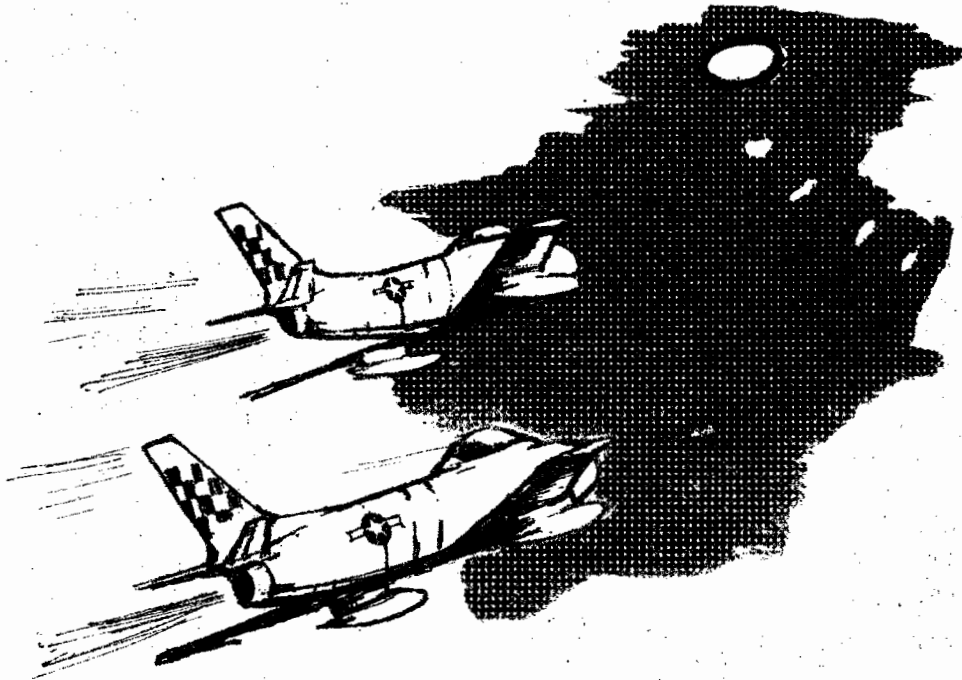


LUFORO BULLETIN



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LONDON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT RESEARCH RESEARCH ORGANISATION, otherwise known as "LUFORO", is a non-profitmaking society, which was founded on July 11th, 1959, and which is a founder member of the British U.F.O. Association.

AIMS OF LUFORO: Unbiased scientific investigation of reports of Unidentified Flying Objects and associated claims; collection of first-hand evidence of verifiable data; publicising information in bulletins and by other means; and bringing about closer co-operation and understanding between UFO researchers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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"FLYING SAUCERS" by Ray Palmer. The Librarian still has a good supply of back numbers from March to November 1962, which he would like to clear if possible. Will anyone interested in obtaining copies please write to the address below, stating the month(s) required. The magazine sells at 2/10d per copy, post included.

R.G. Wyld, (Librarian, LUFORO),

69, Cranbourne Road, Northwood, Middlesex, England.

L U F O R O B U L L E T I N

Vol.III No.5 SEP-OCT. 1962

Editor: G.N.P.Stephenson, 12 Dorset Rd.,Cheam,Sutton,Surrey,England.

Assistant Editor: P.Starkey, 6 Dunsfold House, Kingsnympton Park,
Kingston Hill, Surrey.

WOMAN IN CAR "BUZZED" BY FLYING SAUCER

Alarmed by Hovering Object

On Sept. 13th, 1962, Mrs. A. Myra Jones, 41, of Norris Hill, Moira, Burton-on-Trent, saw, whilst riding in her husband's car, a mysterious flying object hovering above the road.

After being reported in the press, as well as on the B.B.C. news, it was investigated by IUFORO's local investigator in the area, Mr. W. Frankland of Nottingham. Mr. Frankland interviewed Mrs. Jones at her home in Moira, and is convinced that she did in fact observe a UFO.

Mrs. Jones told us:

"I was travelling with my husband in a Morris Minor Saloon car at approx. 11.20 p.m., on Thursday, the 13th Sept., when I noticed a luminous object hovering above the car at what I would estimate to be at telegraph-pole height.

"The object was in view for about 30 seconds. The object appeared bigger than the car and was following us. The underneath part of the object was slightly rounded and the top was rather cone-shaped like a child's humming top. (I was able to see the upper and lower parts as the object appeared to be tilted on its side.)

"Around the edge there appeared to be three 'bulbous' markings which could have been mistaken for windows. It looked quite solid and seemed to be revolving slowly, and was aluminium coloured. All of a sudden there was a swishing noise like a rocket being let off, and the object was gone. I then looked out of the back window of the car but could see no sign of the object."

(Signed statement (slightly edited grammatically) by Mrs. Jones).

Immediately after the sighting Mrs. Jones did not tell her husband, whose attention was centred on the road ahead, but Mr. Jones later told our investigator that he thought at the time that she must have been ill, as she was leaning forward and looking up, saying, "Oh, No!"

On the evening after her sighting Mrs. Jones told the press about the incident, believing it to be of "scientific interest". Reports appeared the following morning in "The Times" and the "Daily Mirror".

IUFORO members may care to compare Mrs. Jones' testimony with that of Mr. Ronald Wildman (see Jan-Feb issue of IUFORO BULLETIN).

STRANGE PHENOMENON OVER LANCASHIRE

On the evening of August 4th, 1962, at about twilight, Mr. Richard A. Bury, his sister, brother-in-law and a visitor from France, observed from a car travelling through Lancashire a peculiar flying object.

After his sister had spotted the object from the back, Mr. Bury, a 22-year old railway clerk, stooped the car and the group stepped out to observe the object undisturbed.

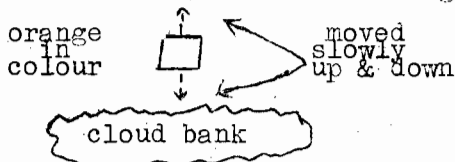
The object, above a small cloud bank, was orange in colour at first, but began to deepen to a dark red at intervals. It oscillated in an apparently vertical motion.

