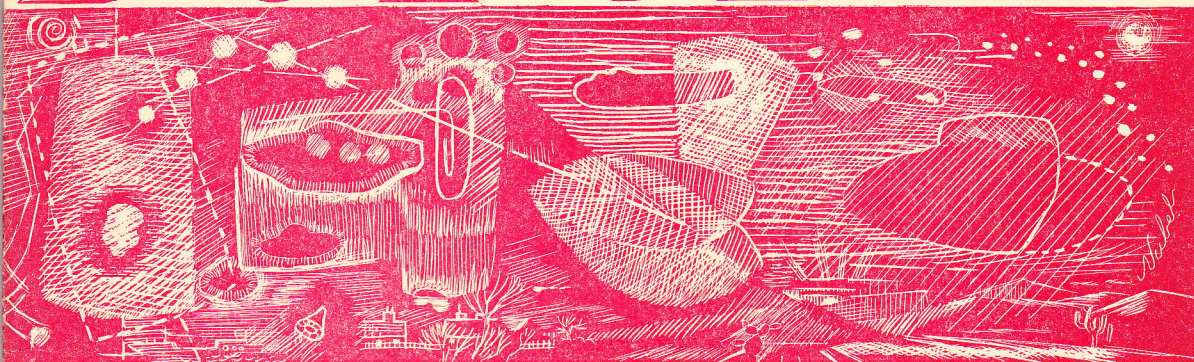


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The BRITISH UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

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AIMS:

1. To encourage and promote unbiased scientific investigation and research into Unidentified Flying Object phenomena.
2. To collect and disseminate evidence and data relating to Unidentified Flying Objects.
3. To co-ordinate UFO Research on a nation-wide scale and co-operate with persons and organisations engaged upon similar research in all parts of the world.

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THE BUFORA JOURNAL AND BULLETIN

Volume 1 Number 7

Winter 1965

Editor : J. Cleary-Baker, Ph.D.

Editorial Address : 3 Devenish Road, Weeke,

Winchester, Hants.

EDITORIAL

A world-famous clairvoyant, who has often assisted police forces in the detection of the perpetrators of baffling crimes, was handed a sealed envelope by a member of his audience while giving a platform demonstration of his strange powers in a great American city. On placing the envelope against his forehead, the clairvoyant hesitated, seemed confused, then finally blurted out that he seemed to be in the cabin of a machine moving swiftly far out in space, in the company of men of small stature. Then, obviously disturbed, he quitted the platform prematurely.

The envelope, when opened, was found to contain a reproduction of the celebrated photograph of a UFO taken over Trindade Island in the South Atlantic, on January 16th. 1958.

The incident could have been a "put up job" of course - only the clairvoyant in question has a reputation for honesty and a record of successes beyond anything explicable in terms of hoax.

Possibly the "information" was gathered by some process of ESP from the mind of the person who submitted the photograph for the test, or from some other mind associated with the affair. Even if we assume - as I do myself - that no fraud was involved, nothing in respect of the incident compels us to believe that the clairvoyant was actually viewing a UFO from the inside. Or that he was not!

Few persons not wedded to the obsolete conceptions of the 19th-Century Materialism, will deny that a psychic element subsists in Man and in the Universe. So far as we, as UFO-researchers, are concerned, trouble begins when we attempt to pass prematurely from the general to the particular. We may accept in principle the idea that information can be acquired by para-physical means. Confronted with specific instances of alleged "facts" so acquired, we must never forget that we have no right to accept an assertion made by a practitioner of ESP as a fact, until independent confirmation of the same is available through normal channels.

It is through neglect of this precaution that some researchers in our field have gone badly astray. They have committed themselves to acceptance of all sorts of strange beliefs, on the authority of questionable psychic entities supposed to be operating through not less questionable human intermediaries. "Information" acquired by such means should be disregarded completely if of a fantastic nature. If apparently plausible, it should be treated as hypothetical matter. When possible, it should be verified or disproved by recourse to observation and experiment. When this is not possible, it should be filed for future attention.

It cannot be denied that some reports of UFO activity suggest a linkage of a kind between UFOs and psychic phenomena. Some years ago, for instance, UFOs appeared over a farm in South Africa and their appearance coincided with an outbreak of poltergeist activity. The case is not an isolated one.

When UFO activity and psychic phenomena occur together, three possibilities suggest themselves to my mind.

Firstly, the link may be a casual one. The forces incidental to UFO propulsion may in some way stimulate psychic forces which are associated with a given locality, much as the noise of an airplane's engines may disturb rooks as it flies low over their rookery, although there is no direct connection between machine and birds.

Secondly, the UFO-denizens may possess ESP and PK to a greater degree than terrestrials and may make use of these abilities on suitable occasions.

Thirdly, the use of advanced scientific techniques by the UFO-denizens may result in phenomena of a physical order which may be mistaken for psychic manifestations.

These possibilities are not mutually exclusive. All three may play a part in bringing about the observed apparent connection between UFOs and psychic phenomena.

It follows from the above that I do not regard the study of UFOs from a psychic angle as futile or without value. I would, however, stress that such a study should confine itself to the recording of data in most instances and should not be regarded as a means of acquiring positive information concerning UFOs.

I have perused at least half-a-dozen narratives purporting to describe life and conditions on the planet Mars, all of them emanating from clairvoyant sources. No one of these is at all reconcilable with any of the others.

I have read a dozen expositions of UFO mysteries supposed to be communicated telepathically by the inmates of flying saucers to earthly mediums. All of them contradict each other to an extent precluding rational synthesis.

Most of the clairvoyants and mediums concerned are persons of good repute, with records of successful demonstrations of ESP. I have no right to impugn their integrity and no wish to do so. I can only conclude that ESP is not a suitable instrument to employ when one is seeking information about UFOs and conditions on other planets.

UFOs are material machines which have, among other things, burned observers, caused the engines of planes and cars to stall and left craters in fields after landing and taking off again. It seems logical to pursue our quest for information concerning them through ordinary scientific channels. That is what B.U.F.O.R.A. was founded to do.

I hope that my remarks will dispose once for all of the myth that the Association is committed to a materialistic interpretation of the Universe - or, indeed, to any interpretation of the Universe in particular. We approach the UFO enigma scientifically for the same reason that an entomologist chases a butterfly with a net and not with a rod and line. Scientific techniques seem better adapted than others to the pursuit of our particular quarry.

E.S.P. = Extra-Sensory Perception - acquirement of information through channels other than the normal sensory ones.

