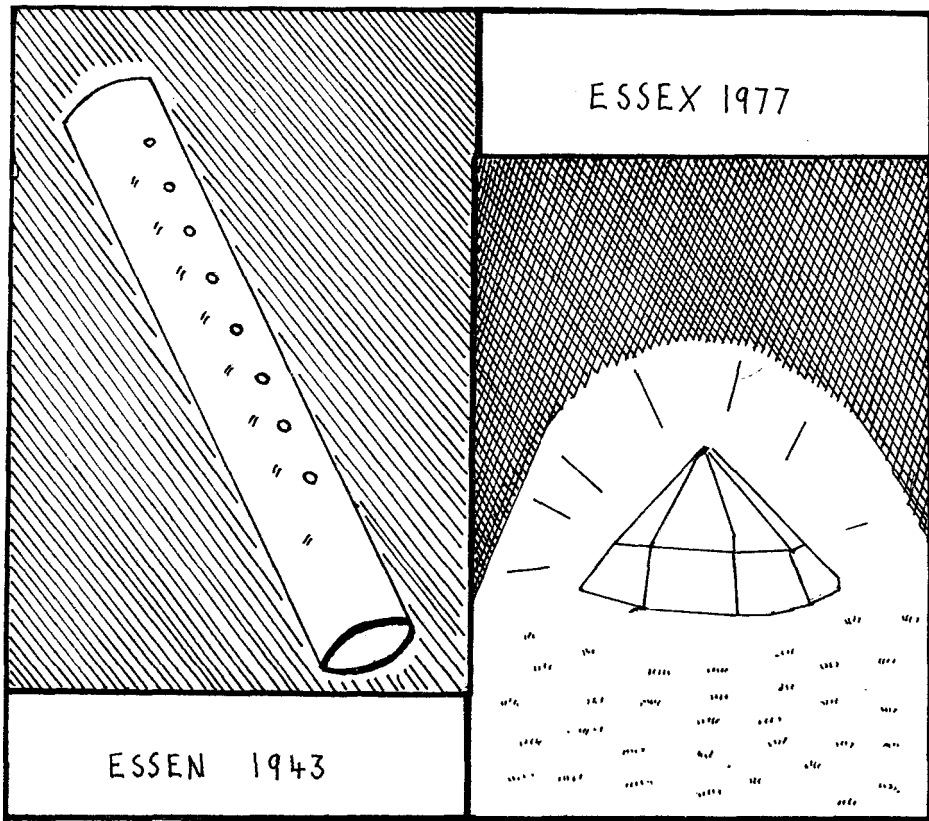


British UFO Research Association



REPORT - EXTRA! SPANS THE YEARS

bufo journal

Vol 6 No 3 September/October 1977

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BUFORA JOURNAL

Volume 6 Number 3

September/October 1977

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work has been put in by Bufora members in many different ways, not a few sacrificing most, if not all, of their leisure time in order to cope. Nor does this apply only to Bufora members and member societies: many groups and individuals not directly associated with Bufora have also been of great assistance in 'oiling the wheels.' Our very sincere thanks to you all.

We would also thank those many new members who have volunteered their services in various directions, but whose kind offers of assistance have not yet been taken up. It is good to know there is such a strong reserve of support we may call on when required.

Norman Oliver

Editorial

The last nine months or so have been really testing ones with reported UFO activity on an almost unprecedented scale. A very large amount of hard

London Lectures

Saturday, 1 October 1977, 7 pm: Research Methodology. *Speaker:* Jean Luc Delrieu (Special Guest from France).

Saturday, 5 November 1977, 7 pm: Ufology in Nottinghamshire. *Speaker:* Robert Morrell, FLS, FGS.

Saturday, 3 December 1977, 7 pm: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (Members Only). 8.30 pm: The Welsh UFO Wave (non-members admitted). *Speaker:* Randall Jones Pugh.