Although it originally appeared square-shaped, the object split into two parts, much to the amazement of the four onlookers. Moving rapidly, the objects diminished in size (apparently), later regaining their original size. They now took on the appearance of crescents like a waning moon. Soon the objects disappeared, after being under observation for about five minutes.

Later Mr. Bury interviewed local residents from whom he received confirmation of the sighting. The nearby residents observed "something", referring to it as "fire in the sky".

The object in its original form, as drawn by Mr. Bury

Time of the sighting: 10.40 p.m.



RED DISCS OVER NELSON, LANCS.

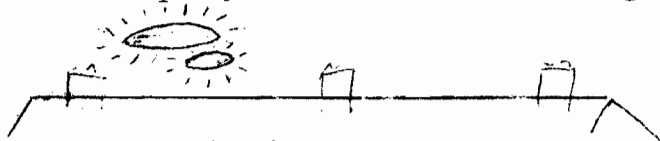
On the morning of Friday, 8th September, Mrs. E. Jordan of John Street, Nelson, Lancashire, arose and began to open the bedroom window curtains. It was about 6.40 a.m. and the sky appeared a deep blue.

Glancing out of the window, Mrs. Jordan spotted "two red objects" in the sky. The objects, like saucers on edge, hovered in the brightening sky.

Wishing for someone to witness her observation, Mrs. Jordan tried to arouse her husband from his sleep. While Mr. Jordan was getting up, Mrs. Jordan returned to the window.

However, before Mr. Jordan had time to reach the window, the "glowing" objects "swooped down and disappeared quickly". They were, she thought, "some sort of flying saucers".

Mrs. Jordan gained the impression that the objects were solid and were a source of light rather than a reflection. The "saucers" had the apparent diameter of a penny and had well-defined edges.



Rough reproduction of sketch by Mrs. Ellen Jordan.

EVALUATING U.F.O. REPORTS

by

John Cleary-Baker

The lot of the evaluator of UFO reports, like that of Gilbert's policeman, is not a happy one. Whatever his personal views upon UFOS may be, he must approach each and every sighting in an attitude of scepticism, determined to break it down if he possibly can into one or other of the categories of reports of known objects or natural phenomena mistaken for something else than they actually were. Debunking is not a popular practice with persons who see things in the sky. The popular comic song, "Why does everybody call me Big 'Ead?", suggests all too faithfully the reaction which the findings of an evaluator are apt to provoke among the UFO-conscious public.

About 20% of UFO reports are casual, brief and scrappy to an extent precluding satisfactory evaluation. Balloons and aircraft take care of another 20%. 20% relate to meteorological phenomena and 20% to astronomical bodies. Miscellaneous objects account for 5% of reports and hoaxes and hallucinations for another 5%, leaving about 10% of sightings in the "Unknown" category. These figures are based upon my personal investigation of hundreds of UFO reports and may be taken as fairly representative.

My initial step in evaluating a report is to assign it to the category or categories where it is likely to fit. More correctly, perhaps, to exclude it from categories where clearly it will not fit. A metallic object with portholes, for instance, can hardly, by any flight of imagination, be supposed to relate to any sort of astronomical body. A luminous disc with a flaming tail might have been a meteor but can hardly have been a bird or a cloud.

Next - following Sherlock Holmes - I "make allowance for the personal equation". That is to say, I try to assess the degree and type of the observer's intelligence, outlook and education. I seek to stand in his or her shoes and see whatever was seen as he or she saw it. Then I try to visualize the sighting over again but this time as if I myself were present, after which I compare the two pictures. (Let me stress that some of the most interesting and evidential reports I have encountered have been turned in by young people, housewives and others without preconceived opinions about UFOS. I'd rather have a simple, factual narrative from an ordinary, puzzled individual than a verbose account of subjective impressions from somebody who has made too close a study of, "Flying Saucers Have Landed". Nothing is more irritating than to plough through reams of purple pomposity in which a highly questionable object is called, "the spaceship". Such reports never fail to impress me but seldom in the manner intended.) R.T.C.

Next comes the checking. Let us assume that a starlike object has been reported in a certain part of the sky. I have now to ascertain whether there actually was a planet or conspicuous fixed-star in the designated region at the time of the sighting. If there was not - then there is a case to answer and it simply will not suffice for me to write off the sighting as having been of a misidentified astronomical body.

There is not space enough in the compass of an article to delineate in detail the various factors, astronomical, meteorological, aeronautical, psychological, etc., which bear upon UFO sightings. What I would like to stress is the care and time which have to be expended on a single report. The few words in which an evaluator sums up his view of a sighting are backed by careful analysis. His is a conclusion based upon study and experience, not a mere random guess. Critics should remember this before dismissing his findings in favour of their predilections.

The 10% or so of sightings which come out "Unknown", require a further subdivision. 2% or 3% of them are likely to present features which brand them as casual erratics - manifestations of unknown nature not conforming with any pattern or standard. One can do nothing with them except place them on file for reference. The remaining 7 or 8% are UFOS in the strict sense of the term. Their appearance and motions are typical of FLYING MACHINES OF AN UNKNOWN TYPE, GUIDED OR PILOTED BY INTELLIGENT OPERATORS. That is my opinion, based upon years of research.

A few words on objects in the "Hoaxes and Hallucinations" category may serve as a conclusion. Deliberate hoaxes are few. They are in some instances inspired by a desire for cheap notoriety. Persons perpetrating such deceptions are generally stupid as well as dishonest and their fictions are easily detectable as such. It may be that hoaxes are occasionally attempted in the hope of financial gain. Once more, stupidity would be prominent as a factor, for there is no money to be made on UFOS so far as I am aware. Hoaxes designed to bolster up religious or philosophical opinions are perhaps less blameworthy than the other varieties but the perpetrators should reflect upon the evils which have come upon the World as a result of the specious doctrine that good ends justify the use of bad means.

