

# BUFORA

# BULLETIN

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## No 004

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BUFORA LTD (by guarantee). Founded 1964. Registered Office:  
2 Malbury Court, Clarence Road, London, N22. Registered in London  
1234924. Incorporating the London UFO Research Association founded  
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# BUFORA BULLETIN

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## SUCCESSFUL NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN EDINBURGH

BUFORA's National Conference at the George Hotel, Edinburgh, on March 12th-14th, 1982 attracted some 60 delegates, many having braved blizzards and other inclement weather as well as the long trip north to be present. The Conference, which was organised by Peter Hill and members of BUFORA's Edinburgh Branch was supported by a bookstall and exhibition, both of which proved very popular.

The first speaker on March 13th was Jenny Randles, BUFORA's Director of Investigations who spoke on "Towards An Ideal Investigation Network." Jenny pointed out the comparison between Stone Age man and his appreciation of atmospheric phenomena such as rainbows and the problems which we have today in trying to understand incomprehensible phenomena such as UFOs. She outlined some of the difficulties in investigating reports and dealing with witnesses and their perception of phenomena in the sky and the detailed guidelines for an ideal investigation network and showed ways in which BUFORA was working towards that end.

The second speaker, solicitor Harry Harris gave a most interesting talk on hypnotic regression. He had gained the help of psychiatrists at Manchester Hospital in interviewing and regressing people who had suffered "time lapse" experiences. He had with him Mrs Linda Jones who said that after a sighting when out with her two children, she had experienced a short "time lapse" and had agreed to be hypnotically regressed. This had produced the usual experience "memories" of being taken aboard a strange craft and subjected to a medical examination. She agreed that she did not consciously recall this but had remembered her responses during hypnosis. A lively discussion followed and members obviously found the talk both controversial and interesting.

After lunch delegates took part in a symposium on the CE case at Livingston. This proved to be truly fascinating since the supporting speakers, Mr M. Drummond, Forestry Manager; Sgt. I. Wark, Livingston police; Mr L. Knib, Forensic Science Department, Edinburgh police headquarters and Stuart Campbell, who originally investigated the case, were such lively presenters and made the event come alive again, recreating this unique event.

Unfortunately the main participant, Mr Robert Taylor, who had the sighting, was not present, but those visiting the site on the following day had the opportunity to meet him.

Everyone enjoyed this symposium and it made a fitting main Conference feature.

Over tea there was a chance to mull over ideas and opinions and to meet old friends and make new ones. Most members of BUFORA's council were present and saw and spoke to the main characters in the Livingston case.

To close the session Mr Hilary Evans who has a foot in both camps - BUFORA and The Society For Psychic Research - spoke on "UFOs - All In The Mind." He presented some thought-provoking ideas on the origin of some UFO incidents past and present. Someone near me was muttering "I know what I saw, and it wasn't in my mind" but, in spite of this one dissenting voice, everyone found the talk stimulating and, hopefully, it provided a further piece of a puzzle which perhaps one day will be solved.

Some 30 people attended an informal dinner in the evening at the George Hotel. Leslie Bayer, BUFORA's Chairman used the occasion to thank Peter Hill and local members for organising a very successful conference.

Next day delegates endured the mid-March cold and sleet to visit the Livingston site.

The Conference was widely and intelligently covered by the Scottish newspapers who concentrated, not unnaturally, on the Livingston encounter of 1979. Bob Taylor, who witnessed the strange phenomenon in a Scottish woodland clearing is quoted in the "Scottish Daily Express" of March 15th, 1982 as saying of the sightings: "I have no explanation for it. I would like someone to come forward and tell me what happened to me."

It is, indeed, one of the most intriguing of UFO cases.

BW

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#### NEW EDITOR

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Members will have noticed that the Bulletin is no longer in the same class as the old BUFORA journal. The reasons you know - higher printing and paper costs and the effects of the recession. However, we are now taking the first step to restore BUFORA's main regular publication to its former position by appointing a new editor, who is a BUFORA member and a professional journalist. This Bulletin has been produced by John Barrett. He has been a journalist for 20 years and is editor of the monthly journal of a learned society dealing with highways and transportation. His interest in UFOs goes back to the mid 1950s.

It is council's intention to provide more funds for the Bulletin as soon as possible and it trusts that you, the members, will help John in his new task by sending him letters, articles or reports which you consider worthy of publication. John wants to make the Bulletin topical so all recent information will be welcome.


Council and the entire membership owe a big "thank you and well done" to Arnold West for so generously giving his time and effort in filling the editorial chair vacated by Norman Oliver's unexpected departure. Without Arnold there would have been no magazine and council and members are indebted to him. Our appreciation to Arnold was officially recorded at BUFORA's Council meeting on Saturday, April 3rd, 1982.

To John, now in the hot seat, we wish all success.

LESLIE BAYER  
Chairman.

1. The story of the so-called "flying saucer" begins in 1938 in Germany. In that year Dr. Burchardt Heims, Professor of Magnetism, University of Goettingen, worked out the theoretical design of a craft which was to be powered by a magnetic field. Just as the "hovercraft" rides on a cushion of air, the "force-field" craft would be propelled by a magnetic field. The "force field" craft would defy the laws of gravity, travel at a fantastic speed and perform mind-boggling feats.
2. To fully understand the working of a force field craft requires a knowledge of Einstein's Unified Field Theory. His equation  $E = Mc^2$  is the basis of nuclear physics. Another complicated equation involving Tensorial Calculus links electricity, magnetism and gravity. According to Einstein, electricity is gravity.
3. The German force field craft was technically developed by four important men, Habermohl, Schriever, Miethe and an Italian electrical engineer, Bellonzo. It became airborne in Prague in 1941, reached a height of 40,000ft in four minutes and attained a speed of 1,250 mph. At this time the Germans did not possess the fantastic super-conductors that the Americans were later to develop.
4. In October, 1943, the US Navy performed a revolutionary experiment to make a destroyer invisible. It was known as the Philadelphia Experiment. A certain Dr. Franklin Reno had shown he could make a model ship disappear in a bathtub with a magnetic field. He repeated the experiment in a laboratory and impressed the US Navy into a trial run with one of their ships - the USS Eldridge-D173 - which was covered by a huge magnetic field measuring some 300ft all round. It was a success and the following phenomena were observed:
  - (a) A greenish glow surrounded the ship and it became invisible to the naked eye.
  - (b) The crew became invisible.
  - (c) The ship was teleported in a split second at the speed of light from the Philadelphia naval base to Norfolk, Virginia and back.
  - (d) The ship was penetrated by the magnetic field that it began to fade in and out
  - (e) The crew began to materialise and dematerialise. Many went mad, caught fire and died.
  - (f) The ship and its crew did temporarily enter the fourth dimension.
5. On board a nearby ship, the SS Andrew Furuseth, was an eyewitness with a degree in advanced physics. His name was Carl M. Allen who also called himself Carlos Miguel Allende. He observed the whole operation and later was to reveal the breathtaking news to the world.
6. In 1945 both American and Russia grabbed the German prototypes, technicians and designers for the development of a force field craft.
7. The Americans, with their experience of the Philadelphia Experiment, were able to produce a controlled magnetic field and even design special suits which could repel the field.
8. The American secret factory for producing force field craft is in Mount Rainier and the Russian factory is in the Urals. This accounts for the Kenneth Arnold sighting near Mount

