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LONDON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT RESEARCH ORGANISATION
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L.U.F.O.R.O. B U L L E T I N

No.6.

29th July, 1960.

The "Eversham Journal" for 10th June, 1960, carried an interesting item which might have a bearing on "flying saucers". This is what it said:

"FLYING SAUCER AT EVENLODE?"

"Two mysterious circles, one inside the other, have been discovered by Mr. Bill Edwards, of Poplars Farm, Evenlode, in one of the fields on his farm.

The outer circle is twenty-three feet across, and the inner circle sixteen feet across. Neither Mr. Edwards nor any of his farming friends can account for the circles, or recall seeing anything like them before.

The circles are located in a field about midway between Chastleton and Evenlode and are far away from any roads, path or house.

Examining the circles, one is forced to the inescapable conclusion that they could only have been made by some large round object pressing extremely hard against the surface of the field.

In fact, if there were such things as flying saucers, this is just the sort of impression one would expect them to make on landing."

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LUFORO decided that this was worth investigating further, and asked an Area Investigator, Mr. John Llewellyn, to investigate further. Here is what he reported to us:-

" EVENLODE INCIDENT "

Date of Investigation:- Thursday 30th June, 1960.

Location:- Evenlode, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire.

Persons contacted:- Mr. William Edwards Mr. Coles,
 Poplars Farm, The Stores,
 Evenlode. Evenlode.

Mr. Edward's account of incident:-

Whilst walking through one of my pasture fields during mid-morning Friday 3rd June, 1960, I came across some imprints in the ground which I thought unusual in that they formed two apparently perfect circles - the inner circle equidistant from the outer. I paced the outer circle to be approximately 23 feet in diameter and the inner one 16 feet. I estimated the width of the imprints to be 4" across - the grass on the edge of the

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imprints was showing definite indications of burning but no burning in the central areas. I estimated the depth of the imprints to be app. 1", although the eastern side of the imprints were impressed more deeply causing a lip to be formed.

The ground was extremely hard due to no rain, which led me to believe that whatever had caused the imprints had been very heavy. I could not understand what had caused the marks, since the field is about half a mile from the nearest road approach - a lane - no vehicle could have reached the spot without showing some sign of approach through other fields. My previous crossing of the field was about two days before the finding of the imprints, when there were definitely no markings visible then. I reported it to the local police on Sunday - the 5th June, who were equally puzzled as I as to an explanation. I can only add that we were working in the neighbouring fields during the previous days and did not see anything unusual. No other resident has reported anything unusual.

Interview with Mr. Coles:-

Mr. Edward's statement of the condition of the circles was corroborated by Mr. Coles who photographed and examined them six days later in an effort to find an explanation for his own personal satisfaction. This he failed to do, despite examination of possible objects (e.g.-cattle troughs) and the possibility of them being pushed around by cattle.

Action:-

Visited Evenlode site, inspected circles but owing to nearly four weeks interval during which heavy rain had fallen, found that the grass had regrown, although outline of them still clearly visible in parts. Measurements of circles found to be - outer diameter 22 feet, - inner diameter 16'6" - width of track 1" app.

Photographs taken only to indicate measurements. Earth and grass specimens taken from separate circles.

Observations:-

Investigator impressed by the integrity of persons contacted, who proved most helpful in the matter and look forward to some explanation as to the cause of what they had seen.

As it was reported by Mr. Edwards that a large number of sightseers had visited the site, the investigator feels that a general appeal might result in obtaining other photographs. Investigator feels possibility of helicopter making tracks as found can be ruled out, as circles were too isolated and complete - wheel tracks would more likely to have left the grass bruised (as shown to investigator by Mr. Edwards in comparison with grass bruised on sheep track) and not burnt as found by Mr. Edwards.

Could have been vertical take-off aircraft only of type not leaving markings in central areas of circles.

John D. Llewellyn

Area Investigator - L.U.F.O.R.O

Mr. Llewellyn hired photographic equipment and obtained some excellent photographs. A set of five $\frac{1}{4}$ plate prints showing

the site and Mr. Edwards can be purchased from Mr. Llewellyn at the price of 10/-. Please make out cheques and postal orders to "J.D. Llewellyn", and not "LUFORO", and send to:- 80, West Green Drive, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.

LUFORO wishes to thank Mr. Llewellyn for the excellent manner in which he investigated the report. Other investigators should follow his example. We would point out that investigators are required. Those interested should write to Mr. Stephenson, 12, Dorset Rd., Cheam, Surrey. Investigators do their work voluntarily and at their expense.