Hallucinations are divisible broadly into illusions and delusions. If I see a small cloud in the sky and invest it in imagination with an ovoid shape, portholes and little men on top waving, I am illuded in that I have invested a real object with unreal, secondary characteristics. If I think I see such a construction when in fact there is nothing at all to see, I am deluded. Illusions are common in the field of UFOS, mainly among those who adopt pseudo-occult views of

DISAPPEARANCES OF AEROPLANES

Date	Pilot &/or Aeroplane	Departing from	Region of disappearance	Reference
13/10/1913	Albert Jewel	Hampstead Plains, Long Island,	Hampstead Plains, Long Island to Staten Island, U.S.A.	New York Times, 14/10/1913
29/ 5/1919	Capt. Mansell H. James	Lee, Mass.	Lee, Mass. to Mitchell Field, Long Island, U.S.A.	New York Times, 2/6/1919
7/3/1922	Flying Officer B. Holding	near Chester	near Llangollen, Wales.	CU/163
5/12/1945	5 TBM Avenger torpedo-bombers and 1 Martin Mariner flying boat	Fort Lauderdale Naval Air Station, Florida.	Atlantic, near Florida	FSC, 232 PBUE, 114
2/8/47	Captain R.J. Cook: 'Lancastrian Star Dust' (British South American Airways - BSAA)		near Santiago, Chile	CU, 165 FSM, 139
1947	American Super Fortress		100 miles off Bermuda	FSM, 140
30/1/1948	Tudor airliner 'Star Tiger' (BSAA)		400 miles off Bermuda	FSM, 140
18/1/1949	Tudor airliner 'Star Ariel' (BSAA)		200 miles off Bermuda	FSM, 141
3/1950	U.S. Globemaster	North America	Atlantic, en route to Ireland	CU, 166 FSM, 140
20/6/1951	Constellation (Pan- American Airways)	Accra, West Africa	nr. Monrovia, Liberia	CU, 166 FSM, 143
3/1952	Wing Commander J. Baldwin: jet plane		Korea	CU, 164

9/6/1952 Air Vice-Marshal Suez Suez to Cyprus CU,165
Aitcherley:
Meteor jet

2/2/1953 York transport Atlantic en route to CU,165
Jamaica

23/11/1953 Lt. Felix Kimross Air Force Lake Superior, 100 FSC,11
Moncla: F-89 Base, Michigan miles from Sault PBUE,114
Sainte Marie, 70
miles from
Keweenaw Point

13/11/1955 Air Force McClelland Air Base, ECU,59
jet fighter Sacramento, U.S.A.

FSC Keyhoe, Major D.E. (1957) The Flying Saucer Conspiracy; Hutchinson
CU Jessup, M.K. (1955) The Case for the UFO; Arco.
ECU " " (1957) The Expanding Case for the UFO; Arco.
PBUE Veit, K. (1961) Planetenmenschen besuchen unsere Erde.
FSM Wilkins, H.T. (1954) Flying Saucers on the Moon; Peter Owen.

Our thanks are due to F. Malcolm Bull.

The next subject for a reference-hunt is mysterious disappearances of people. Please (more than one of you!) send all references you have on this subject to:-

Charles A. Stickland, 22 Roseberry St., London, S.E.16.

"Evaluating U.F.O. Reports" continued from page 4:

these objects. Delusions are rare and generally symptomatic of a degree of mental illness or abnormality. They might also be provoked by powerful post-hypnotic suggestion and I have an idea that certain published narratives of alleged contacts with space-denizens may have such an origin.

What is needed more than anything else today in the field of UFO Research, is the application of the scientific method to the mountains of data now available. (Scientific method is not the same thing as scientific dogma, which is, in some quarters, assuming the appearance of a theology as restrictive and formidable as that from which genuine Science has liberated human thought in the last few generations). Evaluation of reports by competent investigators can, among other things, prevent the further growth of the "Saucer Cult", which is bringing discredit upon the labours of serious students of UFOS.

J. Cleary-Baker.

THE ALEX BIRCH PHOTOGRAPH

As far as LUFORO is concerned, this sighting is unique on several counts.

a. The negative has been examined. Mr. L.E. Knight, one of our members, who is a photographic expert, Mr. A.J. Watts, another member, whom readers of the Bulletin will recall as the writer of a comprehensive report on the Essex Lights, and myself, with considerable experience of the type of retouching techniques that could be employed, have all examined it. The negative is genuine. The print has been examined by our Mr. _____ of Edinburgh and he confirms that the shapes are neither lens faults nor emulsion faults.

b. It shows a formation of UFOs, with detail, not just circles of light.

c. The whole story was told to adults by the boys concerned before the negative was developed, for a review of which readers can refer to their copy of the Bulletin July/Aug. 1962.

As far as the analysis of the photographs is concerned, this sighting has provided a key to the general possibilities of the subject (i.e. analysis). No particular method was adopted in this analysis; one thing stems from another until the possibilities of this print are exhausted as far as present knowledge and understanding allow.

Over the page is a series of drawings; with the exception of Figs VI, VII & X, they correspond to the size of the Birch print examined, which measured 14cms. diagonally. The picture area of a 127 film is 7cm. diagonally.

Fig. I This is to refresh your memory, or inform you if you have not seen the Birch photograph reproduced anywhere. It does not give the sense of the original - its almost ghostliness - but it contains all the relevant facts used in this analysis, and is our starting point. Though the tones of the print will not concern us here, it may be useful for some members to note that the "bubbles" against the sky background are definitely darker in tone, and against the images they appear lighter, as indeed is the case with the one to the left of image I.

Fig. II The "straight" line aspect of this formation becomes clear immediately. There is a rigid parallelism evident in this print which is virtually a front elevation. The lines connect or relate edge and centre both horizontally and vertically. Note how neatly Image V fits into its square. If readers consider the module of the Birch print as an eighth inch square (3mm) it will serve as a measure.

It has been assumed that all the images are of the same sized craft, and I think it will be acceptable that they are so, almost with certainty regarding images I, II, III & V. This Figure shows not only
...this report is continued on page 10, after drawings.

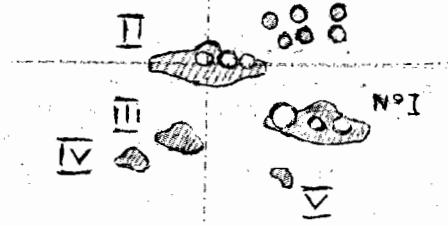


FIG I.