Rainier in June, 1947.

9. The magnetic field produced by these craft actually interpenetrate matter like X-rays. They can also disintegrate matter and this accounts for the disintegration of Captain Mantell's plane. He came too close to the magnetic field of the craft he was following. The wreckage of his aircraft looked as though it had been shredded and he had been decapitated.
10. After a decade of bamboozling the public, positive evidence began to appear in 1956 that these craft were man-made and manufactured by the Russians.
11. The whole purpose of producing these craft, human-controlled, robot-controlled or remote controlled, was for interplanetary exploration and the colonisation of Mars.
12. With a great advance made in the study of nerve impulse, America and Russia began to produce robots. These life-like robots can do the work of astronauts, collecting samples, taking photographs etc.
13. Some of these robots are not only mechanical but biological - humanoids!
14. The first piece of concrete evidence that UFOs were man-made came from Brazil. A flying saucer exploded over a Brazilian beach and the shattered pieces were examined by a laboratory. They were found to be made of pure magnesium produced by a "certain firm" in the USA. Another sighting was that of a UFO photographed hovering low over the village of San Jose Valderas in Spain. It carried the marking H.I. on its circular underside inscribed symmetrically as follows  
(H.I. was once the number of a plane produced by Howard Hughes.  
Again in Spain some plastic tubing and debris were thrown from a UFO. These were examined in the National Laboratory and found to be produced by Du Pont Nemours and for one customer only - NASA. The plastic was polyvinyl fluoride.  
Finally, near Socorro, New Mexico, patrolman Lonnie Zamora, watched as an egg-shaped UFO landed and out stepped three robots. The craft had such a strong magnetic field that it stopped his car. But most important of all the letters IL-413 could be seen on the side of the craft and the following sign 
15. There is a neck-to-neck race now by the USA and USSR for the colonisation of Mars. This will be done by the force field craft which will also be used to explore Mars, Mercury and Jupiter.
16. Attempts by some people to get too close to the secret of flying saucers, particularly the technical secrets have resulted in their being physically eliminated. This actually happened to Dr, Morris K. Jessup.

17. After a generation's puzzling answers about UFOs have emerged.
- Q. What are they?
- A. They are force field craft of the USA and USSR.
- Q. Why do they travel so silently?
- A. Because they use electro-magnetic fields and may even now be using Ionic engines or cosmic rays for propulsion.
- Q. What is the purpose in producing these craft?
- A. For interplanetary exploration and the colonisation of Mars.
- Q. What is the power source of most UFOs?
- A. A dark circular band around the centre of the craft carries an electrical conductor, cooled to absolute zero and provides the necessary magnetic field.
18. These force field craft can teleport people, cars and planes into their interior and disappear with them.
19. The three important facts connected with force field craft are:-
- (a) By completely surrounding a craft with a powerful magnetic field it begins to defy gravity.
- (b) Increase in the intensity of the magnetic field surrounding the craft results in it becoming invisible.
- (c) Further increase in the intensity of the magnetic field surrounding the craft results in the craft being teleported hundreds or even thousands of miles in a fraction of a second.
20. Crews from UFOs have come out and spoken to people in the USA in fluent English with German accents, and in Argentine in flawless Spanish. The poor chaps could not speak Venusian, Martian or even Jupiterian - they could only speak European languages!
21. If they come from outer space why are they taking so long to contact people and governments of our planet? If they come from just outside the solar system, why do they travel trillions of miles just to buzz a few planes and cars? Finally, why are they seen so frequently in the vicinity of USAF bases? They have actually been seen landing and taking off from USAF runways.
22. Once the wholesale colonisation of Mars begins, it is possible that both America and Russia may reveal details of their famous force field craft.
23. A space war has been going on between American and Russian UFOs. The fortress in Itaipu, Brazil was attacked by a Russian UFO and two sentries were badly burned. American UFOs have attacked Russian rockets carrying astronauts and forced them to land and UFOs were responsible for kidnapping five Avenger torpedo bombers.
24. The Lunar Module was tested a thousand times on earth before it was allowed to go to the Moon. Eye-witnesses saw it tested in Germany but did not know what it was until the Lunar landing took place. Force field craft and other types of space exploration probes are being tested as much as one hundred thousand times here on earth. These experimental craft, robot-controlled, kidnapped Barney and Betty Hill and even compelled Senhor Antonio Villas Boas to mate



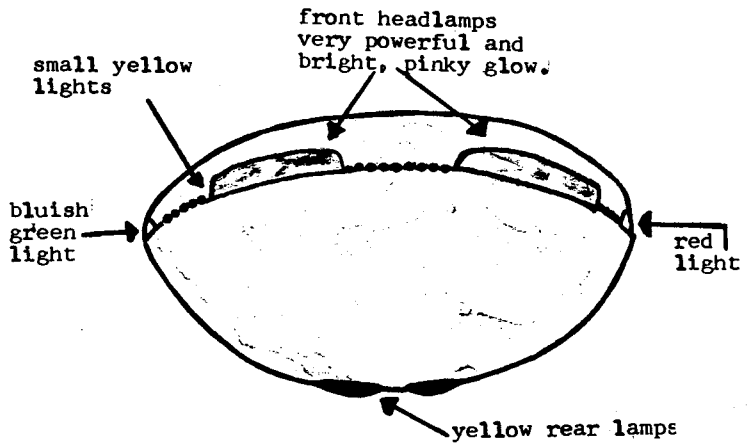


HEIDLEBERG SIGHTING - November, 1980

This is a report of a sighting of a UFO which took place in Heidleberg, West Germany at 1831 on Friday, November 14th, 1980. The witnesses were a Miss D. Nurcombe and a friend. Miss Nurcombe says it was a clear, dark evening and that she and her friend were standing outside their student hostel when they saw a very bright light in the sky.

