! An AVB type case might show it to be so, but these are not an everyday occurrence!—Ed.

Dear Sir,

There are certain incidents where the UFO has apparently secreted a white material which has surprisingly disappeared on coming into contact with the ground. Could this be a by-product of a process used to propel the UFO? I consider this a very interesting point since it could mean that other beings have overcome the pollution problem, the by-product just disappearing into nowhere.

The problem here would seem to be that such a process would upset the law of conservation of matter, ie: matter can neither be created nor destroyed and the white material would certainly appear to be so on coming into contact with the ground. I would be interested to hear other people's views, especially those with a knowledge of the history cases.

Simon Battman,
Basingstoke.

Come to think of it, I can't recall any recent 'angel-hair' cases. Any offers? —Ed.

Forthcoming Meetings

Saturday, 2 April, 1977. 7 p.m. "UFOs—The Photographic Evidence" (illustrated).

Saturday, 7 May, 1977. 7 p.m. "Surveying the Past,"—C A E O'Brien, CBE, BA, FRAS, FRGS, FGS.

Meetings held in the Lecture Theatre at Kensington Central Library, Campden Hill Road, London W.8.

The Winchester Encounters

As a preamble to this article, it is worth mentioning that at Bufora's Conference in Birmingham, 5-7 November 1976, Bernard Delair, editor of *Awareness* and former secretary of Contact UK, spoke on *UFO Waves and Their Prediction*. He described 6 year and 10 year cycles, and predicted that the next 6 year wave (this cycle produces more Humanoid cases) could start about December 1976 or January 1977. The Winchester encounter occurred on Sunday, 14 November, so I leave it to your judgement as to whether this was too early to fit Bernard's prediction. Before you dismiss the coincidence too lightly, bear in mind that this appears to have been the start of a wave of reports in the UK including two other close encounters. There have been rumours of activity in Scandinavia, other parts of Europe including Brittany in France, besides Iran and Turkey, and some of this was continuing in December.

Lionel Beer.

Encounter One

The two witnesses in the Winchester case of 14 November were Mr Ted Pratt and Mrs Joyce Bowles, who have noticeable Wessex accents. Mrs Bowles, aged about 42, is an extrovert mother of four sons who lives with her husband in a semi-detached council house on the eastern side of Winchester. She works at Winchester Railway Station and owns a new white British Leyland Mini Clubman Estate, registered in July 1976. Mr Pratt, believed to be about 60, who lives at the small hamlet of Nether Wallop, appeared on television wearing glasses. He and his wife were visiting the Bowles family on the evening in question. He is understood to have retired for health reasons.

One of Mrs Bowles' elder sons was visiting his girlfriend in the nearby hamlet of Chilcomb. His mother regularly drives the 3½ mile journey to collect him, and in fact probably knows the road like the back of her hand. That Sunday evening there had been a touch of frost in the air, which is thought to have thawed by the time she and Mr Pratt set out. They left her house about 8.45 p.m. in her Mini Clubman.

From her home on the east side of Winchester, she drove east over a high concrete bridge which straddles the A33 Winchester by-pass road. A straight piece of road, the B3404 leads past a school and hospital on the north side and a little further on there is a cemetery on the south side. A mile and a half from the bridge just mentioned, there is a major roundabout where the B3404 joins the A31 to Alton, Farnham and eventually Guildford. The roundabout and adjacent road are illuminated by a glare of orange sodium lights. Mrs Bowles drove round the roundabout to come back towards Winchester along the dual-carriageway of the A31, which leads down Magdalen Hill Down. After three quarters of a mile the dual-carriageway ends and it was about this point that Mrs Bowles said, "*I saw two lights, the first was higher than the second, which in turn disappeared behind the scrub (to her left), thus in neither case were they high in the air. I drew Mr Pratt's attention to them.*" She also told us that although they were orange they were redder than sodium lights. In an independent interview with Dr Geoffrey Doel, Mr Pratt not only confirmed seeing the lights, but described them as a bright



Scene of the November encounter (the Mini Estate would have been facing the camera on the grass verge).

orange-red object some 40 feet long, flying at about 800 feet a quarter of a mile away. The lights/object were seen in the general direction of the lane to Chilcomb and it is supposition that this related to what followed. At the bottom of the hill, Mrs Bowles took the lane for Chilcomb, which means that she would have had to brake fairly sharply to negotiate the hairpin bend in second gear. She also flashed her headlights to warn traffic coming up the lane. According to her description, as the Mini was going down the straight piece of lane, it shuddered and rattled (as though perhaps the ignition had stopped firing?) and the steering appeared to lock. Both Mrs Bowles and her passenger struggled with the wheel, but to no avail. On their right was a 280 yard length of 20-30 feet wide

grass verge (measured from the signpost in the hairpin). This is clearly used as a picnic spot—probably by courting couples also, and is level with the 12 foot lane. Mrs Bowles thought the car was carried sideways, lifting off the ground onto the grass, rather than skidding off the road. It came to rest in the middle of the grass, parallel with the road.