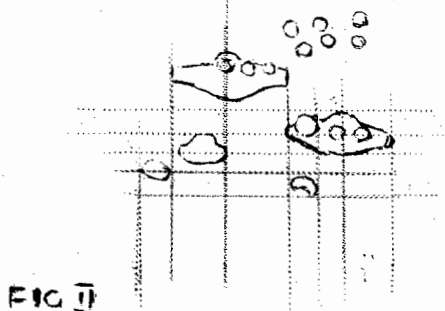


FIG II

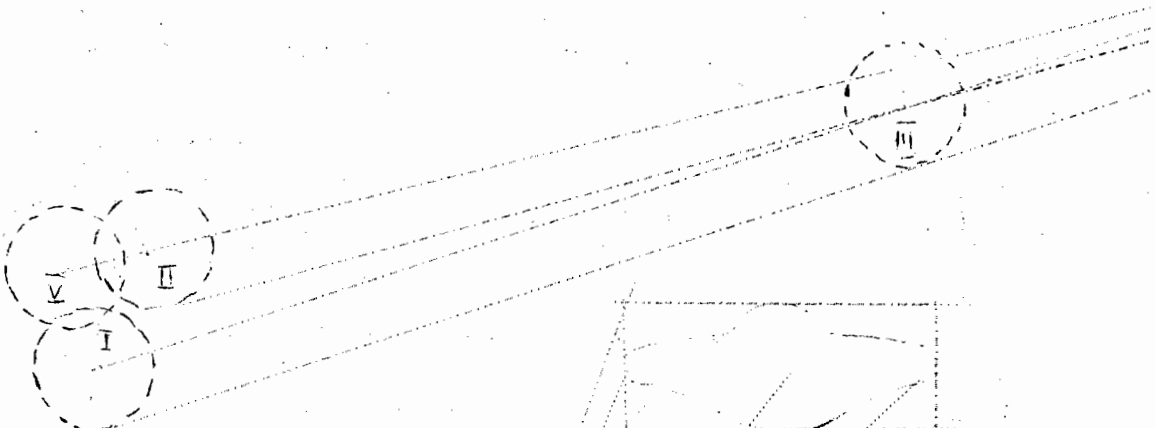


FIG IV

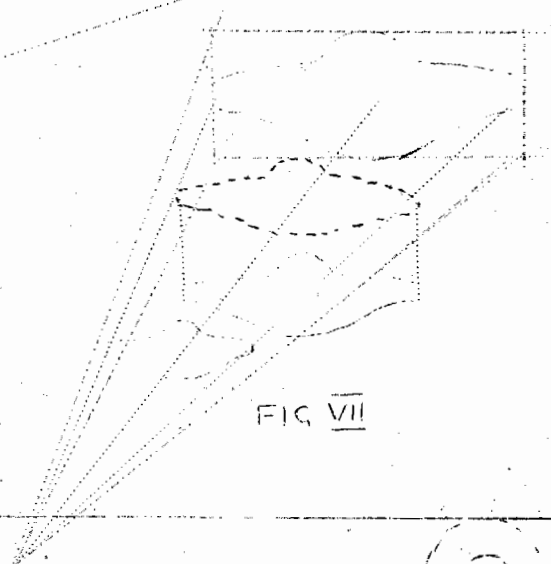


FIG VII



FIG IX



FIG III

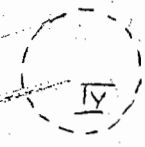
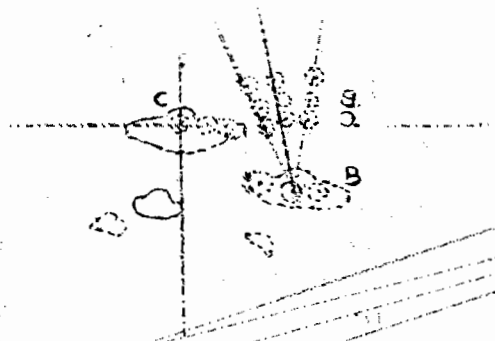


FIG VI

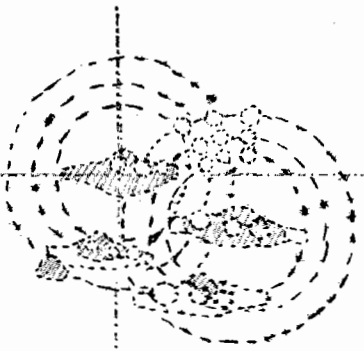
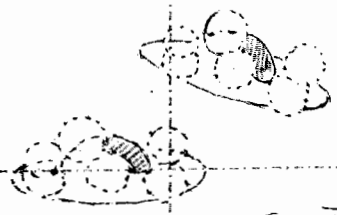


FIG V

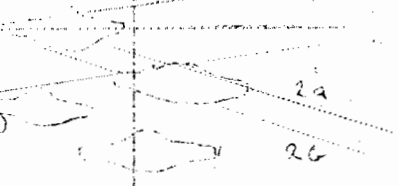


FIG VIII

FIG X

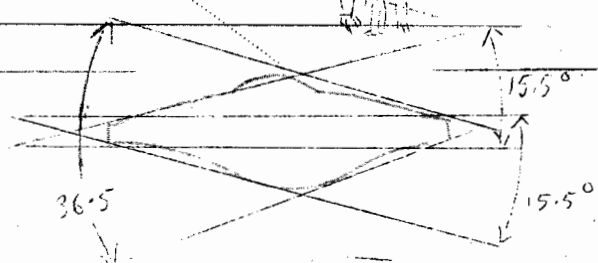
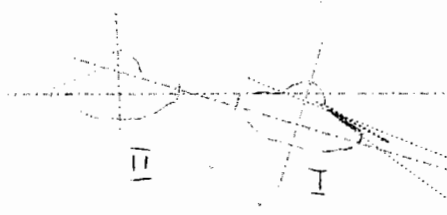
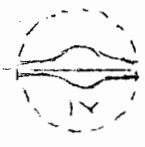


FIG XI



20.10.1946
1946

The Alex Birch Photograph continued:

this straight line relationship, but relates actual image (No. II) with radiation images which all the rest are.