"..... this light seemed to be hovering over the sports field which lies north. Then this object came towards me and as it approached I noticed that there was no noise at all, despite the fact that the object was moving very slowly and as it came over I could see that it had two headlamps, fairly wide apart, which lit up a path in the sky in front of it. The object was well lit and was of an oval or round shape. It definitely was not an aeroplane. As it approached I could see that it had a bluish green light to the left and a red light to the right, which made me think that perhaps it was an aeroplane, but as it came right above me, I could see that this object did not have wings at all, and that there were tiny yellowlights all the way round the object. As the object passed over, I saw that it had the rear headlamps very close together.

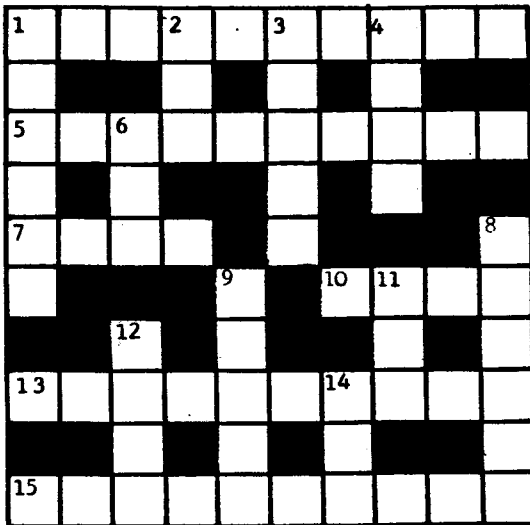
"....it took about 10 minutues to pass over and finally disappear in the distance. The object was travelling south towards Leimen. The object was very wide, and the lights were so powerful that it was lit up in the sky."



EYEWITNESS IMPRESSION OF THE OBJECT SEEN IN HEIDLEBERG.

The day after the sighting Miss Nurcombe and her friend reported the sighting to the Heidleberg United States Army base and were told that nothing out of the ordinary had been picked up on the radar, although the base admitted that the radar

did not function at all times. It was suggested that the object might have been a weather balloon or, possibly, a helicopter. Miss Nurcombe feels that both these explanations are unlikely. The shape of the object differed from that of a conventional weather balloon and had an object of its size been a helicopter the witness feels it would have made a terrific noise.



ACROSS

1. Some watch from the cradle to the star (10)
5. If it is, it isn't one; if it isn't, it is one (10)
7. To glide or die, that is the question (4)
10. Up above, yet sounds near the ground (4)
13. Some fifteens are interested in this number (4) (6)
15. They visit one, uninvited (10)

DOWN

1. For brothers, not far wrong (6)
2. Toolmaker (3)
3. A sub-continent in confusion (5)
4. .... and that (4)
6. Thus, poets get even (3)
8. Based on the Moon? (6)
9. Up but in disorder (5)
11. Too thick, got the word twisted (3)
12. Veteran flyers
14. A chemical case? (3)

(Solution page 19)

THE EVENTS OF DECEMBER 31st, 1978

- Some Further Observations.

T.R. DUTTON

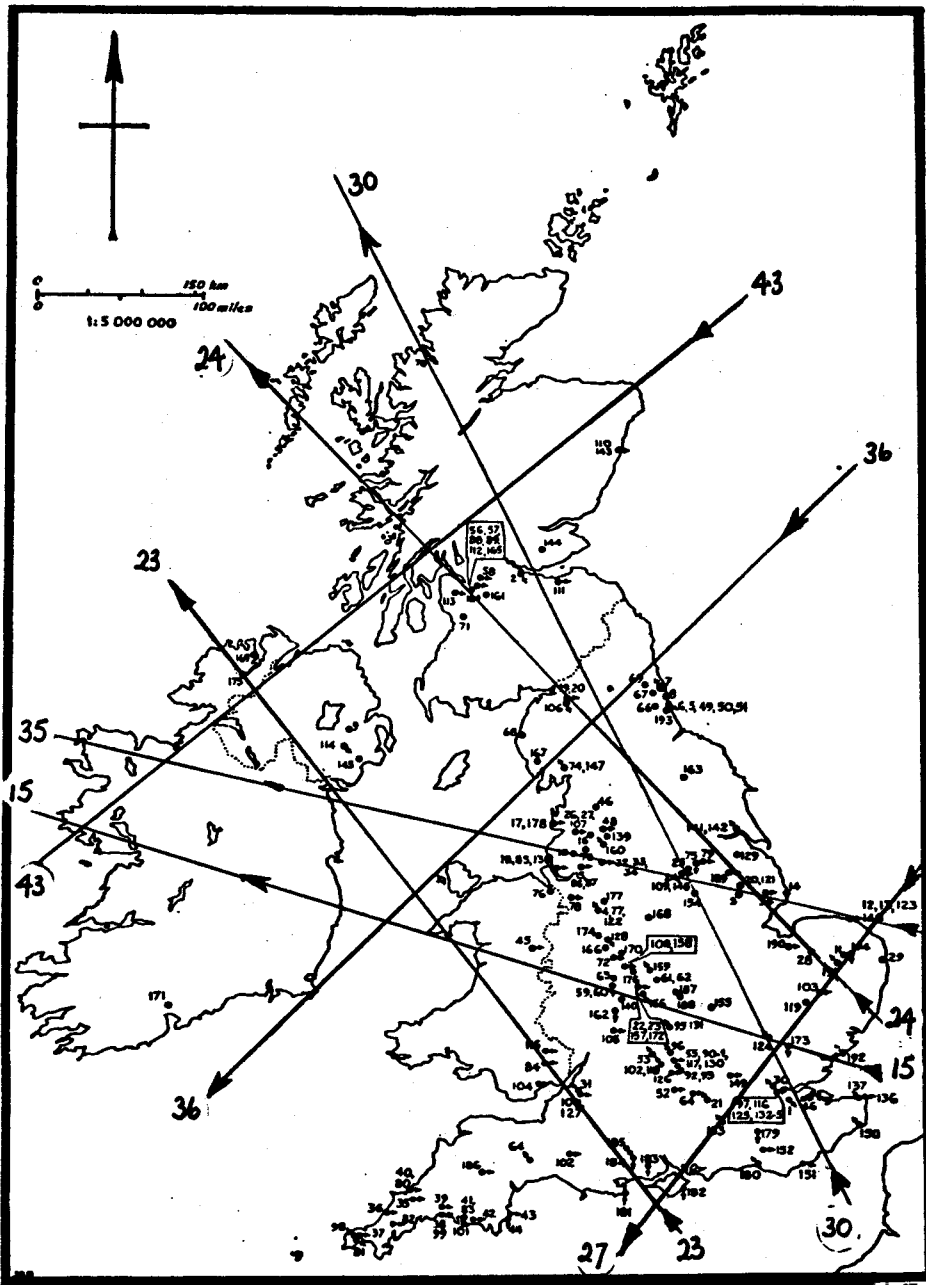
I want to express my appreciation of J.B. Delair's article published in the February, 1981 issue of BUFORA journal and to make further observations which are generally in support of its conclusions. First, however, I would like to comment on the COSMOS 1068 booster re-entry explanation which is said to be favoured by the authorities.