It is interesting to note that Mr Pratt gave a much more dramatic account of the car leaving the road. He reached over to the other side of the steering column and switched off the ignition. When they looked up they saw a cigar-shaped object partially illuminated by the car's headlights, an estimated 5 to 6 yards (15 metres) slightly to the right in front of their white mini.

continued overleaf

Initially Mrs Bowles appeared reluctant to return to the lane with us and agreed eventually on condition that she would not have to get out of Arnold West's Volkswagen 'caravanette.' She no doubt felt safety in numbers on arriving near dusk, as she joined us on the grass verge. It was interesting to watch her trying to recall the exact position of the car and the object on the night of the encounter, and silently lent a lot of emphasis to her description.

While at the site, she said that during the encounter she had heard a whistling sound. There was a definite whistling sound while we were there, but this seemed not to make any impact on her, so presumably the local starlings or other hedgerow birds were not responsible!

We estimated with the use of a tape measure, that the object, which she described as like a 'fat Winston Churchill cigar' would have been about 12 feet long and perhaps about 5 feet high. Since it was dark at the time of the incident, she was not sure if she had seen the full extent of the object, particularly as towards the right hand end of it was what she described as three brightly lit bow-shaped windows. During the interview a certain amount of play was made on the windows, and Mrs Bowles emphasised that they were neither oval nor bubble-shaped. She told us that Mr Pratt said he had only seen one window, and this is a point of significant difference in their accounts. Behind the window (or windows), they saw three figures, sitting as though they were sitting in a bus, in that they were one behind the other with only head and shoulders visible.

The object was just above the ground with vapour underneath it. Mrs Bowles neatly described the source as being like an inverted gas stove jet.

Mr Pratt told Dr Doel that the object was 18" above the ground and supported by four jets blowing out gasses. He also said the cigar was glowing with a diffused orange-red light. It is possible that a few seconds elapsed before they saw a figure emerge out of the darkness between the cigar's right hand side and their car, although no opening was seen in the object. If the light from the window(s) had been very bright, the two witnesses could have missed seeing a figure coming out of the end or perhaps from around the other side. The figure, whom I will call the *MAN*, took about 4 or 5 steps towards the car walking in a normal manner. As the *MAN*, described by Mr Pratt on BBC's *Nationwide* TV programme as being about 6 foot to 6 foot 5" in height, reached the driver's door, *HE* must have turned slightly to face towards the dashboard. *HE* then bent down to look in through the driver's window, and the witnesses thought *HE* probably had his left hand on the roof of the car. This might be significant in view of what followed. The *MAN* glanced along the dashboard and the engine suddenly sprang to life. At the same time the headlights, which were on full beam, shone so brightly that they expected them to burn out.

Mrs Bowles said she had been extremely frightened even before the *MAN* appeared and had buried her head in Mr Pratt's shoulder, besides wrapping her legs around his on his side of the car. On the other hand, according to her, the event gave Mr Pratt the power to be very calm, despite the fact that he suffered from angina.

What apparently struck Mrs Bowles about the *MAN* were his piercing pink eyes, which apparently had no discernible pupils or irises. She was convinced that it had left some kind of

effect on her eyes, like one might expect from looking at the sun. Apart from that *HE* looked very much like an ordinary man, having short hair at the front, which came down to the shoulders at the back and turned up slightly. *HE* had sideboards which met in a roughly pointed beard, but no moustache. His paleish face, illuminated apparently by a combination of moonlight and reflected headlights, had a fairly pointed nose, normal mouth, and apart from the eyes, otherwise appeared normal. On the *Nationwide* programme, Mr Pratt described the *MAN* as wearing what resembled a boiler suit, with his hair brushed backwards over his head, reaching down to his shoulders. Mrs Bowles mentioned at one point that he had silvery specks in his hair. "*His clothing shimmered as if being shaken by a wind.*" When *HE* bent down to look into the car window his 'overall' ballooned out like a cyclist's cape. His outfit did not appear to have buttons, but there was a seam running vertically down the left side on his chest (ie: his right side). She described the colour of the outfit as being that of '*Bacofoil*,' a sort of dull silver colour.