P.K. = Psychokinesis - direct action of mind upon matter.

THE LANGENHOE SAUCER

Alan Watts, B.Sc. F.R.Met.S.

When you talk to Paul Green of West Mersea, Essex you find him as straight a witness as you could hope for. You find a layman with a scientific bent who knows where the planets should be in the night sky - which is more than I do! At the same time his job in a heavy engineering works rubs off - you mention liquid oxygen and he knows how it behaves.

Some have said he wanted publicity but when a man is 29 and within an ace of his wedding day that is the last thing he wants - anyway if his mother had not rung the local newspaper we might never have heard of the incident. So what he

told me is, I'm convinced, true testimony.

The date was Sunday, September 19th 1965 - the moon was low but rising into a perfectly clear vault of stars. The fields and marshes which flank the road from Colchester to Mersea Island were as silent and deserted as if nothing else existed. It was about 0130 B.S.T. when opposite Pete Hall he heard a strange humming noise which seemed, he said when questioned closely, to come from all round him. It was low pitched at first ('like a child's humming top') but rose in pitch to almost a scream. The noise then died away. Looking to the east he saw a blue pulsating light coming in very fast. Its elevation was 20-30° when first seen.

His motorbike engine almost immediately failed, the back wheel bucking off the ground at the same time. He got off, and pulled his bike onto its stand, to watch a saucer sink rapidly onto the marshes at an estimated mile away.

He estimated its diameter as that of the top of a gas holder - he works in the shadow of the gas works. He said that there appeared to be a ring of spheres around the under side - 'like a ball-race'.

The dome appeared to be smooth. The light emitted was the ethereal colour associated with saucers - hesitatingly described as blue but this is merely an attempt at description of the impossible. It pulsed - 'like your heart beating' - . There was a bright band about the upper face of the curved 'shell' and a bright active orifice underneath. This large hole 'smoked' about its edges and was the obvious centre of strongly luminous activity. The whole structure was, as is to be expected, self luminous as it was well defined even against the glare of brighter areas.

When the saucer sank onto the marsh it was lost behind the hedges etc. but the pulsating light was still visible as a loom above the surroundings. Paul tried to start his bike but when it refused to start he pushed it. He then found it started - it might of course have started before. Then he rode home occasionally looking back. The saucer was still there when the view was finally blocked. He did not see it go.

Paul Green however was not the only person on that road that Sunday morning. There was a scooterist described by him as dressed like a 'mod', whom he overtook just before he stopped. When his engine died so did that of the scooter. He himself was clothed in helmet, jacket, leggings and gloves. Thus the reports in local newspapers of weak shocks from the metal parts of his motordike are without foundation. This did not however prevent him experiencing a tingling sensation all over as the saucer approached to land. He said he felt numb from it.

This may have something to do with the feature which Paul himself found very strange. Neither he nor the scooterist spoke to one another at any time. Faced with this sort of experience on a lonely country road you would have expected them to exchange some words if only for reassurance. I have the impression that Paul felt he had been constrained into dumbness.

Further, he then remounted his motorbike and even though the saucer was obviously still there, rode off home without showing any more interest. He said he was scared, but by this time the only visible entity was the blue pulsating light from below the level of the hedges and banks which would seem to be less frightening than the sight of the saucer dropping in towards him. He did not see the scooter rider again and the latter has not yet come forward to corroborate the story.

Were there any other manifestations that night which might conceivably be connected with the same or a similar device? One of Paul's colleagues at work did see a blue light race across the sky over Colchester at about 0115 i.e. a quarter of an hour or so before he himself saw it. And then there is a rather amazing coincidence. The week-end following the one in question we had some of my wife's relations from Ruislip, Middlesex visiting us. Before we had a chance to recount any details of this incident they told us how they had been wakened at 0200 that same Sunday morning by a noise 'which' was just like a humming top but much louder. Those were their very words. A neighbour rang the local police.

The times of 0115 over Colchester, 0130 at Fingringhoe and 0200 over Ruislip are all commensurate with the same device. But what it was doing is anybody's guess.

There are a few observations which are worth making. The 'noise' is interesting and as he was in the direction of deceleration its change of pitch might be some form of Doppler effect. The numbing sensation may only occur along the line of deceleration and is probably of the same physical cause as that which stopped the engines of the two bikes.

Paul Green had certain after effects. He had some form of recurrence of the sensation when at the cinema on the Monday evening following. Further, both he and his fiancée, who it must be remembered did not have the experience, were adamant that the motor-bike - on which they went out for a ride around the country lanes that Sunday afternoon - acted as if it were in some way supercharged needing none of the normal changing down to negotiate hills.

I personally visited the area of the landing on the Saturday after the sighting and ranged it with field glasses. There was however nothing to be seen which had any obvious connection with the sighting. I was not surprised. Leaving real or metaphoric visiting cards is not the proven way with flying saucers!

PHENOMENA CONTINUE AT WARMINSTER

The Warminster area of Wiltshire continues to be the scene of unusual sights and sounds. Our friends and colleagues of the Fleet Street U.F.O. Study Group are keeping in touch with developments as they occur. These apparently include the discovery of possible UFO landing-sites. The Association will launch an investigation in the Spring and it is hoped that interesting discoveries may result.

Mr. Barry Woodgate, who is Assistant Secretary of the Fleet St. Group, writes me that the activities of cranks and cultists are annoying the local population and rendering the task of serious investigators more difficult than need be - an illustration of the need to combat the "lunatic fringe" as I have done since assuming the Editorship of this "Journal."

In November last, a woman resident of the village of Stockton, while driving over Skew Bridge at Heytesbury, near Warminster, at night, saw a bright object in the sky. The engine of her car coughed and cut out and then she heard the now familiar "Warminster Sound". On the bridge ahead of her were two figures, clad in what looked like Balaclava-type helmets and garments of a glistening material. The bright object overhead wheeled and vanished and as it did so the witness noted what appeared to be another vehicle on the far side of the bridge, near the two

figures. As the bright object disappeared, the noise ceased and the engine of the car came to life. The woman headed for home in what was later described as, "a dreadful state."

On the night of October 7th., a "Mystery Man" was found near Norwich Wood thinly clad and without shoes, socks or overcoat. He was admitted to Warminster Hospital, apparently suffering from shock, amnesia and the effects of exposure. After three days, during which nothing was learned of his identity or the origin of his ailments, he discharged himself and was heard from no more. A victim of the "Sound" or a tramp in search of free board and lodging for a few chilly Autumn nights?