Fig. III This drawing illustrates the mathematical type relationships obtaining throughout. Lines have been drawn connecting the outer three bubbles with a centre point. Image I bubbles (B) have spacings of their centres which fit over $\frac{1}{2}$ (B reversed) bubbles. Image II bubbles (C) were found to have similar spacing to their centres, and they fit lower down the set of converging lines and have been drawn in at $\frac{1}{2}$. The outer set of bubbles have not been identified. I would like to introduce at this point the idea that the straight line aspect of Fig. II would have been captured by the camera from any other point in the vicinity, that the light entering the lens of the camera has been organised by the construction of a force field of which the radiating bubbles are a demonstrative cross-section.

Fig. IV In looking at Fig. IV we have a different perspective on this formation, and can see the actual UFOs from above. This drawing is the result of simple projection, the diameters are the same and are those of Image II.

There is an apparent straight line effect again and centre-edge relationships; in this plan view there seems to be a rythm of centre centre edge, or edge edge centre. Possibly some similar lines could be drawn in this group, but a random arrangement of pennies, for instance, though giving one or two straight lines connecting three points, do not exhibit the same phenomena.

Unit positions worked out by Mr. E.R. Smith tend to confirm the distances of III & IV, but the images, being soft edged, do not permit of categorical accuracy, particularly as they have mixed actual and radiation diameters.

Fig. V is the Birch sighting reconstructed to some extent. The images have been completed, and in the case of No. V a drawing from a larger print shows why it was reconstructed in its position. Briefly the image shape of No. V was found to correspond to a small kidney sort of shaped section of the dome No. I. It does not have a shape that can be reconciled with a very distant object, at any rate not one having the same shape as the rest of the formation.

No. V is half a diameter below No. I and a quarter diameter to its left. No. I is a half diameter below No. II but tilted forwards and to the right. III is a half diameter below II and presumably IV.

Readers should note the centre edge factor in three "bubbles" - I would prefer to call them energy nodes. Note the edge of radiation image IV with reconstructed edge of image III. This, in view of the

peculiarly of all the relationships, proves the reconstruction. Note also the force ring of No. II embracing the radiating bubbles and underlining the fact that they are on a slight curve - two of the groups are at any rate. Note that the bubbles of No. I are relatively central compared with No. II.

Fig. VII merely shows the perspective method of establishing levels and I believe is self-explanatory.

Fig. IX is an elevation from the side showing the levels. Rings have been used to make the relationship of half diameter difference in three cases clear - Nos. I, V & III. From this view there are no straight line relationships quite like those observed in the plan; they are instead the horizontal parallels of fig II that obtain here. The axis of image I is tilted approximately 10° to the axis of image II which is horizontal.

Fig. X shows the relationship of images I & II to the boys and their camera, though not to each other. The salient feature is that the axis of image I is in plane that is pointing at the lens of the camera. Therefore, it is in complete profile, and from that, given an angle for the superstructure we can say that Image II is horizontal. The relevant angles are given in Fig. XI.

Fig. X shows the sight line, or pilot's minimum angle of view, which is from the "cockpit" down the superstructure to the rim; in image I this would give vision in advance of the boys. (The drawing bears no relation to actual distances). If it were a simple matter of looking at the boys, image I need not have tilted that much, if at all. Sight lines of image II point at the camera and image II is horizontal.

Fig. VIII helps here, because line l.b. which is the angle of the superstructure of image I is parallel to line l.a. which is the alignment of rim and superstructure giving the minimum angle of view already mentioned. The alignment 2a-2b is another example of closeness of relationship; this time it is the superstructure of Image I aligning because of its slight tilt, with the understructure of image II. This is seen happening again in the elevation (Fig IX) where it is shown in dotted line; the difference is that in fig. IX image I is tilted forward.

It is reported that the Air Ministry's opinion is that these images in the Birch print are ice crystals. After reading this at sometimes tedious report the reader might be inclined to scoff at this opinion. Though I do not hold it myself, and cannot believe that it is the real opinion of the Air Ministry, nevertheless the immutable laws that dictate what form matter will take do apply to ice crystals, their structure, and light scattering patterns. That the rigid control of these images recorded by the camera can be likened to that obtaining in ice

crystals (if it can in detail, I do not know), is no evidence that they are ice crystals; everything that exists has a controlling pattern.

Are these images of natural phenomena, or man(?) -made machines?

I find it as relevant as anything in this report that on a cloudy day in February, 1954, one of these objects sought out Stephen Darbishire who had a camera with him, and that in February, 1962, on a cloudy day (giving cover) a group sought out Alex Birch who had a camera with him. This is a relationship of a group of relationships and is evidence for the following possibility:-

After the disbelief that greeted Adamski, how logical of these space visitors to give evidence of their actuality to boys of an age not to be considered quite knowledgeable enough to have fabricated evidence, yet old enough to be recipients of it. Both Stephen Darbishire, at the time, and Alex Birch had the intelligent presence of mind to point the camera, click the shutter, and move on the film. How many adults would have done so well; were these boys selected?

(Any quotation from this article or any other part of LUFORO BULLETIN must bear the appropriate acknowledgement(s).)

B. Nubel, A.R.C.A.,
Director of LUFORO's
Photograph Analysis Section,
24, Cecil Mansions,
Marius Road, London, S.W.17.

Photograph Analysis involves considerable expenditure of time, and we appeal to any members who may like to consider helping Mr Nubel, as his Secretary, to write to him for further details. All work done by LUFORO members is done voluntarily for LUFORO, and one's spare time is naturally limited. This is vitally important and interesting work and we hope many members will offer their assistance.

JAMES MOSELEY VISITS UFO HQ

Historic Invitation to Civilian UFO Researcher

Mr. James W. Moseley, editor of the American "Saucer News", the official publication of the Saucer and Unexplained Celestial Events Research Society, became the first civilian UFO investigator to visit the UFO investigation headquarters at Aerospace Technical Intelligence Centre at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Moseley, who recently stated that he is becoming converted from the "Earth-made" Saucer theory to the interplanetary one, describes his visit and interview with Lt. Col. Friend, Chief UFO investigator, in the September 1962 "Saucer News". He was shown fragments of the pancake which Joe Simonton claimed he was given by the occupants of a UFO.