MR. KNEWSTUB'S TALK AT LUFORO'S CAXTON HALL MEETING

The first "flying saucer" society to be formed in Great Britain was the British Flying Saucer Bureau in 1952. It was at first affiliated to "The International Flying Saucer Bureau", but following the "silencing" of Albert K. Bender the International F.S. Bureau closed down. It was then decided that the organisation in Bristol should continue on its own, and it became known as the British Flying Saucer Bureau. Its director of research was Mr. Graham Knewstub, who is now treasurer. We were very fortunate to have him as our first speaker at our meeting at Caxton Hall. Here is a shortened version of his very detailed and interesting talk.

There are two types of research, one of which he called armchair research. Reading historical and published facts. This was most important, for unless one read all material available on the subject, it was likely that one would repeat research already done. The B.F.S.B.'s approach to flying saucers was a scientific one..

Mr. Knewstub wanted to 'have a crack' at a recent editorial in FLYING SAUCER REVIEW which criticised the scientific approach to UFO's.. To investigate UFO's one needed to have the qualities of a scientist, and a scientist is only a person that acts and thinks in a particular way, he reminded. One quality was honesty. Taking a careful note of all observations, and not discarding them when they are not understood. Note all hypotheses and put them to the test. Other qualities were perseverance, and a touch of genius... A young group, such as we were, should not be put off by old fogies.

As an applied scientist, Mr. Knewstub knew what he was talking about. He advised us not to yield to the temptation of jumping ahead when we find an interesting fact. Take note of it, but of all other data too, and then try to form a hypothesis. He talked about the approach made by the B.F.S.B. They collected newspaper cuttings, and from these made a statistical analysis. To begin with, they formed the observers of UFOs into three groups. (1) Experienced observers - pilots, aerodrome officials etc. (2) Professional people - doctors, solicitors and other people are not likely to take part in a hoax; and finally group (3) Any others... Analysis of what was seen by these three groups revealed that the number of objects of a specific shape was approximately the same percentage of disc shaped objects. Next came cigar shaped objects, about 25% in each group, then came globular shapes,

and finally miscellaneous. He made a graph to illustrate this point, and put a line for each group, each following a very similar curve.

Examining reports first-hand (as opposed to newspaper reports) they found that the large majority of people were telling the truth. Anyone reporting a UFO was asked to complete a questionnaire, on which they found many questions they did not expect. The person was first asked to complete the form, and write an account of what was seen. An investigator from the B.F.S.B. then accompanied the person to the locality so that an exact position could be pin-pointed on a map. The person was then asked to point to exactly where the object was seen, and where it disappeared. With the aid of a telescope with no lens, fitted with a protractor, they were able to obtain a reasonably accurate angle of elevation and direction....The observer was then asked to 'relive' the experience again telling the investigator exactly when the UFO 'appeared' and 'disappeared' so that with the aid of stop-watch, a time of duration could be obtained. This experiment was repeated a number of times and the results compared. If the observer gave wildly inaccurate times, then this part of the report was discarded. But, where the times were constant, a further experiment was conducted. The observer was taken to a road, and asked to estimate the time it took a car to travel from one part to another (e.g. a lamppost to a tree) as the traffic passed along the road. The investigator took the exact time with his stop-watch, and compared this with the estimates of the observer. Where they were reasonably accurate, it was safe to assume that the observer's estimate of the time the UFO was seen was pretty accurate.....This one experiment will show readers and investigators the meticulous care needed to investigate a report properly. Mr. Knewstub asserted that a person's estimate of the size of an UFO could be so misleading that little time was spent on this aspect. For instance, he related an observation made by a friend, an intelligent person, who claimed that the UFO he'd seen was the length of a twelve inch ruler held at arms length. The person was not put off by severe questioning on this point, maintaining that it was the length of the ruler. Outside, he described exactly what was seen, where he first saw it, etc. During the course of the discussion he mentioned that one end of the object was above a certain object, and the other end was just above another point - (in the distance). When the width of these two points was measured with a ruler at arm's length, it was found to be only $\frac{1}{2}$ ", as compared with the estimated 12"....Realising the high degree of inaccuracy that could occur, they found the best thing to do was to determine how high an UFO was by the amount of detail that could be seen. Thus with a reasonably accurate angle of elevation, together with a good idea of size, they could make a number of simple calculations. Figures could be calculated for the size of the object if it were at a certain altitude, also its speed. Where more than one report was received of the same UFO, a much more accurate estimate could be made. Sizes and speeds obtained from these calculations could then be compared with those of conventional aircraft.

A number of reports were received of UFOs which appeared to vanish suddenly after streaking down towards the horizon. After satellites had been launched, and observed, they decided that the reason for these UFO's' sudden disappearance was probably due to them being outside the earth's atmosphere, and suddenly moving into its shadow.