As the engine was revving, she probably had her eyes closed, and eventually said "*Look out Ted, HE is going round your side!*" However, Mr Pratt could see no sign of the being behind the car, and by the time they looked back the cigar and its occupants had completely disappeared. Mr Pratt offered to drive the car for the rest of the way, but Mrs Bowles said she was too frightened for either of them to get out.

When she started the car herself and engaged first gear, "*It was like hitting a barrier.*" The car would not move. But at the second attempt the car started without any trouble, and she was able to drive off the grass. So she

drove on to Chilcomb, a further half mile down the lane, to collect her son Stephen. What surprised us somewhat, was the fact that she chose to drive back along the same lane leading out of Chilcomb when there is a perfectly good alternative lane which would not have lengthened the journey. The encounter happened between 8.55 and 9.00 p.m., and they were back home in Winchester by about 9.25 p.m., so there is no reason to suspect a time delay factor.

Mrs Bowles told us, "*Mr Pratt phoned the BBC on our arrival home, mainly to find out if anyone else phoned in.*" The outcome of this was that they appeared together on BBC Southern Television the next day, and it was also mentioned on the radio in London. On Wednesday, three days later, they appeared together on national television at peak viewing time, on BBC's *Nationwide* programme. Before viewers saw them Mrs Bates, an attractive long-haired lady, told of how she had seen a man in a silvery suit bounding along the side of the A46 Bath Road the previous day. Subsequent information, however, suggests that this was a hoax perpetrated by students at Britsol University.

Mrs Bowles agreed that the figure she had seen was similar and did not appear to be particularly nervous about appearing on television. Mr Pratt said he had been startled by what he saw. After they had given a few details of the encounter, a Dr Davis was introduced and asked for his opinion. Unlike some BBC 'instant' experts on UFOs, he seemed to have some knowledge on the subject. He said that although the two could have had a genuine experience, it was unlikely to have been supernatural, further stating that there had been hundreds of sim-

continued overleaf

ilar reports including the malfunction of cars from all around the world. People responded to a deep-rooted mythology, and while there was a genuine stimulus, the causes were natural. The witnesses in the regional studio were not impressed, and apparently would have spoken up if they had realised that their line was open.

Edgar Hatvany, Shirley Bradshaw and I visited the lane leading to Chilcomb, where the alleged encounter took place, on the following Sunday morning. Our thanks go to Frank Wood for his verbal directions. After visiting Chilcomb itself, to check on the horses, which are apparently locked up at night, I examined the grass verge carefully. The map reference is E-W 506, N-S 290 (OS sheet SU52). The verge is on the same level as the road and there is no kerb. At the edge of the grass is scrub and trees growing on the 4 to 8 foot embankment, which drops sharply down to a ploughed field. In places the scrub encroaches onto the grass and is clearly a popular place for dumping rubbish and unwanted domestic appliances. The field showed no unusual marks although it would have been ploughed prior to the sighting. While there, we met two young men with their cars parked on the grass. One said that he had seen a UFO in the sky over Winchester earlier in the year, but had forgotten the date.

There were no obvious ground marks apart from car tyres at various places. Nor was there any damage to the scrub that we could see, and on the other side of the lane there was a lot of old man's beard, a white fluffy growth, which could have been expected to show up burn marks or scorch marks. So far as I am concerned there was no physical evidence whatsoever at the site—not even the narrow tyre marks of a Mini skidding off the road! Other investigators apparently went to the

other lane leading to Chilcomb, because Mrs Bowles' description of the local roads (and she agreed) was misleading. Therefore reports of unusual findings on the lane near the MOD rifle range leading off the A33 should perhaps be discounted.

However, there was physical evidence of a circumstantial and subjective nature, which is difficult to evaluate. When we interviewed Mrs Bowles at her home, she told us that the right side of her face had become blotchy the following Monday or Tuesday. This was confirmed by a neighbour who was present, and separately by Frank Wood. The rash had cleared by the time we arrived some seven days later, but she said that her neck and right shoulder had burned for nearly a week. I have already mentioned that she thought her eyes had been affected in some way. She had been feeling slightly sick the whole week, and felt unable to eat proper meals. In passing she emphasised that she was not pregnant! She agreed that the symptoms might have been due to the excitement of the event and appearing on television, not to mention various reporters and UFO investigators who had beaten a trail to her door before us! She also said that she felt as if she wanted to sleep for a week.

A further point came to light when Frank Wood asked if she had been wearing any metal. Astonished, Mrs Bowles said that she had taken her eternity ring off (worn next to her wedding ring) shortly after the event, but had not associated it with the UFO. The skin of her finger under the ring had become red and sore, so she put *Savlon* cream on to soothe the pain. As a throwaway line, when we were on the point of departure, she said she had noticed that a watch that had been with her had gone haywire, and was no longer any use for time-

keeping. So far as I know, Mr Pratt has not complained of any adverse physical effects, but, if anything, felt mildly exhilarated.