NEW AMERICAN CONTACT CLAIM

One of the latest contact claims originating from the U.S.A. concerns a Californian gentleman named Robert Todd. The claim was investigated by Harry Siebert, president of a small UFO group called the "Hawk Research Society", and accounts of the incident were published in a number of American UFO bulletins.

Early in February this year, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Todd went into his kitchen to get a glass of water. Looking through the windows into the trees he was amazed to see a weird glow. Puzzled, he ventured into the nearby field from where the glow was coming.

When he reached the field he received quite a shock. Hovering about six feet off the ground was a large, circular flying object which Todd reasoned "must be one of those 'flying saucers'". A human-like figure dressed in black was standing beside the hovering UFO.

The figure beckoned to Todd and began to draw a diagram of the saucer's interior in the dust. Without attempting to make vocal contact, the saucerian climbed back into his craft, which zoomed away.

A day later, four investigators from the Hawk Research Society visited the spot where the contact was claimed, and found footprints in the wet earth. The footprints, which were photographed, consisted of Todd's and a pair of thin, feminine-like prints, of which plaster-casts were made.

Todd later described the saucerian as being about five foot eight in height. Harry Siebert, after interviewing him, claimed he found "several flaws" in the story.

"SAUCERS" OVER KANSAS & OKLAHOMA

Aug. 2, 8.30 - 8.45 p.m. Two separate unidentified flying objects flying at high speed were sighted over Kansas and Oklahoma by Capt. Jack Metzker, a Central Airlines pilot, and other witnesses. Immediate investigations were started by North American Air Defense Command and ATIC.

Shortly before Capt. Metzger's first sighting, between Wichita and Liberal, Kansas, a county Civil Defense director relayed several UFO reports to Central Airlines Agent Fred Jones, at Liberal Airport. A few minutes later Capt. Metzger radioed the airport that he had just seen a brilliant flying object travelling swiftly east to west, after hovering for a fraction of a second.

A few moments after the radio report, Agent Jones, looking out from the airport station, saw an extremely bright UFO over the field. Its dazzling glow lit up the runway. A dozen passengers waiting outside saw three other strange objects flying above the airport.

Approximately 30 minutes later, after landing and taking off at

Guymon, Oklahoma, Capt. Metzker saw his second UFO. It was flying at an altitude higher than his airliner.

"These objects were not meteors," he reported. "They were flying faster than anything I have ever seen."

The sighting reports brought quick AF phone calls, Agent Jones stated. He said he was queried by a colonel at ATIC, in Dayton, and by a lieutenant-colonel at NORAD HQ, in Colorado Springs. No information has been released by the Air Force.

The above report was taken from the U.F.O. Investigator (Vol. II, No. 5), published by the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena ("NICAP"), 1536 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

MONSTERS STEP OUT FROM FLYING SAUCER

Drivers Terrified

From a flying saucer, which alighted on a road near the city of Goya, there descended two beings, about two metres in height, reddish coloured, with enormous eyes and anthropoid in form, according to a statement made yesterday by Dr. Gazua, a doctor resident in Parana, in the Province of Entre Rios, Argentina. He said that, when on his way by car to Goya with his wife, he saw a large luminous object at some metres distance. Two beings came out of it, making signs that he should stop. Appalled by what he saw, the doctor accelerated his vehicle, while his wife collapsed from nervous shock.

The driver of a lorry which took the same road, but who was not identified, confirmed the statements of Dr. Gazua, saying that there were three of the strange crew of the flying saucer.

The above report, which is a translation from "O Globo", Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 19th July 1962, was kindly given us by Mr. J.M. Iade, Secretary of Flying Saucer Service Limited.

DOLPHINS - MAN'S LINK WITH THE MARTIANS?

On September 17th 1962, "The Times" reported the following news item (source Reuter), under the heading "Dolphins to Aid Space Research".

Washington, Sep 16. The United States Space Agency today awarded a contract for investigation of the dolphin as a part of study in communication between humans and "other species" which may live on distant planets. The investigation is to be undertaken in Miami, Florida, by Dr. John Lilly, who has already discovered that dolphins "talk" to one

another."

Had this report been published in "The Times" or any other paper or journal on September 17th 1952, most people would have regarded it as some sort of American joke and the story itself would have been frowned upon by eminent scientists. It is hardly likely, however, that such a story would even have got into print ten years ago.

Many novel and often surprisingly ingenuous methods of contacting extra-terrestrial beings have been advanced. From 1960-61 PROJECT OMZA was in operation in the U.S.A. under the supervision of Dr. W.D. Drake of Greenfield Bank Radio Telescope. The aim of OMZA was to establish communication with peoples of other worlds via radio waves.

Some years ago it was suggested that huge geometrical designs be made in the Sahara and/or Siberia to communicate with "Martians". Nowadays, with men whirling round the world in space capsules and inter-planetary travel not far off, we think in terms of vocal communication with extra-terrestrials.

Signs in the Sahara....radio telescopes....dolphins. What next - "flying saucers"?

P.S.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sir,

At about 10 p.m. on 14th March last, when I was nearing my home after work, my attention was caught by a light being reflected onto the road. On looking up, I saw a brilliantly luminous cylindrical object flying through the sky at fantastic speed in a north westerly direction. It glowed a vivid green colour, and disappeared in a fairly clear sky within 3 or 4 seconds.

I live near London Airport, and am only too familiar with aircraft. This certainly wasn't one, nor a meteorite. Though it was a calm and windless evening, I heard no sound from this flying object. Never having seen anything like it before, it startled and mystified me.

For the record I can add that I am a middle-aged Civil Servant with keen eyes. Since this experience I have read extensively on the subject. I realise what I saw was by no means unique, but I considered it worth recording.

T.W. Powell,
Berkeley Way,
Hounslow, Middx.

Sir,

Regarding my sighting which took place in 1956, I thought it would be best if I made a written account of that most impressionable occasion, which took place in the Autumn. The date and month are impossible to remember, but I do recall the time, which was about 4.30p.m.

I was walking down our lane, delivering some newspapers and magazines to a friend's house, when suddenly I became aware of a distinct

P.F.O.

humming noise. Immediately I looked up and observed this disc-shaped machine, which was gliding along at a very slow and even pace, over the houses which I was making for. The object was of a dull grey-black colour, with a raised up portion on the top, like a small dome. I estimated its distance off the ground as about 300 ft, and was probably about 40 or 50 feet in diameter.