There are a number of fresh reports of UFO activity in the area, involving lights in the sky, fiery globular objects and the like. These are not impressive if taken singly but assume significance in the aggregate. Details are omitted since it has not yet been found possible to sift and evaluate the relevant material.

The photograph taken by a young Warminster resident on August 29th., (see "Journal" for Autumn '65, page 7), seems to stand up to critical scrutiny and may be accepted as probably genuine. A lady in Andover saw and subsequently sketched a very similar object a short time after the publication of the Warminster photograph. This might not be significant but I find, in an issue of the Australian "Flying Saucer Review," dated June 1965, a drawing of a precisely similar object again, this time by an eye-witness to a UFO sighting near Melbourne on February 15th 1965.

NICAP has recently drawn attention to experiments made by Professor Clyde Ingalls at Cornell University. Briefly, Professor Ingalls has established that electromagnetic waves may be "heard" by direct stimulation of the nervous system, bypassing the ear. Radar emissions could be "heard" by subjects who placed themselves in the edge of the beam, the noise seeming to them to emanate from a point a few feet above the head. The Professor points out that the full, direct power in the centre of a radar beam can injure or kill. The significance of all this in relation to the Warminster "Sound" need not be laboured.

There is still no evidence that the Army or Royal Air Force are in any way involved in the production of the uncanny sights and sounds in the Warminster area. It is in the highest degree unlikely that the Military would expose civilians to the effects of alarming and potentially dangerous experiments, in addition to which, Security considerations would prohibit such a course of action.

Members who feel they may be in a position to contribute practically to the Warminster investigations, are asked to contact BUFORA. This is better than adding to the existing confusion by rushing down to the area hotfoot, on unplanned private excursions.

J. C-B.

PROPOSED SUMMER CONFERENCE OF NORTHERN SOCIETIES

Consideration is being given to the holding of a one day conference in Halifax in late July or early August. Members wishing to have further details of this conference, when available, should send a stamped-addressed envelope to the Hon. Secretary, BUFORA Halifax Branch, Mr. T. Whitaker, Elm Dene, 253 Huddersfield Road, Halifax, Yorkshire.

Secretaries of Northern Affiliated Societies are being kept informed of all developments, while all Affiliated Societies and Branches will receive details as soon as these are finalised.

NOTES & QUOTES

Surprise from Scorrifton.

Following the publication of our Report on the Scorrifton Affair - see Autumn '65 issue of this "Journal," pp. 10-11 - a weird "contact" tale has reached us from the same source. The June 7th. sighting at Scorrifton was genuine, or seems to have been if one may judge from the information obtained by our Chairman and Mr. Lionel Beer who investigated it. I am not at all impressed by the strange sequel, which, however, is under study by two members of the National Executive Committee. There may be more to the matter than meets the eye.

Research Officer's Report.

Mr. G. N. P. Stephenson deserves to be congratulated on the high quality of the Annual Report he made to the A.G.M. on November 27th. last. It is hoped either to circulate a copy of the Report to the membership or to reproduce it in this "Journal." The Research Officer's findings merit close study and all who are interested are advised to obtain a copy of the Report from Mr. Stephenson, at 12, Dorset Road, Cheam, Sutton, Surrey.

The Barwell Meteorite.

Barwell in Leicestershire was the scene of an incident on Xmas Eve, when, at 1620 GMT, a large meteorite exploded and showered the area with fragments, some of which are reported as weighing from 35 to 40lbs. No doubt a few UFO reports will arrive in consequence of this phenomenon. Since 1947, most bright meteors and fireballs which have burned out over inhabited areas after nightfall in clear weather, have found their way into a confused welter of dubious UFO reports which clutter the pages of the less critical UFO periodicals.

When the UFO-denizens land.

"If the reader has a prying type of mind he can have fun tracing the various paths to world-chaos created by the psychological effects of a superior life-form's arrival. Some fancy work is likely to be put in once the implications sink into the heads of the masses. There will be much melting-down of medals, much chipping of noses from statues, much bashing of top hats, much slaughter of sacred cows. There will be a frantic scuttling for cover on the part of those who formerly knew it all and knew it all wrong. The theme-song of the international upheaval will be : Hallelujah, I'm A Bum."

Quoted from : "Great World Mysteries," by Eric Frank Russell.

Spreading it around.

Our friend and very valued contributor Mr. Antoni Szachnowski, is reported to be engaged upon the preparation of scripts for programmes on UFOs to be broadcast on Radio Free Europe. We wish him every success in this field of activity and regret that pressure of work has made it impossible for him to continue to serve on the National Advisory Council of the Association, as the representative of the Anglo-Polish U.F.O. Research Club.

UFOs out of Time ?

I have received from Rio de Janeiro a leaflet by Hernani Ebecken de Araujo, in which the writer puts forward a new concept of Time Travel involving the UFOs. That the UFO-denizens might be visitors from Time, rather than from Space, is a fascinating possibility, always assuming that Time Travel is not something which is totally out of the question. At least one scientist and mathematician, Kurt Godel, has constructed a new cosmological model of the Universe within which Time Travel is entirely possible.

One is, of course, aware of the dilemma of the Time-voyager who accidentally kills his own grandfather and thus prevents himself from ever being born! There are a number of quite plausible ways of getting around that objection. If our own ever-widening exploration of the Solar System fails to detect traces of alien activity, the Time hypothesis may assume a significance for UFO-researchers greater than that which it has enjoyed to date. Philosophically, one wonders whether Mutable Time might not be an escape-route from the burden of the Evil of the Past, which has obsessed many sensitive minds down through the centuries.

Pictures from the Moon.

I have just seen the first photographs relayed back to Earth by the T.V. cameras on the latest Soviet "soft-landing" Moon Probe, Luna-9. They reveal a desolate terrain, apparently lava-coated and boulder-strewn, exactly what one would anticipate on the basis of information already available from astronomical studies. No trace at all of the "luxuriant vegetation" and "superhuman beings" supposed by our American correspondent the Rev. Guy J. Cyr to flourish on the surface of our satellite.

Dean Swift & The Moons of Mars.

Some enthusiast has stated, on the basis of Dean Swift's account of the Martian moons in "Gulliver's Travels," that Swift was a Martian who landed on Earth from a flying saucer in 1666! As a matter of fact, the whole affair is no more than a remarkable coincidence. Swift arrived at the number of the Martian satellites and their revolutionary periods by an ingenious use of the faulty astronomical data concerning the Solar System available in his day. Clearly, if there were more than mere coincidence involved, the periods of revolution assigned to the Martian satellites by Swift would have been more accurate than they actually were.