All meetings are held in the lecture theatre of Kensington Central Library, Campden Hill Road, London W8 (off Kensington High Street close to the Underground Station). Guests and members of other Groups and Societies are very welcome to attend all meetings other than the first part of that of 3 December which is for members only, though the talk on The Welsh UFO Wave at 8.30 pm is open to both members and non-members.

Logic and the 'Scientific Method'—part 3

Lawrence W Dale

In Part 1, I mentioned Set Theory (ST) and since this subject is closely related to Symbolic Logic I will say a little more about it. Those who have studied a little elementary Electronics will have read something about Logical Circuit Theory (LCT). ST is used in LCT and the impact of LCT has affected most of us by its application in computers and similar instruments. (I must admit this has not necessarily improved some sections of societies' techniques, though some people place the responsibility with the computer, as though it were 'alive,' instead of with the operators).

However, we use ST when we think of 'everyday' matters as we look and classify objects into 'classes.' The class of Human Beings, for example, contains SUB-classes of humans with a low concentration of dark pigment in their skin, and humans with a high concentration of dark pigment. This is, of course, a Scientific classification and not a Social one. Other animals are similarly classified. ST is thus one of the fundamental subjects and we would probably advance very slowly without it. One argument against ST is that we use it to put a 'false' classification upon the universe: that the universe is arranged in a random manner and that ST puts an 'order' on it. This argues from the incorrect comprehension of ST, but this is not the place to continue the argument. I mention it only to stimulate further thought and perhaps further discussion on the subject.

What of 'Ufonauts' (assuming they exist)? They would probably classify us according to their own concept and thus use ST in doing so. Their

ST may, of course, be more advanced than ours.

I have been using ST technique in the problem of 'Dimensions' and UFOs and some of my results are interesting but I need more data on 'High Strangeness' cases and would be interested to hear from anyone who is 'Dimensionalist.'

In Parts 1 and 2 I mentioned very briefly Logic, ST and SM. Here I shall comment a little more on SM. . . SM aims to discover what the facts really are, and the use of the method must be guided by the facts discovered and some reflection. SM (allows us to) question whatever lacks adequate evidence to support it. I doubt whether there is any single proposition that is beyond all doubt, but the 'weight' of evidence for its support can be found by using SM. SM (helps our) endeavours to find an interconnection between the facts since isolated propositions are difficult to use alone. However, we are fallible and must treat the method with respect to obtain full advantage from it. Other than the desire to learn the truth, we must not impose our own desires upon the method since this would falsify our results.

For Human Beings, there are usually four major steps employed in SM, known as the 'Essential Characteristics' of Scientific Thinking. These are:

- 1 *The perception and then the endeavour to grasp the nature of the problem before attempting a solution.*
- 2 *An explanation by means of an hypothesis, which attempts a prediction.*

- 3 *An essential Deductive part so as to 'prove' the hypothesis.*
- 4 *Verification by observation and experiment.*

Scientists and Philosophers generally name this 'Indirect Induction.' Direct Induction is similar, but perhaps due to lack of knowledge or other reasons, the Deductive part (3) is omitted, and observation and experiment are used for 'proof discovery.'

Theories and hypothesis are not redundant, as claimed by some, and indeed those who think they are depend upon theories in their 'everyday' matters. We must, however, be sure that an hypothesis is 'legitimate' and satisfies the following conditions. It must be:

- (a) *Based on events actually occurring.*
- (b) *Capable of complying with existing knowledge.*
- (c) *Capable of being used as a principle in deduction technique, and*
- (d) *The consequences of deduction must be capable of test by experiment or an appeal to some other facts.*

(b) may need some further clarification. It means we must not simply produce an hypothesis about something because we have nothing else to do. There must be reasons or situations by which we are stimulated.