Although there weren't any witnesses at the time, I knew I was observing an unusual sight. In fact the first name I uttered to myself was "It's a Flying Saucer"!

The duration was two seconds, and the sky was very overcast and bleak looking.

John Pettrick,
Northedge Lane,
Halifax, Yorks.

The Editor and Assistant Editor take this opportunity to thank all readers who have sent letters or reports, and regret that there is not always time to give a personal reply to every correspondent, though gratitude is always felt.

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ERRATA - Falls of Fibrous Material (July-Aug Bulletin, pages 16,17)

- ?23 Mar. 1665 For "Nounberg", read "Naumberg".
 21 Sep. 1741 For "Bradby", read "Bradly"; for "Alnesford", read "Alresford".
 20 Sep. 1954 For "-Oere-" read "-Père-".
 Delete entry under 10 Oct. 1955; substitute:-
 10 Oct. 1955 Burlington, North Carolina UA, 322.
 27 Oct. 1955 Whitsett School, Greensboro, UA, 322. M.
 North Carolina.

Scientific Research Meetings

At the Feathers Hotel, Ealing Broadway, (west of London), on Saturday, 8th December, 1962, at 7 p.m., Mr. G. Elliott, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., gave a talk on Aims and Methods in the Study of UFOs and UFO Detection and Non-Detection on Radar.

Those interested in attending further such meetings at Ealing Broadway are invited to write to:

E.R. Smith, B.Sc.,
Scientific Adviser, LUFORO,
319, London Road,
Reading, Berkshire.

THE BRITISH U.F.O. ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

Over 200 Attend

UFO enthusiasts from all over the country made their way to Kensington Central Library on Saturday, September 22, for the inaugural Convention of the British U.F.O. Association.

They were welcomed by Mr. G.N.P. Stephenson, Chairman of the host society, LUFORO, who spoke optimistically of a new seriousness in the public's attitude to UFOs, and took the opportunity to make a plea for greater co-operation between the appropriate government ministries and UFO societies.

This was followed by a short address outlining the histories of the member societies of the Association by the President, Mr. Graham F.N. Knewstubb. Members of the Council, the Association's governing body, then expressed, on behalf of their respective societies, support for the Association.

Guest speaker, Mr. Leonard G. Cramp, author of "Space, Gravity and the Flying Saucer", then gave a fascinating lecture on Science and the UFO, in which he outlined possible methods of propulsion.

Perhaps, in many ways, the highlight of the afternoon was an account after the interval by 14-year-old Alex Birch, from Mosborough, near Sheffield, of how he came to take the photograph of five UFOs in February. Alex, whose head scarcely reached the top of the speaker's stand, held the audience of more than 200 spellbound during his four minute speech.

The Convention ended with the showing of an interesting selection of photographs and slides by Dr. G.G. Doel, followed by two short colour cine films of UFOs over Corpus Christi, Texas, taken by Mr. Ray Stanford.

A buffet tea concluded a most successful and memorable occasion.

IMPORTANT: The Editor once again apologises for the delay in issuing this Bulletin, owing to the work involved in typing double-page stencils, home-duplicating etc. Having spent hundreds of hours two-finger typing hundreds of stencils and turning the handle of his duplicating machine hundreds of thousands of times, during the last three years, often working late into the night, (and saving LUFORO hundreds of pounds), the Editor sincerely hopes that members will agree to take advantage of the opportunity for a professionally printed Journal for the Association to be produced in place of LUFORO Bulletin, by becoming **individual members of the British U.F.O. Association.** With the printing work done professionally, **the Editor should be able to ensure the regular appearance of a high-standard publication.** If you agree to support this plan, will you please express your wish by completing the slip overleaf and returning it to the Hon. Sec. as soon as possible?

Your co-operation will be greatly appreciated.

FUTURE MEETINGS

Saturday, 5th January 1963, 7.30 p.m.

at Kensington Central Library

Egerton Sykes, F.R.G.S., will be speaking on the latest research into gravitation. Mr. Sykes is a scientist, and a lecturer of the first order, and we are indeed fortunate in having him. To quote his own words, he has been in saucer research from the beginning.

Saturday, 2nd February 1963, at 7.30 p.m.

"Flying Saucers in History"

Mr. J. Cleary-Baker, LUFORO's Historian, will show that UFOs existed long before they hit the headlines in 1947. The historical aspect of UFOs is a very important one, and this should prove a very interesting lecture.

March

We hope to have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Waveney Girvan, speaking to us in March. If so, the meeting will probably be on a Wednesday evening.

IMPORTANT:

The Council of the British U.F.O. Association is considering publishing a Journal for the whole of the Association, and the Editor and staff of LUFORO Bulletin have offered their services for editing such a Journal instead of LUFORO Bulletin. The Journal of the British U.F.O. Association would have the support of all eight (and more expected) member societies of the Association, and having a larger circulation would therefore collect a greater supply of British U.F.O. reports to choose from for publication. The larger circulation would also make it more of a financial proposition to have a (labour-saving) professionally printed publication, while the Journal would of course serve as a means of co-ordinating the Association and it would be able to publish details of investigations carried out by any of the societies.

The least expensive method of printing is by Lithograph, which can reproduce photographs, diagrams, newspaper cuttings etc., photographically; but a printed Journal of this size could not be produced without a membership charge of £1. As the Journal would only be available to individual members of the Association, please indicate below whether you would be willing to become a member of the Association.

-----cut here (or above)-----

Would you be willing to become an individual member of the British U.F.O. Association on payment of £1 (or one guinea)? Yes/No:

Name: -
Please return this slip to: - L. Beer, Hon. Secretary, LUFORO,
61, Great Cumberland Place, London, W.1.

LONDON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT RESEARCH ORGANISATION

CHAIRMAN'S ANNUAL REPORT - 1962

(Adopted at the Third Annual General Meeting on November 24th, 1962.)

On behalf of the Executive Committee, it is my pleasure and privilege to submit the Third Annual Report.