"Ufocals" - A New Hypothesis.

Michel's Orthoteny Theory has received a great deal of attention from UFO students, less, I think, because of any inherent merits which it may possess - it is open to grave criticism on a number of vital points - than because of the lack of any alternative theories attempting to bring a little order out of the apparent chaos of UFO sightings. I have never subscribed to Orthoteny but venture at this juncture at this juncture to put forward, very tentatively, an idea of my own. Briefly, I find that there are small areas of the Earth's surface, usually comprising roughly circular areas of about 10 - 20 miles around some central point, which enjoy far more than average proportionation of UFO visitations. These areas seem to be focal points of UFO activity. For lack of any better name I term them "Ufocals." Warminster and the district around it is a Ufocal. There are many others scattered across the Continents. Near the central point of a Ufocal, a UFO tends to move slowly and often emits sounds. At the centre, UFOs appear or disappear suddenly. The explanation of these things is a matter for conjecture. I am sure that students will find there is a sound basis in the concept of Ufocals, whatever the reasons for their existence may be.

J. C-B.

CRATERS: Their Origin and Elucidation

by Alan W. Sharp, B.Sc., B.Eng., F.G.S., F.R.A.S.

During the vast span of Geological Time, the forces of nature have caused holes to appear on the Earth's surface, varying in size from minor cracks and crevices to rift valleys and volcanic craters. Generally speaking, the term "crater" is reserved for such of these holes as have a certain regularity of shape, i.e. are more or less circular or oval in plan rather than linear or sub-linear.

In geologically very recent times indeed, Man has added craters of his own making to those of natural origin. The former being classified as artificial and being due to such things as the use of explosives, mining subsidence and the occasional descent to ground level of Earth satellite fragments, rockets, etc. From such considerations, a start can be made on a table of crater classification :-

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A. NATURAL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural Impact. 2. Natural Explosion. 3. Natural Subsidence. | <p>B. ARTIFICIAL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Artificial Impact. 5. Artificial Explosion. 6. Artificial Subsidence. |
|---|---|
- For these six classes, we have the following as causative agencies :-
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A. 1. Meteorites.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. (a) Volcanic explosions. (b) Lightning. 3. (a) Volcanic subsidence. (b) Collapse of cavities of subterranean erosion, the burrows of animals, caves and similar voids. | <p>B. 4. Artificial Meteorites.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Bombs. shells, blasting. 6. Mining and tunnelling. Excavation generally, if of crater form. |
|---|---|

In addition to these, one must add the strange human category collectively known as the "hoax", which may be subdivided into the hoax for amusement, the hoax malicious and the hoax for gain, not to mention sundry disturbances of the soil which scarcely merit the appellation crater.

Bearing this classification in mind, it becomes immediately apparent that some UFO craters fall into the latter category and should not be described as craters at all. This appears to apply to the Dufton Fell case, for instance, although here, as at Charlton, the geological context may still be significant.

It is worth remarking that meteorite craters may contain virtually no meteorite material if the impacting mass is sufficiently large to be evaporated by the energy released during collision with the ground. Small meteorites do not retain any of their original 'Cosmic' speed, and arrive with the velocity of Free Fall ; at between three and four hundred miles per hour or less. The penetration effected by such objects is very variable and ranges from an inch or two to several feet, depending on their shape and size and the terrain upon which they happen to fall.

With reference to the action of aqueous agencies, swallow holes and solution cavities in limestones and other calcareous rocks are not the only results of underground erosion by water. The normal effects attributable to surface erosion can occur where underground streams run through and enlarge cavities - such as those caused by faults - in non-soluble rock.

Percolating water can remove the "cement" from arenaceous rocks such as sandstone, producing a crumbly residue with marked lack of grain adhesion. Sand itself is subject to the phenomenon of slumping due to change in the interstitial water content. This is true of most unconsolidated sediments. In permafrost areas, craters can be formed by the heaving action of underground ice.

However, the most potent producer of UFO craters is undoubtedly lightning.

If each thunderstorm were responsible on average for only one discharge to ground it is estimated that lightning in its various forms would produce in the region of fifteen million holes every year. At any one moment upwards of 2,000 thunderstorms are raging in various parts of the world, and the damage which they do is enormous.

The tropics bear the full brunt of these activities, with such areas as Mexico, Panama and Brazil in the forefront, to mention only three. In the United States, lightning claims hundreds of victims annually, and the British Isles has its quota of fatalities.

Atmospheric electricity also accounts for many UFO reports. The strike of lightning on open ground is normally accompanied by some or all of the following features :-

1. Hole and/or crater formation.
2. Radiating surface marks, often with removal of material.
3. Magnetic effects in the ground.
4. Prior history of thunderstorm activity.
5. Other signs of storm in the locality.

All of these were present both at Cockburnspath and Charlton.

There may also be other effects, such as fusion of soil particles, charring of organic matter, etc., which, if present, are valuable supporting evidence. On occasions, however, a bolt may strike 'out of the blue', when diagnosis becomes more difficult.

To take some specific examples of reported British craters, Niton was clearly a case of subsidence into a smooth-sided cavity, in the area of the famous Isle of Wight landslips.

This accounts naturally for the apparently miraculous disappearance of a large volume of earth and rock. It was not there in the first place.

The recent Berkshire craters have been diagnosed indepently (Reading University) as due to subsidence into solution pockets in the chalk sub-stratum; whilst the so-called craters at Dufton Fell were caused by the outbreak of temporary springs following a period of very heavy precipitation.

In the case of holes due to lightning the visible ground effects fall into two categories; those in which large pits are blasted out, usually with attendant radial surface trenches, and those in which deep and relatively narrow holes are formed, with accompanying radial surface marks of no great depth.

Magnetic phenomena frequently accompany lightning discharges in open country, especially in ground with a high content of iron bearing minerals, and are valuable diagnostic aids if the necessary apparatus is available for the purposes of detection.

The craters at Cockburnspath in Scotland are good examples of the large pit category, whilst the Charlton crater falls into the category of holes which are relatively deep and narrow. In both these examples there was a severe thunderstorm not long before discovery, (ten days at Cockburnspath and ten days to a fortnight at Charlton) and in both cases magnetic phenomena were noted at the site.

In Scotland deep trenches radiated from the holes, whereas at Charlton the radiating surface phenomena were relatively shallow and evidently followed preferred paths, possibly due to previous land usage. In this connection it is noteworthy that the Charlton crater lay on an old line of demarcation in the field, and that a large iron straining-post, braced by metal stays, previously occupied the site; as nearly as could be judged from the reports of local residents.