The next piece of information will probably cause at least a few readers to draw emotive conclusions. I learnt early on in my investigation, from a Winchester reporter, that Mrs Bowles had come into the public eye in recent years as a result of poltergeist activity in her house. At least one of her sons would have been of a coincidental age. Exorcism had been performed by a local rector. She is also known locally as a 'psychic healer' and 'natural medium.' When I heard this I hesitated before investigating further, but realised that impartial investigation normally precedes value judgements.

Changing to the locality for a moment, it is worth remarking that Winchester has numerous local myths and legends. Frank Wood discovered that the encounter site lay on a significant ley line with 7 or 8 good markers. The South of England is littered with tumuli, long barrows, ancient settlements and earthworks, so it is possible to construct a grid of ley lines thereabouts, although I cannot say that they would all have as many markers!

Without stretching the imagination too far, there are several aspects of the story which could be explained in mundane terms. It should be noted too that there are minor variations in the details given by the two witnesses. The Leyland Mini has been checked over for possible aberrations, but we were informed by Mrs Bowles that it performed as well, if not better, after the incident than before. Frank Wood expressed the opinion that the steering lock was faulty, but although I and Arnold West looked at it personally, we could find nothing obviously wrong. Taking the case overall, and accepting

the honesty of the witnesses, one is led to the opinion that they had a genuine and alarming experience. Mrs Bowles even volunteered to swear on the Bible that what she said was true. Both witnesses are apparently convinced they saw something from outer space. Mr Pratt thought the cigar-shaped object was on a special mission, and thinking back to wartime submarines, speculated that it would have needed support from a 'mothership'. So I will conclude by saying that the probability of a UFO encounter remains open.

*copyright—Lionel Beer
January 1977.*

Lionel Beer, present chairman of Bufora's Executive Council, has been very closely associated with Bufora since it 'graduated' in 1964 from the former London Society Luforo, which he helped to found, and in the numerous positions he has held, has done much to protect and promote Bufora's public image as a scientifically orientated research body—Ed.

Encounter Two

On the evening of Thursday, 30 December at about 6.30 p.m., Mrs Bowles decided she would fill up the petrol tank of her Mini in preparation for an early start for work the next morning and Mr Pratt—who, with his wife, is a very close friend of the Bowles family—accompanied her.

They took the same B3404 eastwards, but about one mile from Quarry Road, just short of the roundabout previously referred to, there is a petrol station on the right. Here they filled the tank and turned back homewards along the way they had come. This is a straight unlit part of the road which passes close to and above the site of their previous encounter down in the valley

continued overleaf

on their left. After only a few yards, Mr Pratt said, "*Oh look, there's that big glow in the sky again.*" Mrs B couldn't see it, but a few yards further on she spotted a light going in and out of the clouds. She then had to cope with a car passing from ahead with headlights full on, but a little further on she could see the object again, and was now aware of a high-pitched whistling sound. The car started to rock backwards, forwards and sideways and her mind became a blank. She then became aware of the fact that they were no longer in the car, but were standing by the car in a room which she took to be in a 'space-craft.' Three men were standing regarding them, and one of these stepped towards them, standing close beside Mrs B. There was another one with a beard and she is certain that he was the same individual who had approached their Mini at the first encounter.

Another 'spaceman' had a belt with a large scintillating jewel in the front which he kept rubbing. He looked across at one of the others and said what sounded like 'Millager' or 'Mil-leeger', and they were talking in a foreign language. They talked to them in broken English, but seemed well educated and said that they were friendly and intended no harm. One of the spacemen asked Mr Pratt to take seven steps up to the 'room', which he did. He was then asked, "*What do you feel?*" Mr P replied to the effect that it was cooler up one end than the other—Mrs B cannot remember which end was supposed to be cooler and which warmer and says there is much she is hazy about now and cannot remember all the conversation. (*Did anything happen a la the Hills?—G D*).

The man beside Mrs B pointed over to the wall where there were several diagrams on transparent material—differ-

ent patterns, lines and triangles (which made no sense to her). "*These are our fields,*" he said. "*Fields?*" queried Mr Pratt, evidently thinking of our green fields. "*No, no,*" came the reply, "*OUR fields,*" (in broken English). The same man, (who was looking Mrs B 'up and down'), said to her, "*We are not coming to invade you . . .*", and Mrs B replied—rather boldly—"That's what Hitler said," and then feared she had gone too far, as he seemed angry and replied, "*You have a very strong tongue,*" which made her feel very nervous.