Even an hypothesis which is insufficiently verified may be useful in enabling us to perceive the facts to some degree. An hypothesis may prove to be incorrect, but to have been useful in that it stimulated someone into finding the correct one. An hypothesis may not be totally incorrect, and may suggest positive avenues of investigation. Such is a 'working hypothesis.'

SM develops the intellectual senses so that we face difficulties with objectivity. SM settles differences without appeal to our emotions. The truth is not always easy to find and we should always prepare ourselves for long diversions. Everyone can benefit from SM, not just the 'scientist,' providing we are sincere in our pursuit. We also need to be united. Truth pursued provides that unity. Truth pursued is Scientific Method.

Annual General Meeting 1977

The Second Annual General Meeting of BUFORA Ltd will be held at the Kensington Central Library, Campden Hill Road entrance, in the Lecture Theatre at 7.00 pm on Saturday 1977 December 3 to receive the President's Address, the Chairman's Statement, the Report of the Council of Management for the Year ended 1977 August 31, the Report of the Auditor, the Accounts of the Treasurer, and to elect the Members of the Council for the following year according to the Articles of Association.

Miss B D Wood, Secretary, on behalf of the Council of Management. 1 Sept. 1977

Please note that a Member entitled to attend and vote at this Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy who need not be a Member of the Company to attend and vote in his or her stead. Instruments of proxy must be lodged at the Company's Registered Office, Hazelmont House, Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham, not less than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for the Meeting.

Points from the Press

Valerie Martin

The Guardian of 26 April had a short item on the 7 feet tall silver-suited figure seen at the window of Billy and Pauline Coombs' cottage in Little Haven, SW Wales. Two weeks earlier Mrs Coombs had been frightened by a 'flying football' following her car.

* * *

The Sun of 18 May devoted a page to recent spectacular phenomena in an area of intense defence activity in SW Wales. The wife of the Coombs farmer-employer saw a silver-coloured 50 feet long object shaped like a jelly mould and high as a double-decker bus, parked by the greenhouse. No openings were visible and after 10 minutes it went without leaving traces. In Carmarthen, a woman driving home late saw flashing blue lights and her radio was affected. Televisions and radios in the vicinity suffered signal strength failure although the BBC said there was no drop in transmitted signals. A young man walking near RAF Brawdy noticed something odd in the evening sky and later, a black shape 40 to 50 feet across with a dim glow around the underside. Suddenly a figure dressed in silver, with high cheek bones and round fish-eyes appeared beside him. He hit out and fled home. A MoD spokesman said they knew of the reports, and people concerned were not nutcases, and that they could not discount the possibility of intelligent life in outer space. An RAF spokesman commented that the sightings did not fit in with their operations, neither did the descriptions of spacemen fit with protective clothing used by oil refineries in the area. (See *Vol 6, No 2* for details of some of these reports).

* * *

The Western Telegraph of 19 May mentioned Randall Jones Pugh was investigating 6 new UFO reports including a landing which flattened grass. He held a meeting at Swansea to form a West Wales Bufora branch which 40 people attended.

* * *

The Daily Express and many newspapers of 13 May carried the story of the brilliant white object that baffled Captain Denis Wood, his BA Trident crew and passengers, while flying from London to Portugal in July 1976, which he emphasised was not a satellite, balloon or star. Alerted by Lisbon air traffic control on whose radar the UFO showed, they saw 2 cigar-shaped objects 'as big as battleships' materialise, and on the return flight in darkness the objects appeared on radar in the same spot. The incident was referred to at the recent 10th anniversary meeting of Sigap, whose Chairman, Omar Fowler, said the sighting was the most important world-wide of the past decade. (See *Trident tracks UFO—Vol 5, No 5*).

* * *

In the *Evening Sentinel* (Hanley) of 18 May, an Oakhill family claimed that a silver ball hovered silently over their home for 10 minutes before moving slowly away. Later editions quoted an explanation by Tony Pace, Bufora's Research director, that it could have been the American Sky Lab space station which he had sighted about the same time.