A quick count through the list of reports presented in the Delair article reveals that of the 193 items listed, 126 reports contain directional information. Of these the majority (75 or 59 per cent) refer to a W-E orientation, 31 (24 per cent) refer to an E-N orientation and there are 20 others (16 per cent).

Witnesses of W-E events were spread between south-west England and southern Scotland and thus spanned a distance of some 450 miles (724km). All but four of these W-E events were reported to have occurred between 1900 and 1910 hours, and no less than 62 (82 per cent) of them reportedly occurred between 1900 and 1903 hours. In other words, within the practical limits of accuracy to be expected, the W-E reports could be regarded as having occurred virtually simultaneously. Since the objects described in association with these events were generally of the "fireball" variety, it seems reasonable to assume that these people witnessed, under different conditions, the same brilliant event which took place high in the atmosphere at altitudes of the order of 80 miles (130km). Certainly, this would be possible given clear atmospheric conditions and would be consistent with the COSMOS explanation, if that event really did occur over Britain at about 1900 hours on December 31st, 1978.

Incidentally, the re-entry speed of a satellite (17,000mph/27,400km/hr) is noticeably less than the atmospheric entry speeds of most meteoric objects (50,000mph/80,500km/hr) and this could account for the apparent slowness of the observed object's progress across the sky. Some of the differences in colour which were reported could have resulted from the changes in temperature experienced by the rapidly-decelerating object. Given this rather neat orthodox explanation it is tempting to dismiss as spurious any reports which do not support it; however, a glance at the distribution pattern of events on the map provided with the Delair article was sufficient to cause me to think twice about that, as I will explain further.

Those who attended the 1976 and 1978 BUFORA conferences will be aware, that, for a number of years, I have looked for signs of "method" in the UFO "madness" and, after studying significant events reported throughout a period of over a century, I have tentatively concluded that the events are consistent with the idea of a highly-organised surveillance of this planet by "non"-terrestrial agencies. (It is not necessary to enter into the "ultra/extra" controversy on this occasion) The main reason for this assertion is that the distribution of Close Encounter (CE) events over the Earth's surface suggest that there are a number of well-established orbital tracks under which such events occur. If they exist, these tracks could only be followed by extremely artificial and advanced space-craft proceeding in retrograde action; which means that, if detected, such vehicles could not be easily confused with man-made craft or with meteoric manifestations. More to the present point, several of these hypothetical tracks con-



verge over the British Isles.

Being by now fully conversant with this situation and with the approximate location of each track, my glance at the Delair map suggested immediately that the sightings of December 31st, 1978 had followed established patterns for CE UFO activities. On the accompanying reproduction of the map I have drawn lines which correspond to the relevant tracks. The distribution of the Delair points are remarkably similar in orientation to these lines, even if not exactly superimposed upon them. (It should perhaps be explained that the displacement of the SSE-NNW band of points from track Number 30 is not unreasonable, given an orbital origin for the objects seen. In any case, it is perhaps significant that witnesses of objects moving from SE to NW observed the objects to the east of the positions, since this implies that the UFOs were closer to track 30 than the observers) Of course, it will also be noticed that, of all the flight directions reported, only the E-N transits correspond to the motion of retrograde satellites (easterly zones to westerly zone zones) but there is no suggestion that this is a basic requirement. Indeed my CE studies indicate that objects close enough to the observer to be recognised as vehicles of some kind often wander all over the place.

To sum up. Although by careful selection of data, the events of December 31st, 1978 might be explained in terms of a meteoric occurrence or satellite re-entry. It has been suggested that the selective distribution of eye-witness locations noted is largely consistent with historical UFO precedents.

After close scrutiny of the Delsair data, it seems a reasonable interpretation of events to suggest that almost simultaneous aerial manifestations occurred on track numbers 15, 24 and 30 (at least) on the night in question, but that these events were generally witnessed some distance from the paths of the objects seen. Could it be that intelligently-controlled UFO activity occurred under the cover provided by a predictable re-entry I wonder?

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#### UFOs - NO COVER UP

Viscount Long, Government defence spokesman said in a House of Lords debate in March, 1982 that there had been no "cover up" over sightings of UFOs. He told the leader of the Lords All-Party UFO Group, the Earl of Clacarty (Indp) "If you are suspicious that the Ministry of Defence is covering up in any way I can assure you there is no reason why we should."

The Ministry's only interest in UFOs was if they were revealed, for example, to be USSR or other unidentified aircraft which had breached the UK's defence system.