On being asked about their clothing, she said it was really the same as on the first occasion they had seen a 'space visitor' . . . silver boiler suits, but fitting up to polo collar at the neck, one of them with the belt already mentioned, silver boots, and on the wall tucked into a loop were a pair of silver gauntlets. The material again reminded her of *Bacofol* with the shiny side out. "*They were 'nice looking people',*" said Mrs B, "*with long sandy hair which seemed rather coarser in texture than our own.*" Their eyes appeared fairly normal but glittered remarkably: their hands seemed normal with four fingers and a thumb on each hand.

Mr P asked, "*Why pick Joyce? Is it anything to do with the car?*" They couldn't understand the replies, but gathered it was something to do with putting a hand on the car. The hand of their original Chilcomb visitor had been placed on the top of their car, but no mark or physical alteration or radiation had been found thereon. They also stated that they would be back but did not say when. A lot of signs were made to the two witnesses and the 'spacemen' talked a good deal in a foreign tongue, but the meaning of this escaped Mrs B and Mr P. "*There was,*" said Mrs B, "*in the*

middle of the room or spacecraft or whatever it was, a large bottle-like structure rising up from the floor, wide at the bottom and tapering upwards." This had bands around it, red, black and yellow in rings and emblems which reminded her of horoscope symbols. Mrs B was rather vague as to the size of the room, but if Mr P took seven paces, it must have been at least 20 feet long—and the Mini was easily accommodated: it was as wide as her sitting-room, which was 12 feet.

Mr Pratt was then held in conversation, the details of which Mrs B cannot remember and does not think that he can either. Everything went hazy, and they found themselves seated in the Mini with headlights on by a river near a road, neither of them being able to recognise where they were. After driving around for half an hour or so, they arrived at Chilworth about ten miles away to the south of Winchester. Now they knew where they were and went home to Quarry Road, arriving back at 8.15 p.m. They still don't know where it was that they regained their senses. Neither of our witnesses have had any physical effects since this encounter . . . so far.

Immediately after the incident, Mrs Bowles felt very calm, but Mr Pratt did seem rather upset and hazy about what had happened. We have not been able to interview Mr Pratt yet, but in view of the need to include an account of this second encounter at the earliest opportunity I have put this together from Mrs Bowles relation of the occurrence.

One further incident worth mentioning is that one evening—I understand prior to the first encounter in November—Mrs B saw, in the half-light on the landing at the top of her stairs, a shadowy figure which she now thinks was like one of the ' spacemen.' This

figure was pointing out through the landing window—in a direction she has verified as being towards Chilcomb. Also one morning she was startled by a rapping on her bedroom window and could see a silver gauntlet tapping on the glass but no one attached to it . . . this glove apparently being of the same pattern as the gauntlets she saw in the ' spacecraft.'

G G Doel
25 January 1977.

Dr ' Geoff' Doel, MRCS, LRCP, DMRE, has also been prominent in Luforo and Bufora affairs since 1959, having successively been Bufora Vice-Chairman, Chairman, Vice-President and President. As a colleague he is extremely easy to get on with, never sparing himself in his efforts to forward Bufora's aims. Aside from the above-mentioned offices he has acted in a remarkable number of official capacities. Indeed, perhaps only Lionel Beer and myself could lay claim to as great an all-round knowledge and experience of Bufora's activities and progress since the Association's inauguration in 1964—Ed.

Traces Report

Steve Gamble, Bufora's new Traces Co-ordinator submits the following report:

No traces of a landing were found at the site described by Mrs Bowles. Early reports that a significant amount of radioactivity had been found in the area were tracked down as being due to an instrument malfunction. Despite there being no evidence of landing traces, a mobile geological survey unit was sent to confirm that these early reports were incorrect.

An extensive survey was made of the verge on either side of the road and turn-off from the by-pass. The search was

carried out using two highly sensitive radiation survey meters. No significant amount of radiation was detected.

In addition, pH (the amount of acidity) measurements were made at several points. The soil was found to be slightly more acid than normal. This was due to acid released from decaying leaves and is a natural phenomenon. Several other tests were carried out but did not indicate anything out of the ordinary.

Steve writes: “. . . . Current projects that we are working on include revision of the Traces section of the

Bufora Handbook and an intensive course on investigation of Traces cases. If you feel that you are able to offer help with either of these, please contact me as follows: Mr S J Gamble, Anson Primary School, Anson Road, London NW2 4AB. All urgent communication should be dealt with as instructed in the Bufora contingency plan of November 1976. This applies to ALL traces, Photographic and Close Encounter cases.”