In June this year, I convened a meeting of delegates from six British U.F.O. societies, and we drew up a Constitution for the British U.F.O. Association, with the following as its objects:-

- a. To co-ordinate investigation investigation and promote research into "Unidentified Flying Object" phenomena.
- b. To disseminate knowledge and facilitate the exchange of information on this subject.

On September 22nd the British U.F.O. Association was officially inaugurated, and we took our place as a founder member of the Association, together with the British Flying Saucer Bureau, the Anglo-Polish U.F.O. Research Club, the Tyneside U.F.O. Society, the Scottish U.F.O. Research Society, the Stratford-on-Avon U.F.O. Group, the Direct Investigation Group on Aerial Phenomena and the Cheltenham Flying Saucer Group.

We had the honour to act as hosts for the Convention which was held in London of the Association's inauguration. The Convention was extremely well attended and was given some very wide publicity in the press.

It has always been the intention of LUFORO since its inception to form a national federation of UFO societies, so this present achievement is something of which the founders of LUFORO can be very proud, and it shows how much can ultimately be achieved with the support of a growing membership as a result of an initial move on the part of a small handful of enthusiasts. I am sure all members will share this feeling of achievement, now that we have formed a nationwide Association for the investigation of Unidentified Flying Objects - the greatest mystery of our time.

Up to the present we have had to try to operate on a national scale ourselves, enrolling members all over the country and directing investigations of sighting reports regardless of their distance from London. Although we have done this surprisingly successfully bearing in mind that the work is done entirely voluntarily by a very small nucleus of active members, we are certainly feeling the strain. Now that the Association has been formed, it is natural for us to help the other societies to administer their appropriate parts of the country and to encourage them to direct the investigations of sighting reports in their respective regions. This will allow reports to be more quickly and efficiently investigated, while reducing the burden of administrative work under which we in London are straining.

The most practical way to bring about the required co-ordination

is for all the societies to enrol individual members of the Association, and for the Association to publish its own Journal as a privilege of membership. This would mean that we should have to alter our Constitution to read that any person who becomes an individual member of the British U.F.O. Association is eligible for membership of LUFORO, and we should have to allow "LUFORO Bulletin" to be incorporated in the Association's Journal to avoid duplication of work and cost.

The Association would of course finance the relative administrative expenses incurred by LUFORO and the other societies undertaking regional organisation.

Under this scheme all the societies would help to enrol individual members of the Association and so make it more of a financial proposition to publish a professionally printed Journal, which could be decently produced with much less work than a home-duplicated equivalent. As the Association's Council has appointed me Secretary of the Association, I would be allowed to take charge of the Journal, and thus I would be able to ensure that it was edited in line with LUFORO's logical approach and policy of objective reporting, so that we would be justified in allowing it to incorporate "LUFORO Bulletin".

Each member would then receive the Journal as part of an annual membership fee of £1 made payable to the Association, and would be requested to correspond with, and report sightings to, the particular member society or branch of the Association administering the appropriate area.

On completion of an investigation the society or branch would forward to me a detailed report, which would be prepared for publication in the Journal if suitable, and would be indexed and filed at LUFORO's Reference Library on behalf of the Association.

It is hoped that many new branches of the Association will be set up throughout the country in the coming years, so that the administrative work undertaken by a single group is kept to a minimum and the Association is allowed to expand without decrease in efficiency.

We hope we shall not have to wait many more years before a truly International Association can be formed of all co-operating investigative UFO organisations. Then it will be possible to promote comprehensive research on a global scale and so learn a great deal more about UFOs than we can from the information available in any single country.

For fifteen years people have been reading about reports of flying saucers, flying cigars and other types of unidentified flying objects. Throughout that time literally hundreds of groups have sprung up all over the world to discuss such reports, which number tens of thousands. Hundreds of such groups have also folded up when the excitement had worn off; those who accepted the reality of UFOs were prepared to leave it at that, while those who did not, allowed scepticism to set in as a barrier to serious research. Occasions when spirits ran high, did not lead to scientific enquiry, but instead to a free-for-all between "believers" and sceptics, each side more concerned with the other than with the UFO enigma itself. This attitude lead to indiscriminate

behaviour on both sides, the person claiming to believe in flying saucers insisting that every unidentified object reported in the sky was a flying saucer, regardless of its characteristics, and the sceptic taking advantage of this failing by arguing that any reports that could not rationally be explained as known objects must be originated by cranks or hoaxers whom the flying saucer fans merely believed on principal.

Although a certain amount of emotional arguing still continues, I am sure the vast majority of people in Britain want to see an unbiased analysis of the facts, in accordance with our civilised scientific tradition. For this reason IUFORO was formed three years ago, and it is significant that the press have never had a bad word to say about us, though they have given us some very good publicity.

Another important point for argument has been the claim by many flying saucer supporters, in an unnecessary attempt to fortify their case against the sceptic, that the undeniable existence of UFOs is known right through all the governments of the world. While in some countries there are certainly government employed officials who have been in a position to reach a firm conclusion that UFOs really exist and are non-terrestrial, and others who have been left no room for doubt as a result of remarkable personal experiences, about which they may have sworn their colleagues to secrecy for obvious possible reasons, we have found no evidence of any top government policy of secrecy in the matter. Indeed, an official who possessed evidence which he considered to be earth-shaking and of tremendous significance, would surely be reluctant to explain his discovery to a more senior official without being sure that the latter would take his findings seriously, assure his promotion and maintain the secret.

It has become increasingly clear to us that the average official spokesman who is allotted the task of commenting on UFOs, lacks the specialised interest necessary for making expert comment on sighting reports. Even those official spokesmen who do not display an inadequate understanding of the laws of physics and chance, frequently find that their initial explanation for a particular sighting is proved wrong by additional information subsequently obtained. From such experience they understandably, though unintelligently, conclude that the 10% of sightings which they cannot explain in terms of known causes, could be explained away like the other 90% if sufficient information on these sightings were available.

However, the fact is that there are limits to the extent of variation in the average person's description of a particular kind of aerial object or phenomenon; different kinds of objects show different sets of basic characteristics, which can usually be distinguished by a real expert even from a very brief report of the sighting; and the members of a particular kind of object or phenomenon, of course, resemble one another in certain ways more so than they resemble the members of a different kind.

By arranging sighting reports into groups according to their

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