In reply to Lord Hill Norton (Indp) a former Chief of the Defence Staff, Viscount Long confirmed that since 1967 all UFO reports had been preserved. "Before that time, after five years, they were generally destroyed."

Since 1978 2,250 UFO sightings had been reported and all had been examined by Ministry staff for possible defence implications.

Sightings over the past four years are worth noting. According to Viscount Long these were 750 in 1978; 550 in 1979; 350 in 1980 and 600 in 1981.

## THE EVENTS OF DECEMBER 31st, 1978

- A reply by BERNARD DELAIR

I was interested to read in the Uforum section, EUFORA Journal (April, 1981) the various responses to my previous article on aerial phenomena over Britain on December 31st, 1978. Although gratified that the article sparked off some reaction I was nevertheless dismayed at some of the opinions expressed and the arguments used to support them. Especially as, on closer analysis, these are decidedly questionable and, in a few instances, actually distort my text. To new or uninformed readers such opinions could easily convey a false impression of authority.

First, I must emphasise that I champion everyone's right to express opinions, although with regard to emotive subjects like ufology I always hope that issued opinions have been carefully weighed relative to the available data before actual release. Failure to comply with this simple and obvious rule not only renders such opinions subjective but leads to an unnecessary dissemination of premature interpretations. The UFO path is difficult enough without its being littered with such encumbrances, although some of your contributors such as Messrs Rimmer and Campbell, appear to level precisely such objections at me. Assessment of their comments and methodology suggests that it is they who may well have fallen into that trap themselves. A description of the evaluation methods used in the preparation of my article may help to shed light on this matter.

All observational data presented in my article was stated accurately in that the various details were exactly as relayed by the original eyewitnesses. If observers say that they saw triangular or spherical objects, then that is what I recorded. If they claim to have seen rows of windows or apparent doors in the objects, then that is what I recorded. If they claimed that the objects went in specific directions then those are the directions I recorded. No item of information was knowingly distorted or misrecorded. The map accompanying my article reflects this attempt to handle the data objectively. I was not aware that it was incumbent upon me to use any other method just because the accumulated reports revealed discrepancies or did not square with previous results of bolides, re-entering satellites, "predictable exaggerations", so-called "conventional errors of perception" or UFOs *per se*. I merely endeavoured to record what had been widely reported and then to draw some conclusions. Nobody has to accept these conclusions, but one should not rearrange or evaluate the original evidence so as to make them conform to preconceived notions.

Reading the contributions of Messrs Rimmer and Campbell one gains the distinct impression that they are anxious for the December 31st, 1978 sightings to be of something known or identifiable. Mr Campbell's reasoning is apparently more superior than Mr Rimmer's, but even he alleges that I concluded that the phenomenon was of extra-terrestrial origin. If he takes the trouble to re-read my article he will see that I wrote: "...it is possible to further conclude that the objects were of alien or extraterrestrial origin." Note, that I did not say that they were of that origin, only that it is possible to conclude that they were - which is a very different statement. This was not an exercise in semantics; my statement was deliberately phrased that way to indicate that

such an origin seemed - at least to me - quite likely, but was not proved. Campbell's remark about there having been no public consternation is simply not accurate. A full 75 per cent of the telephoned sightings received at Contact International (UK)'s Wheatley headquarters were made by people plainly excited or worried about what they saw. A few were - as might be expected - near to hysteria and many expressed some degree of anxiety.

Collectively this can be termed "consternation". It would be genuinely remarkable if only the individuals who telephoned Wheatley developed such reactions, and if none of the many known to have communicated directly with newspapers, police stations radio and various defence and security forces displayed similar reactions. If assumptions are allowable, then it would be reasonable to conclude that the pattern of Wheatley callers was typical of the whole. To conclude otherwise, when a measurable sample is available for analysis is hardly logical and probably not very scientific.

In the long analysis, assessment of these sightings depends very much on the reliability of the reports as a whole and on the witnesses. Whatever their individual limitations, the witnesses alone saw the phenomena in question - not us who have subsequently attempted to evaluate it. Assessed individually, no report is particularly strong or convincing, yet viewed collectively they are remarkably consistent. Since witnesses included such professional observers as policemen, airline pilots and retired meteorologists etc., their descriptions were essentially similar to those submitted by "lay observers." The reports as a whole presented a homogeneity that, at least to me, was significant. I was, therefore, able to regard the reports as generally reliable as any report of something seen in the sky can be expected to be. There was no need to juggle around or "read into" the various accounts meanings that were not intended by the original eyewitnesses. This does not mean to say that the witnesses did not see a meteor, a bolide, a re-entering satellite or a spent launcher or whatever.

In this connection it is somewhat sobering to realise that some of the better detailed reports of December 31st, 1978 appeared in isolation - had there been no national spate of sightings on that date - then in all probability they would have been accepted as possible genuine UFOs. Certainly many reports in UFO literature contain no more and often appreciably less information than some of these better accounts of December 31st. This points to the extremes some assessors are liable to reach (perhaps unwittingly) when confronted with (a) isolated or only very small groups of reports of unusual aerial events and (b) with a much larger series of accounts as in the present instance. The danger of operating double standards of evaluation is very real; yet while there are many who openly recognise and even try to avoid the application of same, how many others are there who fail to recognise this pitfall?

We would not be doing the present subject justice if we ignored the undoubted fact that on the evening in question a spent rocket launcher did re-enter Earth's atmosphere somewhere north of Britain as it proceeded eastwards toward Germany - very much as Mr Campbell writes. Since a large percentage of the logged reports do indeed relate to the above-mentioned COSMOS 1068 rocket launcher. Nevertheless, a still significant series of observations describe the object(s) as proceeding in other

directions, and at least to me the number of reports comprising this set of observations is too large to ignore. A glance at the map will show just how numerous these sightings were, their geographical distribution and how they lay relative to those that were possibly of COSMOS 1086. A simple count of the different directions - as entered in the sightings list - will reveal to those interested the relative totals of sightings made of objects apparently proceeding in different directions. Applying strict scientific methodology, it is difficult to dismiss all the non W-E sightings as erroneous. Admittedly some observers may have oriented their sightings inaccurately, but are we justified in applying that explanation only to those describing non W-E flight-paths? Put another way, were none of the observers who described the W-E flight-paths in error? Could not some of their orientations of flight-paths have been wrong too? We cannot know for certain. Rationalisation of flight-paths - whichever direction is selected - inevitably calls into question the observational ability of too large a number of observers in this instance for such a procedure to be acceptable.