S J Gamble, AIMLS.

Have you read . . . ?

Norman Oliver



W. Raymond Drake

Whilst most readers will be able to name quite a number of books about UFOs and associated subjects, it occurred to me that details of all the

available books by particular authors might well be of interest, and in this context I am featuring first of all those by Raymond Drake.

Raymond was unfortunate in that his first manuscripts—written before or about the same time as those of Von Daniken—were not published until after Von Daniken's works had attained considerable popularity. Whilst, too, his books are now deservedly enjoying increased attention in this country, their first impact was on the overseas market, and Raymond is well-known in many parts of Europe, having lectured frequently in various countries, addressing the 2nd Ancient Astronaut Conference in Zurich in 1975 and the 3rd Conference in Crikvenica, Yugoslavia in 1976.

He is also much in demand as a speaker at home and has spoken at our Kensington meetings on several occasions. On 23 October last, he was the featured speaker at a meeting in the lecture theatre of the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST) organised by the Manchester UFO Research Association (MUFORA)

Jenny Randles tells me that although she had to miss a large part of Raymond's *Gods and Spacemen* talk, she was pleasantly surprised with his grasp of scientific knowledge and his handling of some tricky questions. Having heard Raymond speak myself I can vouch for this, and also for the touches of humour he injects into his talks. The following are his published works:

- 1964 GODS OR SPACEMEN? Ray Palmer, Amherst, Wisconsin, USA. Also 1976 New American Library, New York.
- 1968 SPACEMEN IN THE ANCIENT EAST. Neville Spearman, London. Also paperback 1973. N.A.L. New York and Sphere, London.
- 1974 GODS & SPACEMEN IN THE ANCIENT WEST. Sphere, London and N.A.L. New York.
- 1974 GODS & SPACEMEN IN THE ANCIENT PAST. N.A.L. New York.
- 1975 GODS & SPACEMEN THROUGHOUT HISTORY. Neville Spearman, London. Henry Regnery, Chicago. In paperback, Sphere, London, 1977.
- 1976 GODS & SPACEMEN IN GREECE & ROME. Sphere, London. N.A.L. New York, 1977.
- 1976 GODS & SPACEMEN IN ANCIENT ISRAEL. Sphere, London (A revised ANCIENT PAST).
- 1977 MESSENGERS FROM THE STARS. Sphere, London (A revised GODS OR SPACEMEN?).

Some of the above are also published abroad by Distribidora Record, Rio, Brazil. Albin Michel, Paris. Vecchi, Paris. Armenia, Milan. MEB, Turin. Edizione Mediterranee, Rome. ATE, Barcelona. Taikiri Shobo, Tokio.

Lecture Summary—Contactee Experiences.

Important Note

I wish to correct any misrepresentation which may have emerged from my review of Tim Good's lecture in the Jan/Feb 1977 *Journal*. I should make it clear that many of the assertions credited to Tim were in fact quotations he was citing as examples, and it should NOT be taken that these ideas are accepted by the speaker.

In a letter to me Tim points out that when he referred to the phenomenon as being 'a modern day up-date of something which has manifested throughout history,' he was illustrating the modern trend of thought whilst *not* agreeing with it in this context. He also asks it to be noted that it was not *he* who said that Adamski had been hoaxed or President Nixon contacted: again he was quoting others. In case the wrong impression be gained, a direct quote from Tim might help serve to clarify his feelings. ". . . . Even if some UFOs do emanate from another space-time continuum, it does not preclude the probability that bona-fide extra-terrestrials have the technological and mental resources to make our latest scientific discoveries look primitive, and their own supernatural by comparison"

Accept my apologies, Tim.

Jenny Randles.