* * *

The *Scarborough Evening News* of 6 May reported the Bufora investigation into sightings of a brilliant golden ball moving over Burton Agnes towards

the coast during early mornings. June editions mention a crop of UFO sightings over North Humberside, and a craft like an aeroplane without wings hovering 500 feet above Bridlington.

* * *

The *Manchester Evening News* of 3 June had a short feature on the two Nasa spacecraft, Voyagers 1 and 2, leaving this autumn for outer reaches of the universe carrying recordings in 13 languages excluding Russian and Chinese, which should last up to a billion years.

* * *

The *Eastern Evening News* of 20 May reproduced a drawing of the dome-shaped object with a row of portholes along the top and pulsating red light underneath, seen by Stewart Bennett, 40 feet above the rooftops of Dereham Market Place.

* * *

In the *Basildon Standard Recorder* of 27 May was a disquieting account of a Laindon teenager put under sedation after being terrified by a UFO. The previous Sunday evening he saw a yellow spherical object hovering over Langdon Hills which accelerated towards him within 200 feet, then vanished. Suddenly it reappeared as a red cigar-shape with flashing red lights on top and black outline around it, before moving off.

* * *

The *Daily Mail* of 13 May mentions the Space and Science Fiction Festival to be held at Humberside Theatre in

October, which will include speakers, exhibitions and a story competition for local children on the UFO theme. Additional ideas and material welcome.

* * *

The *Evening News* of 24 June tells of an Ashford, Kent, housewife who saw from her bedroom window one stormy night, several glowing pyramids a foot high in her garden. A few days later while clearing the lawn she noticed small burnt patches of dead and yellow grass and a black oily substance.

* * *

The *Scotsman* of 20 June had a column on the newly-formed Edinburgh branch of Bufora, and a lecture by Peter Hill, the secretary.

* * *

From a recent Australian newspaper is an article on a strange brilliantly coloured blue and silver red-rimmed UFO which scared people and animals in Victoria for several days. It moved slowly then shot away at speed. One witness at Piambong likened it to a spaceship from a comic strip, after seeing it hovering over a hill. A search party found a circle of bare patches in grass. An investigation by the RAAF Flying School at Sale has sent a classified report marked 'inexplicable' to the Air Dept Canberra, but an RAAF spokesman at Richmond Airbase said the Piambong sighting was consistent with passage of a TV Relay satellite.

It is proposed to produce an occasional technical supplement to the Journal. This will not mean a reduction in size of the Journal nor a change in its content. It is hoped the first supplement will be out in January 1978: this will be free to members and available for sale to non-members as a separate publication.

Sighting quadrant for measuring elevations

Jack Webber

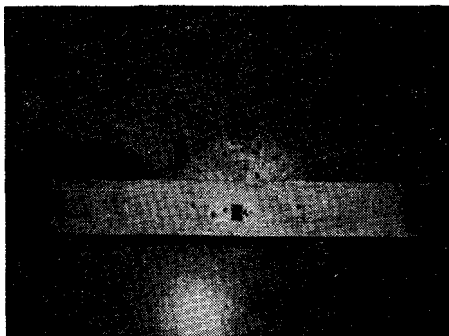
It is fairly easy to obtain a suitable and reasonably priced sighting compass to take bearing measurements for use in field investigations. The determination of an accurate elevation is equally as essential, and no meaningful calculations of an object's true path through the air can be made without this.

However, cheap and easy-to-use devices for calculating elevation are more difficult to come by, and very few investigators possess any means of making this kind of measurement. The following instructions on how to construct your own sighting quadrant, at very little cost, should be most useful to all field investigators. In fact Bufora recommends that anyone setting out to investigate a case should carry a quadrant as essential equipment. Should any member be unsure about any part of the instructions or require further information or advice, please write to Jack Webber, 4 Embankment Road, Kingsbridge, Devon TQ7 1JZ.