Under the heading Directions Of Flight in my article I deliberately drew attention to those "pairs" of observations at specific localities, as the flight directions seen from the places in questions were closely similar (i.e. at each locality one object flew W-E and the other S-W or E-NNW). However, as these particular "pairs" are numerically small relative to the overall total of sightings, one might unhesitatingly treat them (as do Messrs Rimmer and Campbell) as mis-oriented sightings of the object more commonly observed proceeding W-E were it not for the occurrence of observations of zig-zagging and meandering objects (sightings 7, 83 and 171 for example) which clearly do not fall into the main pattern of observations, and which suggest that there were indeed several objects seen at the times and places concerned. It is encouraging to note that Mr Morrell (who, as a practising scientist, can be expected to apply scientific criteria) and Miss Randles (who, from published writings, has long demonstrated a bias towards scientific methodology in UFO research) both conclude very much as I do. Also of relevance is Mr Howard's note. His query as to whether "someone up there" may not be taking advantage of prominent meteor activities or satellite re-entry is of considerable interest, insofar as the same suspicion has been voiced by others who investigated anomalous sky objects with otherwise unconventional meteor showers, storms etc (see especially Mr M.K. Jessups's The Case For The UFO, 1955 p.103f).

In conclusion, I am not a little disturbed at the apparent lack of critical scientific methodology applied by some contributors who, as prominent members of the UFO fraternity, will have their statements read and, by many, accepted as correct. Quite possibly they are correct evaluations; perhaps my conclusions and those drawn to a lesser degree by Mr Morrell, Miss Randles and their associates, were wrong. Perhaps large numbers of witnesses do not know what they are looking at or which way they happen to face when making sightings. But, please, those who are not in possession of facts do refrain from making statements that public consternation was non-existent - for it was most definitely very real - and do not attribute dogmatic statements concerning conclusions when careful reading reveals that no such statements were made. Such evaluations can only diminish the status of the evaluators in question. If there has been any wishful thinking,



to which Mr Rimmer draws attention. I feel sure that discerning readers will accurately identify the head upon which that particular cap ought to rest!

My apologies to Jenny Randles and NUFON for omitting to include the additional reports to which she refers. This was indeed an oversight on my part. Nevertheless, their omission does not materially alter the conclusion I reached, while in themselves they demonstrated that at least some of the reports were not of the booster rocket. As she says, a prima facie case exists for a much more detailed investigation of this matter.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From Anthony Green,  
Member BUFORA  
Member AUFQG

Dear Sir - While holding deep respect for fellow ufologist Mr J.B. Delair I find it a little strange and unnerving that in his "preliminary survey" of UFOs over the UK (BUFORA journal Vol.10 No.1) he has reached the conclusion that "the objects were of alien or extraterrestrial origin." It is perfectly natural for one to hold personal theories on UFO origins and it would be normal to publish conclusions such as the latter if the evidence used pointed directly to that end! I have no reservations in pointing out that Mr Delair's "preliminary survey" holds no direct evidence of extraterrestrial visitation. Aliens perhaps but only in the sense that the phenomena were not commonly associated with the sighting locations. If Mr Delair's conclusion on such evidence is correct, then the answer would, I feel, have emerged long ago.

One can only speculate on the origins of truly identifiable phenomena extrapolating from

"solid" well-investigated sightings. As pure speculation Mr Delair is on "solid ground". But presenting it as he did can only do harm.

Yours sincerely,

Anthony Green,  
Skyscan.

From Manfred Cassirer.

Dear Sir - Mr Randall Jones Pugh's letter (BUFORA journal Vol.10 No.1) contains so many misunderstandings that I may perhaps be allowed to correct them. I did not state or imply that his "work....in" the ufological field generally is to be dismissed wholesale as so much nonsense. On the contrary, I regret his withdrawal from investigation for which he has a flair. It is his apparent religious paranoia which some of us are unhappy about, and which has caused him to abandon it.

Perhaps he would consider reversing his decision in favour of research. The totally imaginary image of myself as an armchair "theoretician" is quite

(continued on page 23)

In war-time people get rather nervous, a fact which is not particularly surprising. How these war nerves manifest themselves might have a bearing on the pre-World War 1 phantom airship scares. With these thoughts in mind I consulted Barbara Tuchman's book August 1914 (The Macmillan Press Ltd., London and Basingstoke, pub.1980) (orig.pub. Constable and Co.Ltd., May, 1962). The following pieces of information are to be found in this book.

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Content</u>
114	On August 2nd 1914 German newspapers reported that the French had made aerial bombings in the neighbourhood of Nuremberg. There was no substance to these reports but the Germans were able to use them in order to justify their ultimatum to Belgium and later, to declare war on France.
126	German Ambassador in Paris, Baron Wilhelm Edward Schoen, delivered the declaration of war which stated: "French acts of 'organised hostility' and of air attacks on Nuremberg and Karlsruhe and of violation of Belgian neutrality by French aviators flying over Belgian territory..." were causes for war.
176-177	On August 6 German zeppelins bomb Cologne to force Belgian co-operation.
198	As a result of invasion scares on the night of August 5, the British send only four instead of six divisions to aid the French. Soldiers sent to defend the east coast.
207	August 4, in Frankfurt rumours arrive claiming Cossack brutalities in East Prussia. German General Staff are thus distracted from their concentration on the western front.
246	Germans mistakenly believe the British (BEF) disembarked at Ostend, Calais and Dunkirk on August 13, due to false reports from cavalry reconnaissance.
319-320	A seal is mistaken for a periscope inside Scapa Flow, causing Admiral Sir John Jellicoe to send the entire fleet to sea - leaving the North Sea free to the Germans "had they known it."
374-375	German Taube bomb Paris for first time on August 30, daily they returned providing "excitement to compensate for the Government's prohibition of absinthe."
377-379	Thousands of Russian troops are rumoured to be arriving in Britain to reinforce the western front. "A Scottish army officer in Edinburgh saw them in 'long gaily-coloured coats and big fur caps' carrying bows and arrows instead of rifles and with their own horses 'just like Scottish ponies only bonier' - a description that exactly fitted the Cossacks of a hundred years ago as they appeared in early Victorian mezzotints."