The difference in the effects at the two localities can be ascribed to the fact that the Cockburnspath discharge took place in wet, soggy moorland, whilst at Charlton the soil was of a well drained, sandy nature, close to the boundary between the Upper Greensand and the Chalk; though there is some evidence of a local elevation of the water-table at this point. (Dowser's findings?).

The Charlton occurrence seems to have been accompanied by a very strong wind, sufficient to disperse the remains of plants thrown up by the strike, although plant remains were later exposed during the subsequent investigation.

The nature of the Charlton hole is reminiscent of those formed by lightning at Dodge, Nebraska in June 1935, and at South Amboy in New Jersey, where a fulgurite was recovered. A similar hole, though on a smaller scale, is known from Leicestershire.

Various other suggestions have been advanced to explain the Charlton crater but none of these accounts satisfactorily for either the evidence at the hole itself or the total picture of events in the locality.

It was because of the unsatisfactory nature of these hypotheses that the writer decided to embark upon an all-out attack on the problem of the origin of the Charlton phenomenon.

Of the alternative explanations, the meteoritic appeared to be the most plausible after subsidence had been discarded, but fails to explain the magnetic phenomena and the radiating marks, not to mention the storm damage roundabout. In any case a thorough search failed to reveal any meteoritic material.

The Spaceship theory was the next to be considered, but this also failed to account for the storm damage (which was evidently a part of the total picture), or for the phenomena at the hole, in any but a highly contrived and self contradictory manner.

To suppose, for example, that strangely situated jets of compressed gas should be necessary to cushion the landing of a sophisticated spacecraft, capable of manipulating gravity, is a peculiar idea, to say the least.

In any case horizontally directed jets with no vertical component of thrust would be unlikely to cushion anything, especially as they were disposed in the ratio of three on one side to one on the other. What happened to the plants from the denuded 'spurs' on this hypothesis is far from clear, nor is any good reason given for the presence of the sandstone fragments scattered on the ground round the central hole.

No convincing reason is advanced either for the magnetic phenomena, or for why a spaceship would elect to have a large spike sticking out underneath. Too bad if the craft should chance to make a 'hard rock' landing.

None of these objections applies to the inference that the Charlton crater was caused by lightning during the prior thunderstorm; which, according to a nearby resident "made the windows rattle as they were never rattled before".

The Charlton crater has been discussed at length because of its particular interest ufologists and meteorologists alike, and several other possible explanations have been examined, but proved wanting.

If any of the British craters was to demonstrate the landing of an alien spaceship this was the one.

In the event, however, such was not to be the case.

No extraterrestrial was responsible for the mess in Farmer Blanchard's field at Charlton, Wiltshire, in the summer of 1963; a summer during which the British Isles were inundated by severe thunderstorms which caused at least five deaths in one bad week and the heaviest daily rainfall, 7.27 inches, ever recorded in the whole of

Ireland; not to mention a freak whirlwind in Yorkshire and widespread damage to property by lightning and floods, officially described as 'extremely severe'.

Coming as it did after the most terrible winter in living memory the weather in June and July made the year 1963 one whose recollection strikes fear into the hearts of the majority who endured it.

The above summary is by no means exhaustive but may serve to indicate the complexities of the subject to anyone who supposes that because a particular phenomenon cannot immediately be identified it must needs be indicative of an alien presence.

It is now the writer's considered opinion that the only things which prevent the list of 'unknowns' from becoming vanishingly small are insufficient data on the one hand, and lack of knowledge concerning natural and man-made phenomena on the other.

Whilst one may hope to catch up eventually with the whims of nature, the activities of Homo Sapiens are quite another matter.

With so much secrecy surrounding new inventions, especially those of military or political significance, it appears unlikely that the UFO investigator will run short of material in the foreseeable future. On the contrary, he is more likely to be sickened by a surfeit of sightings.

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THE PROBLEMS OF EXOBIOLOGY

Part I : The Origin of Life

Introduction :

This article is the first of three in which I am going to examine the possibility of life existing beyond the Earth's bounds at a level of development compatible with the possession of inter-planetary spaceships. In order to discuss the problems involved it is necessary first to give a resume of the present theory of the evolution of life on Earth. Part I contains a summary of the various ideas that have been put forward in the past for the emergence of life. This summary leads up to the latest experimental evidence that has been produced in support of the modern theories. Part II will be a detailed examination of the Solar System for possible abodes of life. In it I will try to estimate the levels of evolution that could have been reached on the various planets, satellites and asteroids. The outcome, I am sure, will be a surprise to the many who feel that Mars and Venus are the only life-bearing celestial bodies in the neighbourhood of Earth. Part III will extend the search area beyond the edge of the Solar System, out beyond the local star clusters to the limits of our galaxy. Initially the search will be conducted on the basis of a known chemistry of life but so that the investigation shall be complete, other biochemistries will be considered. Finally the imagination of the science fiction writer will be used as a breeding ground for new and completely alien ideas on what might be out there in space.

Early ideas.

All that our ancestors had with which to observe their surroundings were their five senses. With these alone, unaided by artificial means, it is not surprising that they arrived at some very peculiar conclusions on the nature of the origin of life. Of course they were not primarily interested in the very beginnings of life, but more in the day to day appearance of new animals in their environment. They knew that worms appeared to rise from mud, maggots from decaying meat and mice from old linen. The idea of spontaneous generation soon became a popular belief with men, and it was to persist right through the middle ages, largely because of the influence of the Greek philosopher Aristotle who described it in his 'Metaphysics' which was to become the last authority in matters of both physics and metaphysics. That the idea of spontaneous generation was more than European in belief is shown by the references to it in the ancient Hindu scriptures. The 'Rig Veda' said that life arose from the primary elements, and the 'Artharva Veda' propounded that the oceans were the cradle of life, which as it turns out is not so very far from the truth as might be expected. Both Virgil in his 'Georgics' (a treatise on farming) and Lucretius in his 'De Natura Rerum' alluded to the popular belief in spontaneous generation. The Belgian chemist and physician Van Helmont, even had a recipe for the making of mice.

"If a dirty undergarment is squeezed into the mouth of a vessel containing wheat, within a few days, (say 21), a ferment drained from the garments and transformed by the smell of the grain, encrusts the wheat itself with its own skin and turns it into mice . . . And, what is more remarkable, the mice from corn and undergarments are neither weanlings nor sucklings but they jump out fully formed."