Sighting Summaries

Code No.	Date	Time	Place	Report	Class	Investigator/ Credit
75-237	28.10.75	0030	Lisburn, N.I.	Manoeuvring Lits	B4c	MILES JOHNSTON
75-242	28.11.75	2005	Belfast, N.I.	Orange Lits		MILES JOHNSTON
75-243	22.12.75	1825	Belfast, N.I.	Oval red object	C4c	M DUFFY
75-247	5.3.75	1839	Maidstone, Kent	Solid white object	C3a	J CASTLE
75-248	15.4.75	(Midnight) 0000	Andersontown, N.I.	3 gold objects	C3c	M DUFFY
75-254	7.1.75	1800	Hainford, Norfolk	Discoid object	C3c	K WILLIAMSON
76-025	10.2.76	0625	Kenley, Surrey	Elongated object— flashing lights		R COLBOURNE
76-252	9.9.76	0644-0648	Huntington, York	Starlike objects	C4b	P HUDSON
76-269	10.7.76	2200	*Cipiere, France	Round object	C4b	S CAMPBELL
76-271	19.10.76	1930	Ilford, Essex	Five Lits	B4c	BOB EASTON
76-272	11.10.76	2000-2115	Dagenham, Essex	3 manoeuvring lits		and
76-273	11.10.76	2130-2145	Ilford, Essex	White lits		Essex UFO
76-274	11.10.76	2300	Goodmayes, Essex	Bright white lits		Study Group
76-276	23.9.76	2330	Astley Bridge, Lancs	Round red object	B3a	Digap/Mufora
76-277	23.9.76	2325	Horwich, Lancs	Round red object	B3a	To
76-278	23.9.76	2345	Bolton, Lancs	Orange object	B3a	be a
76-279	23.9.76	2310	Bolton, Lancs	Red flare	B3a	separate
76-280	23.9.76	2315	Bolton, Lancs	Sparkling pink object	B3a	feature
76-281	23.9.76	2330	Bolton, Lancs	Pinky red oval object	B3a	in a
76-282	23.9.76	2315	Bolton, Lancs	Oval red object	B3a	later
76-283	23.9.76	?	Bolton, Lancs	Large red light	B3a	issue
76-284	23.9.76	2330	Bolton, Lancs	Spherical red object	B3a	
76-286	14.10.76	2230	Winchelsea, Sussex	Pulsating light	C4b	Miss BAREFOOT
76-290	9.7.76	1225	Carn Brea, Cornwall	Bright round oscil- lating silver object	C4b	R FARROW
76-291	9.7.76	1225	Carn Brea, Cornwall	Bright round oscil- lating silver object	C4b	R FARROW
76-292	9.7.76	1225	Carn Brea, Cornwall	Bright round oscil- lating silver object	C4b	R FARROW
76-296	5.11.76	0737	S.Benfleet, Essex	Two dazzling lits	C4c	A COLLINS
76-300	13.11.76	1220	Milford Haven, Pembs	Inverted cone		R JONES-PUGH
76-301	13.11.76	1220	Milford Haven, Pembs	Inverted cone		R JONES-PUGH
76-305	23.11.76	1000	Milford Haven, Pembs	Metallic rectangular object	C4b	R JONES-PUGH
76-306	23.11.76	1000	Milford Haven, Pembs	Metallic rectangular object	C4b	R JONES-PUGH
76-307	23.11.76	1000	Milford Haven, Pembs	Metallic rectangular object	C4b	R JONES-PUGH

* Witnesses live in Bonnyrigg, Scotland—see "Points from the Press" in Jan/Feb Journal.

76-025 10 February 1976. 06.25
Kenley Aerodrome, Surrey.

On leaving his home to do a paper round, the witness perceived an elongated object surrounded by a row of flashing lights and emitting a beam of light from underneath. The witness's watch had stopped at 06.25, although the object was in view for approximately three to four minutes. When he arrived home, he was in a severe state of shock and was confined to bed for three days. This report was investigated by the Ministry of Defence.

Inv. R Colbourne.

75-237 28 October 1975. 00.30.
Co Antrim, Northern Ireland.

Mr Wyllie, an Ulster TV Transmission Controller, was driving home from work when he saw a bright yellow light moving slowly in a south-westerly direction. He stopped his car to take a better look and estimated the altitude of the light at 2000-3000 feet. It then executed a U-turn and disappeared behind a factory with no sound audible.

Inv. Miles Johnston.

76-286 14 October 1976. 22.30.
Winchelsea Beach, Sussex.

The witness, Miss Cree, and a companion, were in a car, when a large, pulsating light approached them from behind the vehicle. The object then moved away over adjacent fields towards Hastings.

Inv. Miss Barefoot.

75-243 22 December 1975. 18.25.
Belfast, Northern Ireland.

The witness, Miss Burns, whilst walking down a Belfast street, noticed a large red object speeding across the sky in a southerly direction towards Jupiter. It was oval in shape and encased in a red glow. As it passed in front of Jupiter, the object suddenly vanished.

Inv. M Duffy.

In the last issue, sightings 76, 141/2 were incorrectly stated to have occurred on 28-30 March 1976. This should have been 28-30 June 1976, and I am grateful to Mr B Guiver of Wallington for having pointed out the error—*Ed.*

Personal Column

SKYWATCH UFO DETECTOR: Successful magnetic needle type detector incorporating latching circuit and audio alarm, battery operated. £9.00. Stamped Addressed Envelope for explanatory literature.

Malcolm Jay, 102 Nelson Road, Chingford, E4 9AS.