Perhaps from these rumours it became clear that the anticipation of fearful events can have a dramatic effect on what really happens. The threat of an assault on British shores reduced our support to the French, in a similar way

the Germans diverted their resources towards the east in fear of the Russian hordes. It is a sickening thought that the British lion could have been slaughtered by the innocent activities of a playful seal! Also it is interesting to see how rumours of aerial attacks were used by the Germans to support the legitimacy of their war-mongering, and how they used aircraft to intimidate their enemies. Another factor involved in these stories, is how wished for apparitions miraculously appeared, as in the case of the Russian appearances in Britain, and the mistaken observation of British landings in Ostend.

Such factors might not be so dramatically apparent during peace-time, but some aspects no doubt could be discovered in the pre-1914 waves in the light of the above response to frightening situations. In the last Bulletin we looked at how social, economic and political factors might act as a trigger for airship scares, in the same way that fear during war-time generates such scares. However, Carl Groves states: "I remain sceptical about theories that UFO waves can be caused wholly or in significant part by combining social factors. The problem is that I cannot think of many places in the world which have not undergone social upheavals or crises in recent centuries so that given a UFO wave one can always point to some source of psychological tension and find symbolic connections with UFOs. Moreover, the mechanism which translates social tension into a multiple-witness UFO sighting is never described; nor is it clear why many aspects of UFOs (rapid acceleration, right-angle turns etc) should be invariant across different waves."

While I think of an answer to that, any help or comments should be sent to: Nigel Watson, Westfield Cottage, Crowle Bank Road, Althorpe, South Humberside DN17 3HZ, England.

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#### CROSSWORD SOLUTION

##### ACROSS

(1) Warminster (5) Identified (7) Hang (10) Solo (13) Navy Flight (15) Ufologists.

##### DOWN

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**ONE DAY SEMINAR.** ASSAP (Association for the Scientific Study of Anomalous Phenomena) and BUFORA are organising a one-day seminar at Tufnell Park Hall, Huddleston Road, London N7 on Saturday, June 12 1982. The theme will be "Exchanging Information Effectively." and the seminar will look at methods of dealing with the press and media. Details from Dennis Bury (ASSAP Training Officer), 47 Mayfield Road, London N8. Costs will be: £3.00 for BUFORA/ASSAP members, £4.00 for non-members. A buffet lunch (£2.00) will also be available booking for the latter should be made by June 5th.

BUFORA Chairman, Leslie Bayer will introduce the seminar and contributors will be David Berry, Alan Cleaver (Psychic News journalist) Dr. Bryan Fearon and Dr. Hugh Pincott (ASSAP External Affairs Officer).

In February, 1981 I heard from a friend and associate, Brenda Butler, of an alleged UFO landing and CE3 near Woodbridge which is nine miles north-east of Ipswich, Suffolk.

Brenda had heard from several people who claimed to have witnessed a UFO landing in Rendlesham Forest sometime around the beginning of January, 1981. She had little information regarding the sighting other than that an object with three legs, together with "entities" who appeared to be doing something to the craft, had been seen. It was claimed that communication had been made between the entities and personnel from the near-by USAF/RAF base at Bentwaters.

On Wednesday, February 18th, 1981 Brenda and I went to the air-base to see the Commander. Whilst talking to his secretary we mentioned the January sighting to which she replied (without prompting) "The beginning of January?" When we confirmed this she seemed more determined that we should see the commander.

He asked for some form of identification and I showed him my BUFORA membership card, but this he did not accept and said that without proper identification he could not say anything. We told him what we knew of the sighting and he said that he knew nothing about it. He asked if we were going to continue our investigation and when I said "Yes" he asked what we intended to do with our information. I said we would do the same as he would do - file it! We left his office with the distinct impression that he knew far more than he was admitting. A visit to the site where the landing had allegedly taken place revealed nothing out of the ordinary.

Several days later Brenda heard from a man, who refused to identify himself, that the report was true. He gave her directions on how to get to the site. This witness later said that he had been told to speak to no one about the sighting - and later still he denied all knowledge of it.

On February 24th we again visited Rendlesham Forest and attempted to locate the landing site but the directions we had received proved somewhat vague and we were unsuccessful. Finally we went to the Forestry Commission office and spoke to the man on duty. He said that he had been working in the office on January 1st, 1981 when a man came in and said that he had just been talking to a farmer who, on December 29th, 1980, had heard a very loud noise which had frightened his animals. The farmer also said that at the same time the area around his farm had been illuminated by a very bright, white light. The farmer had telephoned RAF Woodbridge who sent men out to investigate. The whole episode, he said, had lasted about four hours.

No one seems to know who this farmer is - and we have heard that he has been told (presumably by security people at the air base) to say nothing about the incident. We have also been unable to trace the man who told this story to the Forestry Commission employee.

Another forestry worker told us that the husband of his wife's friend had also seen a UFO on the night of December 29th and that his account tied in with that of the other witnesses. He then showed us on a map exactly where the incident was supposed to have happened. His men had been right through that part of the forest but had seen nothing untoward. It is worth noting that since the incident tree-felling has taken place in that part of the forest.

After leaving the office we talked to people living in the immediate area. At one farm the residents told us that they had been visited by two men on January 1st, who had asked the same questions as we had. One of these two unidentified visitors also mentioned that they had interviewed Forestry Commission workers. The people at the farm said that they had heard that something had happened on that night at the air base bomb disposal site which is nowhere near the site pointed out to us by the Forestry Commission representative. No one at the other houses we called at knew anything.