What it is amazing to note, is that despite the acquaintance, for example, of Virgil with farm animals and Van Helmont with humans, neither applied their knowledge of mammalian procreation to the other creatures of nature.

The rise of the scientific method.

Of course the concept of spontaneous generation of life could not long remain once men began to use more rigorous methods of observation. Francisco Reddi and Pasteur, in the early half of the nineteenth century did much to dispel the old ideas. Unfortunately though Pasteur also gave rise to the misconception that the problem of the origin of life could not be solved by scientific methods. There arose and fell in the nineteenth century the idea that some vital force was required for all the processes involved in the chemistry of life. J. J. Berzelius thought that organic compounds were synthesised by laws different from those governing the formation of inorganic compounds. He thought that organic substances could, therefore, not be made artificially. He was soon to be proved wrong by Friedrich Wohler, A.W.H. Kolbe, and M. P. E. Berthelot who succeeded in producing independantly various organic compounds from either their elements or from some inorganic substance. Their experiments destroyed the distinctions between the two chemistries and made the way clear for the first tentative discussions on the chemical evolution of life.

Five stages of evolution.

Charles Darwin, influenced by his grandfather Erasmus Darwin, was the first to describe the beginnings of life. He did so in a letter to a friend in which he pictured 'some warm little pond with all sorts of ammonia and phosphoric salts, light, heat, electricity, etc., present' in which he postulated that a protein compound was chemically formed ready to undergo still more complex changes. J. Tyndall, Thomas Huxley and A. I. Oparin all pointed out that there was very little difference between living matter and protoplasm and the chemical complexes that make up dead matter. As had happened earlier with the chemical division into organic and inorganic matter, now the classification into living and non-living was becoming hazy, especially at the boundary where we find the bacteria and viruses and the larger chemical molecules, the proteins and amino acids.

With the advent of the age of space exploration, there was a renewed interest in the problem of the origin of life, especially as Man was now perhaps on the way to meeting other forms of life. The trouble with trying to solve the problem is that the modern trend away from the good allrounder to the very specialised but knowledgeable scientist has left us with no one person able to tackle the task. Professor J.D. Bernal, the eminent physicist pin-pointed the difficulty in 1949, when he wrote: 'It is probable that even a formulation of this problem is beyond the reach of any one scientist, for such a scientist would have to be at the same time a competent mathematician, physicist, and experienced organic chemist, he should have a very extensive knowledge of geology, geophysics and geochemistry and, besides all this be absolutely at home in all biological disciplines. Sooner or later this task will have to be given to groups representing all these faculties and working closely together theoretically as well as experimentally.'

Bernal's prognosis was correct. Two symposia have now been held, the first in Moscow in 1957 and the second in Wakulla Springs, Florida in 1963. Both dealt with the problem under the five stages of evolution. These are:

- (i) Primary formation of primitive organic compounds.
- (ii) Transformation of these into the complex molecules essential to living things

- (iii) Origin of the proteins, nucleoproteins and enzymes.
- (iv) Origin of structure and metabolism.
- (v) Evolution of metabolism, i.e. the evolution from the first single celled creature to the infinitely complex creature called Man.

Where to start.

All theories of the origin of the Universe cite hydrogen as the primary form of matter. This hydrogen condensed over the millenia into the stars and gas clouds that we can see with the aid of the astronomical telescope. Once the gas clouds had condensed to the point where a star could begin to radiate heat and light, changes took place in the composition of the material in the star. The hydrogen, the simplest element, was transformed into the more complex elements. An estimate of the cosmic abundances of the commonest elements puts them in the following order starting with the commonest: hydrogen, helium, oxygen, nitrogen and carbon. Helium is an inert gas and does not take part in the chemistry of life, but the other four are the chief constituents of the chemical cycles involved in living.

Primitive atmospheres.

As the Earth cooled from the molten state, it would do so surrounded by the cosmic elements. These gasses would form the primitive atmosphere of the Earth. What would it consist of? In the presence of the hydrogen, the carbon, nitrogen and oxygen would only exist in combination as methane, ammonia and water respectively. Thus it is fairly safe to assume that the original atmosphere of this Earth consisted of the three combinations and a small amount of hydrogen.

Stage two . . . transformation.

Now that we have the composition of the atmosphere decided upon, how could it be converted to the complex molecules of the proteins ready for stage three? To perform the transformation we require synthesising agents. Four are readily available. They are ultraviolet light, electric discharges, ionizing radiation and heat. These could be provided by the Sun (UV light), lightning and corona near the Earth's surface (electric discharge), the radio-active elements uranium, thorium and potassium 40 (ionising radiation), and volcanoes (heat) but only in a very small proportion. All but the last listed source of energy are in reasonable abundance and would give to the Earth a continuous flow of energy. The next question is, is there any proof that the reactions needed to convert the basic compounds in the atmosphere into some biologically significant products could take place bearing in mind the extreme dilution of the molecules? Whilst in the atmosphere the reactants would have a good chance of coming into contact, but the products being heavier and larger would only be able to exist in the oceans of the primitive Earth. Here the chances of reactants meeting would be rather reduced, and we have to find out if the chances are too small for any significant molecules to be formed.

Experimental evidence.

Dr. C. Ponnampuruma has been working on this very problem at the N.A.S.A. research centre in California. Using the Berkeley linear accelerator to simulate the radiation given off by natural potassium 40 he has shown that after one hour's irradiation a mixture of the supposed gases in the primitive Earth atmosphere yielded

adenine a basic ingredient of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA) both of high biological importance.

In a 48 hour simulated lightning discharge experiment most of the atmospheric methane was converted to a mixture of more complex organic compounds.

When the gases were passed through a heated Vicor tube at a temperature of 1000°C, Fox found that the effluent gases when absorbed in water produced 14 identifiable amino acids commonly present in protein.

A very crude, preliminary experiment to find out if the intense heat produced in a meteorite impact on a primitive atmosphere would produce any positive results showed that some amino acids and a few ultra-violet absorbing compounds that could be of biological significance were produced.

In all the experiments it was found that the primary products were formaldehyde and prussic acid, so the researchers used these compounds as the starting point in further experiments. They found that in very dilute solution, such as might have been in the primitive oceans, both the compounds formed many complex molecules among which were ribose and deoxyribose, the two sugars that with phosphoric acid form DNA. Many more mixtures of biologically significant molecules were formed in further experiments; but it will suffice to say that they all lend support to the hypothesis of chemical evolution.