(The use of the word 'successful' should not be taken to mean you will automatically see a UFO, but Malcolm's literature DOES quote names of purchasers who have—Ed.)

The Kent UFO News Bulletin is a new publication designed to cover all UFO sightings in the high activity area of Kent. Published quarterly, subscription is 34p (4 x 8½ stamps). Overseas 4 international reply coupons. Send to Christopher Rolfe, Jnr, 16 St George's Place, Dymchurch Road, Palmarsh, Kent CT21 6NE. The publishers would also like

to contact other ufologists in the area to ensure maximum coverage.

CASSETTE TAPES: *Skyquest* cassettes now available as follows: UFOs & YOU £2.65 (\$4.50) inc P & P; UFOs OVER ENGLAND £2.65 (\$4.50) inc P & P. Both introductory tapes including selected reports—with some sound effects. Good background material; also ideal for use with talks etc. Permission to play extracts readily given. SKY EXPLORING—AROUND POLARIS £2.50 (\$4.25) inc P & P. General astronomical data and instructions on locating circumpolar star-groups. Excellent for use on sky watches. Also OUR SOLAR SYSTEM £2.50 (\$4.25) inc P & P. If ordering two tapes deduct 20p; four tapes deduct 50p. Norman Oliver, FRAS, *Skyquest (Bf)*, 95 Taunton Road, London, SE12 8PA. Other titles to follow.

The Bristol-based British Flying Saucer Bureau is now affiliated to the North Bristol Institute of Adult Education, and monthly meetings will be held throughout the year (July and August excepted) at Monks Park School, Gloucester Road North, Horfield where they will enjoy the amenities and facilities of the Institute. An enrolment fee of £1 is payable on joining. Future lectures include: *Spacemen and Prehistoric Engineering?*—C Taylor and *The UFO Scene in Brazil*—G L Bird. Further details from **British Flying Saucer Bureau, 52 Nevil Road, Bishopston, Bristol BS7 9EH. Tel.: 421360.**

Books and Leaflets

Title	members	non-members (all post free)
Guide to the UFO Phenomenon	45p	65p
The Use of Analytical Instruments in the Search for Extra-terrestrial Spacecraft <i>David Viewing</i>	30p	50p
Investigation Procedures <i>Trevor Whitaker</i>	30p	50p
An Engineer's Look at UFO's <i>Leonard Cramp, ARAeS, MSIA</i>	30p	50p
Articles of Association	£1.25 (members only)	
Journals as available	35p	50p

(In some cases, only photocopies of journals can be supplied, at cost, plus handling and P & P).

All the above publications are available post free from:

Arnold West, Bufora Publications, 16 Southway, Burgess Hill, Sussex RH15 9ST.

UFO INVESTIGATION—A HANDBOOK FOR UFO INVESTIGATORS

Comprehensive 140-page reference work with loose-leaf format. Price (members) £2.50: (non-members) £3.50—both include p & p. For overseas orders please remit a sterling cheque drawn on UK bank (Postage for Europe 95p: USA and Canada £1.65p airmail: Elsewhere £2 airmail). Cheques payable to Bufora Ltd. with orders should be sent to: **Miss Jenny Randles, Bufora Research Co-ordinator, 23 Sunningdale Drive, Irlam, Greater Manchester M30 6NJ.**

STOP PRESS. Currently there seem to be 'mini-flaps' occurring in various parts of the country and one unusual feature is the number of close sightings or landings reported by groups of schoolchildren AND taken seriously by their headmasters. Three of these have been in Wales and one in England. It is hoped to feature at least two of these—one in Pembrokeshire investigated by Mr Jones-Pugh and another in Anglesey from the Rhosybol Primary School, whose headmaster, Mr Richard Griffiths, I am in correspondence with at the moment, in our next issue—*Ed.*

THE BRITISH UFO RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

Bufora Limited (by guarantee). Founded 1964. Registered Office: Stanley Blythen & Co., Hazelmont House, Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham. Registered in London: No. 1234924. Incorporating the London UFO Research Organisation, founded 1959, and the British UFO Association, founded 1962.

Aims: To encourage and promote unbiased scientific investigation and research into UFO phenomena. To collect and disseminate evidence and data relating to UFOs. To co-ordinate UFO research on a nationwide scale and to co-operate with people and organisations engaged on similar research in all parts of the World.

Membership: The annual subscription is £5.00, \$10 in the USA and Canada. Membership is open to all who support the aims of the Association and whose application is approved by the Executive Council. Application/information forms can be obtained from any officer.

Burnett's Printing Works, Cyprus Rd, Burgess Hill, W Sussex. Tel. B. Hill 3126 (STD 044 46).