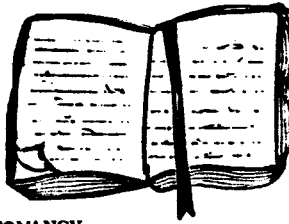
I am still investigating this report. With all the information gleaned so far, the account of the landing/CE3, appears to be as follows:

On the evening of December 28th, 1980, a farmer living near Rendlesham Forest was woken up by restless cattle. He went outside to investigate and noticed that the sky was a bright as day. At the same time he heard a loud and unusual noise unlike that of any aircraft (living next to an operational air-base he is very familiar with their sounds). He contacted RAF Woodbridge/Bentwater who sent out security men to investigate. The farmer then became aware of an object, seemingly in some sort of trouble, hovering over the forest. When the security men arrived they too saw the object and contacted the base who then sent out more personnel. By this time the object had landed and three "entities" surrounded by a white glow were seen floating around the "craft" which stood on three legs some 30ft apart. The "entities" appeared to be doing something to their craft. It is said that some sort of communication took place between the base personnel and the "entities" and that the former were instructed to leave their weapons behind and assist with the damaged craft (one report suggests that the craft was, in fact, removed to the air base). A member of the public witnessed all this activity and what he says ties in with reports from other witnesses. The incident lasted about four hours. We have also been told that during this period there were power failures in the area. Because of the involvement of the British government, all of the witnesses who initially contacted us (some air base personnel) now refuse to discuss the matter. One witness actually denies any knowledge of the incident. Witnesses say that they have been told to keep quiet and they fear for the security of their jobs if they do not. I know one of the witnesses personally and can vouch for his honesty - but even he refuses to talk about the matter. For obvious reasons I have not revealed the names of any witnesses.

On February 18th, 1981 Brenda Butler telephoned the Ministry of Defence about this incident and later wrote to them. The Ministry denied all knowledge of the subject and said that they had no information to give.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Dot Street is now actively investigating UFOs on behalf of BSIG and BUFORA. She can be contacted at Lowestoft (0502) 84606.

# BOOKS



## THE ANCIENT SCIENCE OF GEOMANCY

Nigel Rennick (Thames & Hudson £3.95. 180pp)

An absorbing book this, for - as with UFOLOGY - Geomancy touches on or encompasses so many other subjects; astronomy, geology, leys, architecture, to name but a few.

The author roughly defines the practice of Geomancy as "the science of putting human habitats and activities into harmony with the visible and invisible world around us" the "concept of harmony with the natural environment."

Chapter headings include "Natural Geomancy"; "The Omphalos" "Images In The Earth"; and "Sacred Geometry" and 128-odd photographs include Stonehenge, St Cerid's Well, The Omphalos of Delphi, Salisbury Cathedral, the Glastonbury Zodiac and the Big Horn Medicine Wheel at Wyoming.

The Chapter on Sacred Geometry examines the relation of symbols, such as the cross, pentagram, triangle etc., to religion with references to the Holy Sepulchre Church at Jerusalem, the Taj Mahal, the Pyramids and the other holy places. Lay enthusiasts will find much to interest them and references to Alfred Watkins are well to the fore.

Indeed an absorbing book.

HT

## BRITISH MEGALITHS

J.T. Graham (Watford College, Hampstead Road, Watford, Hertfordshire £1.00. 17pp)

If your studies embrace such concepts as ley lines, astro-archaeology and such like, this little booklet is likely to prove a very useful reference source. Each section, be it geology, force fields, folklore, astronomy etc, while not giving information regarding specific sites, does identify the main 20th century sources of factual information and popular lines of speculation. There is a good bibliography and index. This handy little guide will save you hours of poring through library lists.

BW

(continued from page 17)

unfounded; perhaps he would enlighten me as to the particular theory which I am supposed to espouse? It is true that I am at present working on the psi/UFO interface, but unlike some I am not prepared to advocate anything as obscure as a "physic solution." In fact I offer no solution at all.

As to the alleged "strong views" (reference the Editorial in that issue) I will not willingly put up with low academic standards. I also share with my learned friend Dr. Eric Dingwall, the late Professor McDonald's belief that UFOs present the greatest scientific problem of our time. A more attentive reading of my letter would have elicited the fact that what was queried was the claim to "direct" experience. If I understand your correspondent rightly, his published investigation of the Welsh case does not involve him in any personal experience of the reported phenomena. On the many occasions that I have left my armchair to do fieldwork on behalf of the SPR and similar organisations, I usually had to rely on other peoples' testimony. Nonetheless, I was often impressed and, even witnessed, paranormal (physical) phenomena, notably in Bromley, South London. (Research In Parapsychology 1976. (Scarecrow Press Meuthen, 1977)). Far be it from me to belittle the work of my fellow investigators!

Finally, I fear your correspondent is unfamiliar with Kuhn's paradigms. My adjective "falsified" applies to his unprovably and horrendously unscientific theory of the origin of the UFO. To conclude, I must, in turn, confess that the

meaning of most of Mr Pugh's last paragraph alludes me. Perhaps it is not entirely complimentary.

Yours sincerely,

Manfred Cassirer

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THE EDITOR WELCOMES  
LETTERS BUT RESERVES  
THE RIGHT TO CONDENSE  
THEM IN VIEW OF THE  
LIMITED EDITORIAL SPACE.

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#### 35th Anniversary

June, 1982 marks the 35th anniversary of the start of modern Ufology. On June 14th, 1947 businessman Kenneth Arnold flying from Chehalis airfield, Washington to Yakima, Washington, saw a blinding flash of light reflected off his aeroplane. The source, a row of objects to the north of Mount Rainier, was flying at about 10,000ft. As they came closer Arnold noticed that the objects lacked wings and tails. They flew in a diagonal line as if linked together and held a definite course, swerving only to avoid mountain tops.

Arnold estimated their distance as 16 miles, and their size as two thirds that of a DC4. Later measurements showed that the line of objects must have been about five miles long, and their speed at 1,750 mph.

They looked, he said, "like saucers skimming over water." A new era had been born.

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**STOP PRESS**

It is hoped to include in a future issue of the Bulletin a report on the UFO sighting at Milton Keynes on Thursday, March 25th, 1981. This was reported on at least one London commercial radio station, but received little coverage in the national press.

Police officers, Sergeant Ian Victory and PC Anthony Underwood saw a "lozenge shaped object" hovering over them in Saxon Street, Milton Keynes at 4.30 am. The object was also seen by a milkman setting out on his morning rounds. Sergeant Victory, summing up the episode must have echoed the sentiments of countless UFO witnesses over the years "...if you told me you had seen something like this I would not believe you."

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