Summary.

What have we gained from this examination of the possible processes involved in chemical evolution? First and foremost we have shown that the basic constituents of all living things can be formed from the four most abundant elements in the can universe. Secondly we have shown that this formation can take place using the sources of energy most likely to have existed under primitive conditions, the degree of dilution to be expected and in an aqueous solution. Our picture of the primitive Earth at this stage is one of a 'primordial soup', consisting of the biologically significant molecules floating in the primitive oceans. From the fossil records of the rocks we already know that the first cradle of life was the ocean, so it looks as if our hypothesis of chemical evolution has led us nearly up to the point where our palaeontological knowledge begins. It must be stressed, however, that the steps to be taken to evolve from the primordial soup of unrelated molecules to the ordered existence of even the simplest of single-celled animals, the amoeba, are not understood in detail. These steps are far greater than those from primitive atmosphere to primordial soup, but unlike unconscious nature which had to spend billions of years for the process, conscious nature has a purpose and knows the outcome . . . life. Thus it may not be long before we have filled in the remaining steps as yet beyond the reach of our knowledge.

Part II.

In the second article in this series I shall briefly trace the processes of evolution on the Earth, outlining the essential conditions required and consider the other planets of the Solar System in the light of these conditions.

S. L. Smith, B.A.

THE "PSYCHOLOGICAL" SAUCER

I once received, for purposes of evaluation, a rather curious UFO report emanating from a middle-aged lady. So far as I recall the circumstances, she had encountered a flying object which made a noise like a Beethoven Symphony, smelled like a burnt kipper and looked like nothing on Earth or in the waters under the same!

This weird narrative posed a problem for me. The lady was not lying - even the most inexpert of liars would have come up with a story more plausible than this one. She was not, to judge from the ancillary details of the account, mentally unbalanced, in fact she impressed me as probably a very average, matter-of-fact individual. Yet how accept as fact, or even as approximating to fact, a tale of an object so grotesque?

The end of the business was that I arrived at the conclusion that I was dealing with what has been called, "the psychological saucer." The lady almost certainly had seen a real airborne object of some kind, perhaps a meteorological balloon. She had been puzzled by what she saw and some obscure psychological mechanism had then operated in her mind and generated a most curious illusion. The balloon, or whatever it may have been, had triggered-off the whole affair.

One of the World's greatest psychologists, the late C. G. Jung, in his book, "Flying Saucers - A Modern Myth of Things Seen in the Skies," dealt exhaustively with the UFO from a psychological stand-point. He related it to the Realm of the Collective Unconscious and revealed its archetypal significance for Mankind. Jung's findings have been supplemented to some extent by the writings of a student of UFO phenomena in the United States, Tom Comella, who uses the pseudonym, "Peter Kor."

Jung and Comella see the UFO, psychologically considered, as a "Sign of the Times," in particular as symptomatic of the ever-widening spiritual vacuum in which Modern Man dwells. Medieval Christianity looked for the End of the World in the Year 1,000. Before the dawn of that Year, visions of angels, demons and all kinds of supernatural prodigies bewildered and terrified believers. Today we have ceased to believe in the Supernatural for all practical purposes. Yet the H-Bomb and its relations threaten us with a "Dies Irae" as drastic and unpleasant as anything ever imagined by theologians.

The deepening crisis in World affairs - say Comella and Jung - has provoked an epidemic of visions like that experienced prior to the Year 1,000. Only - since this is an Age of Technology rather than of Theology - contemporary visionary manifestations assume the aspect of flying machines - the UFOs!

For my part, I think there is a great deal of truth in this view. Casual appearances of strange phenomena in the skies would not, in a less troubled age, become, as the Flying Saucers have become, the stuff of religious cults and pseudo-philosophical teachings. To put it in another way, the UFO "rings a bell" deep down within the human psyche. I think all students of UFOs know and feel this, even those who - like that horrible Cleary-Baker - insist upon a scientific approach to UFO problems and are apt to say and write hard things concerning cults and cultists!

Comella will have it that all UFOs are psychological in nature, projections into the material world of some non-material Reality. His view cannot lightly be overlooked. A hypnotized man can "see" and "touch" and "smell" a rose which has no objective existence. Twenty men, or two hundred men, if hypnotized and given

the appropriate suggestion, would similarly "see" and "touch" and "smell" the bloom, although a non-hypnotized man standing by would be incapable of apprehending its existence. Assuming that some powerful impulsion in the Collective Unconscious can generate in human minds illusions comparable with those experienced in hypnosis, it is possible to explain UFO sightings without recourse to any hypothesis of material flying-machines.

Jung did not carry the argument for the "psychological saucer" as far as this. He did not believe that psychological projections could impact upon radar screens, cause instrument failures and otherwise have the effects upon machines and material objects which UFOs have been known on occasion to exert. He supposed that UFOs are real phenomena, objective in nature, which have only a casual, synchronistic connection with their psychological counter-parts.

Insofar as I am competent to frame a judgement in this field, I am with Jung here as against Comella. I would say that a small proportion of UFO reports, between 5% and 10%, relate to real, material objects, which exhibit all the characteristics of flying machines, the products of an advanced and presumably alien technology.

However that may be - and it must be admitted in honesty that conclusive scientific proof of the objectivity of UFOs is still to seek - the "psychological saucer" is deserving of study on various grounds, one of which is the light which may thereby be shed upon an hitherto little understood aspect of the human psyche. It may be that many a cultist and "contactee" is struggling to put down a root through the barren topsoil of the contemporary materialistic scene, to reach the rich spiritual deposits from which humanity has drawn its inspirations and inner strength and from which it now finds itself all but cut off.

Let such persons remember always that no extra-terrestrial revelations, real or pretended, can take the place of the Wisdom, Strength and Peace which proceed from the Enlightened Self. Said Gautama the Buddha, in his Farewell Address to his followers :-

"Therefore, O Ananda, be ye lamps unto yourselves.
Rely on yourselves and do not rely on external help.
Hold fast to the truth as a lamp. Seek salvation alone
in the truth. Look not for assistance to anyone besides
yourselves."

(Mahaparinibbana Suttanta).

The passage of more than two Millennia has not detracted from the value of the advice.

J. C-B.

UFO REPORTED FROM IRELAND

On December 26th. 1965, between 1515 and 1530 hours, while driving along a country road near Cappoquin, two ladies, Miss Wingfield and Miss Mortensen, saw and photographed a remarkable object in the sky. It was a solid looking rounded object and moved along silently, trailing behind it a brilliant "plume" of flame.