He mentioned some objects which had been positively identified. For instance two white lights flying silently in formation. These turned out to be landing lights on a Bristol Britannia. These only came on when the aircraft was throttled back, and thus no noise from the plane was heard.

On the subject of photographs his verdict was that the best authenticated photographs were the worst ones! George Adamski's photographs, he reminded, were never authenticated by witnesses.....Concluding his talk, he looked to the future. The B.F. S.B. is planning to make a simple computer. A simple card index system will be operated, so that for instance, if you wanted to know the times at which cigar-shaped objects appear most often on a Friday, in a few seconds you would have the information in your hands. This is a most useful idea, and LUFORO will gladly cooperate with the British Flying Saucer Bureau.

Thank you for your encouragement Mr. Knewstubb, and for your advice, and we hope that it will not be long before you are in London again, and will give us another talk.

" MYSTERY 'STAR' REPORTED OVER MOUNT'S BAY "

Mystery flares of red, green and white were reported along parts of the West County coast on Monday night and were a puzzle to the Search and Rescue Centre at Mount Batten, Plymouth. The flares were seen at the Lizard, Lamorna Cove, off Mumbles Head, south of Prawle Point, and Bolt Tail among other places.

Mrs. E. Lewis, of Chy-an-mor, Long Rock, told "The Cornishman" on Tuesday that she was fixing the curtains in one of her rooms, at 10 p.m. when she saw very high up a fast-moving 'star' coming from the direction of St. Michael's mount. 'It arched right across the sky and disappeared in a couple of minutes,' she said. "At first it looked like a multi-coloured firework, predominantly red; then it turned silver. I thought no more of it until I heard the flares mentioned on the 1 p.m. news."

Late on Monday night at Portcurno, several people mentioned seeing 'a flare'. At about 11 p.m. a flash which lit the ground was seen and it was assumed at the time to be lightning in the distance. (Source: -"The Cornishman" June 30th, 1960. Sent by P. Davy Cornwall)

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If you see a report in your local newspaper, please send it to us at once, and where possible, investigate it further.

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"FLYING SAUCERS" IS HERE

The only magazine that can be bought on the newstands in America, will soon appear on the newstands in Great Britain. LUFORO will act as distributors. Order now! Only 2/10d (Incl. postage) for single issues, or 17/- for six bi-monthly issues. ORDER NOW!

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UFO OVER LANCASHIRE COAST

At 6.25 p.m. in the evening of Wednesday 13th July, 1960, Mr. C.O. Harper of Kossall School, Fleetwood, was watching a four engined plane flying at a medium height (10,000-15,000ft. approx) from the South East to North West when he noticed a silver object flying above the plane in the opposite direction (NW to SE). It was at a very great height above the clouds behind which it disappeared. At first Mr. Harper suspected it to be a balloon, but the fact that it passed behind the high cloud showed it was moving at great speed. The ground wind direction was West to East (slightly North) and about Force 1-2. There was no vapour trail nor sound from the object which was visible for about one clear minute and for a few seconds in a cloud gap.

Mr. Harper says that the object did not look like a plane and seemed to change shape; and at the height it was (easily above 50,000 ft. judging from the clouds) it must have been moving at a figure approaching Mach 5. The fact that it passed behind a cloud and that a shape(s) could be identified points to a very large object.

We are grateful to Mr. Harper for sending us this report, for we are hearing of very few UFOs over England this year.

FURTHER 1960 UFO SIGHTING REPORTS

DATE	TIME	DUR	WITNESSES	DESCRIPTION & DIRECTION	SOURCE
			NO. LOCATION		
MAR					
3	even.	1m	2	Meridian, Idaho. Ob in west moved to east	NAC.47
14	19.30		1	Karlsruhe, Germ. Gold-yel ob, desc vert.	NAC.47
28	20.55.	2m	1	Muster, Germany Bt lt darkened, vanished	NAC.47
APR					
2		5m	2	Malcesine Bt rodlike ob mvd horiz.	NAC.47
6	19.00		4	Chiba, China. 2 mussel-shd obs; disap.	NAC.47
MAY					
13	23.00		1	Wolfsburg, Germ. Ob in N, desc, mvd W-E, dis	NAC.47
JUN					
29	even	M		Plymouth, Eng. Col flares, many in lg ar	LUFORO 1
JUL					
13	18.25	1m	1	Fleetwood, Eng. Silv-ob, gt sp above plane	LUFORO 2

ABBREVIATIONS:- fls:- flares; lg ar:- seen over large area; gt sp great speed.

INDEX:- LUFORO.1:- See pg.5 this issue. LUFORO.2:- see top of pg 6.

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