A world-famous photographer, Mr. Percy Hennell, developed Miss Mortensen's film and found that it showed a discoid object emitting "a huge semi-elliptical efflux." Mr. Hennell was able to establish, by studying the granulation of the emulsion, that the bright image was not a cloud and that there was no question of faking involved.

A reproduction of the photograph appeared in the "Times" of January 22nd 1966, together with a letter from Mr. Charles H. Gibbs-Smith, the celebrated aeronautical expert, describing the sighting.

It is difficult to assess the nature of the object from the rather unsatisfactory newspaper reproduction of the photograph. The description corresponds with that of the UFO reported in the Chiles-Whitted Eastern Airlines sighting near Montgomery, Alabama, U.S.A., on July 23rd. 1948. There are other reports of similar objects.

J. C-B.

ADDITIONS TO TO THE CONSTITUTION OF B.U.F.O.R.A.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Association, held at Kensington on the evening of November 27th., 1965, the following additions to the Constitution were proposed by Dr. Cleary-Baker and sanctioned by the Meeting.

- Article 4 (e) The Committee may confer Honorary Membership of the Association upon designated Members of foreign or other UFO-research Societies, which shall be done upon a reciprocal basis and with the object of promoting co-operation between such Societies and the Association.
- Article 4 (f) The Membership may, at a General Meeting and on the recommendation of the Committee, confer honorary life-membership of the Association upon any person whose services to UFO-research are deemed to be deserving of such recognition.
- Article 5 (h) Membership of a Society affiliated with the Association shall not confer membership of the Association upon any person who, not being a Member of the National Advisory Council, has not complied with the provisions of Article 4 (a) above.

Practical expression was given by the Meeting to the new Article 4 (f), in that Honorary Life-Membership of the Association was conferred upon Mr. G. F. N. Knewstub upon his retiring from the office of President, in recognition of his long and valuable service to UFO-research.

The new President is Mr. Gordon Creighton, who will require no introduction to readers. The Association is fortunate in having secured so distinguished a researcher to assume the vacant office.

LITERATURE

A Library of scientific and 'ufological' literature is available at the following address: 26 Kings Road, London, S.E.25.

TAPE RECORDINGS

Recordings of lectures given to BUFORA meetings and talks on scientific and 'ufological' matters are being prepared together with a record of testimonies of importance connected with UFO sightings. These reels will be available to BUFORA member societies on the payment of ten shillings, five shillings of which will be returned when the reel or reels are received safely at the Recording Centre. Member's reels may be dubbed with selected items at $3\frac{3}{4}$ i.p.s. on the receipt of blank reel (not over $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diam.) and five shillings which will include postage. List of items will be included in the BUFORA Journal from time to time or may be had on application to Dr. G. Doel, 26 Heath Drive, Potters Bar, Herts.

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UFO SIGHTING REPORTS

Members and Non-members are requested to send details of all recent UFO reports they obtain by word of mouth or from newspapers, radio and magazines, etc., immediately to the Regional Information Officer for the area concerned in order that a local investigation can be started while the sighting is still fresh in the minds of the eye-witnesses. If there has been a UFO landing it is essential that our investigators reach the spot before it becomes too disturbed.

When good sightings or landings are reported by telephone the same day as they occur, members with photographic and other equipment may be alerted throughout the country. If you cannot get through to the region when 'phoning, you can ring London or the neighbouring region.

Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, North Riding of Yorkshire : Tyneside UFO Society : W. D. Muir, 72 Greystoke Avenue, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2. Tel : Day : Gosforth 5-7111 Ext. 679. Evening & night : J.L. Otley : Newcastle 3-8025

Lancashire, Wirral Peninsula (Cheshire), Isle of Man, Anglesey, North Wales : Merseyside UFO Research Society : R. Donnelly, 2 Buckfast Close, Liverpool 10. Tel : A. Rawlinson : Anfield 6921.

Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire : Direct Investigation Group on Aerial Phenomena : P. Heffron, 37 Lea Dale Green, Leyland, Nr. Preston, Lancs. Tel : Leyland 21734 ; (or Tel : Mrs. J. Nelstrop : Bramhall 4802.)

Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, East & West Ridings of Yorkshire : Halifax Branch : J. M. Stear, 2 High Park Crescent, Heaton, Bradford 9. Tel : Bradford 41842.

Nottinghamshire : Nottingham UFOs Group : M. A. Kenyon, 112 Calverton Rd., Arnold, Nottingham.

North-east half of Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Wales south of and including Cardiganshire & Montgomeryshire : Cheltenham Flying Saucer Group : A. R. Cole, Ellesmere, 7 Okua Rd., Charlton Kings, Glos. Tel : J. Whitaker : Cheltenham 53864.

Warwickshire : Stratford-on Avon UFO Group : J. D. Llewellyn, 63 Masons Rd., Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.

Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Suffolk : Cambridge University Group for the Investigation of UFOs : Easter term : 20th April to 10th June : A. C. H. Durham, Clare College, Cambridge. Vacations : J. A. Popple, 10 Kingsmead Road, Waterbeach, Cambs. Tel : (all year round) Waterbeach 660 or (day) : Cambridge 55691.

Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire : Oxford University UFOs Study Group : T. A. Williamson, Brasenose College, Oxford.

Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, South-western half of Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire : British Flying Saucer Bureau : G.F.N. Knewstub, A.M.Brit.I.R.E., A.Inst.E., 27 Avonmouth Road, Shirehampton, Bristol. Tel : Avonmouth 2288.

Hampshire, Isle of Wight : Isle of Wight UFO Investigation Society : F. W. Smith, 4 Connaught Road, East Cowes, I.O.W.

Surrey : Croydon UFO Research & Investigation Society : H. Roberts, 47 Brigstock Rd., Thornton Heath, Surrey. Tel : Thornton Heath 8480.

Scotland : Scottish UFO Research Society : Glen Chandler, 11 Lismore Crescent, Edinburgh 8. Tel : Abbeyhill 3025.

Northern Ireland : T. Thompson, 23 Mountainvale Rd., Newtownabbey, Co. Antrim.

London, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, Sussex : Central Information Office : Ken Rogers, 1 Vicar's Moor Lane, Winchmore Hill, London, N.21. Tel : LABurnum 2482 : Personal enquiries answered 8.30 - 10.30 a.m. & 8.00 - 10.30 p.m. weekdays ; reports taken at all times. (Alternative Tel : N. T. Oliver : LEE Green 7653.)