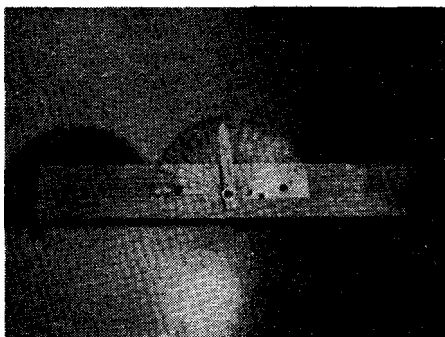
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Materials required

- 1 Piece of soft or semi-hardwood batten, squared and smoothed, about 9" x 1½" x ¾".
- 2 (a) Foresight: small screw-eye, about ¾" outside diameter.



- (b) Backsight: piece of hardboard about 1¾" x 1".
- 3 Scale: Semi-circular protractor 4" diameter.
- 4 Pointer: strip of soft, fairly heavy metal about 2¼" x ¼", a round or cheese-headed screw-bolt, washer and nut to fit (app 1" long). Strip of springy brass about 1¼" x ⅜" (Terminal strip from old flat torch battery).
- 5 Fixing screws (6) small gauge, ⅝" long.



Preparation

- A Batten:** Clean, prime and paint white (gloss) except for two ends, when dry pencil a guide line down each side and round ends, about ½" from one edge: at centre point of line drill a ⅛" pilot hole for bolt.
- B Protractor:** Drill 3 pilot holes (⅛"), one exactly through intersection of 0° and 90° scale lines, and one each in the first 10° segments of the scale, clear of the markings. Clean back of protractor and paint white except for a strip along the base-line.

C Pointer: Round two corners at one end and file other end to a point exactly on the centre line. Smooth all edges. About $\frac{1}{2}$ " from squared end and on the centre line, drill $\frac{1}{16}$ " pilot hole for bolt. Enlarge this hole with drill to allow bolt to pass without binding.

D Spring: Round corners of one end: in first $\frac{1}{2}$ " of square end drill two holes on diagonal for fixing screws. In the other end drill hole for easy passage of bolt. Place about $\frac{5}{16}$ " of round end in vice (vertically) and gently bend slightly away from you. Keeping the same face towards you, place the square end about $\frac{9}{16}$ " in the vice and bend same angle towards you. The two ends should then lie in parallel planes.

E Backsight: Pencil a centre line down the length of the shiny side. About $\frac{1}{4}$ " from one end and on that line drill $\frac{1}{16}$ " hole for sighting. This will have to be enlarged later, probably. Drill two holes for fixing screws, one about $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the peep-hole, the other about $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the other end. Round all corners, particularly near peep-hole, to clear your eye-socket and nose.

Assembly

1 Take batten and protractor. Pass shank end of $\frac{1}{16}$ " drill bit through bolt pilot hole in protractor, then into pilot hole in batten. Adjust protractor Zero-line with guide line on batten. Prick positions of two protractor-fixing screw-holes, and drill as necessary. Enlarge screw-holes in protractor to take shank of

screws. Screw to batten. Enlarge pointer pivot hole to take bolt and test easy fit. Insert bolt through hole, place protractor face down, position pointer spring on bolt and screw down. Remove bolt.

2 Glue and screw backsight on to end of batten, with peep-hole centre $\frac{3}{16}$ " above top edge of batten.

3 Screw in screw-eye foresight near fore end of batten top, the centre of the ring $\frac{3}{16}$ " above top edge.

4 Place washer on pivot-bolt, pass bolt through pointer, then through protractor and spring; apply nut, and adjust for play.

Note—For a right-handed person the protractor would be on the left of the batten when sighting through peep-hole. If left-handed, reverse positions.

Zeroing

Clamp Quadrant in an operating position at one end of a long, flat, level surface. With a spirit level adjust upper edge until horizontal.

Check that centre of foresight ring and peep-hole are at the same height above the surface.

As far away as possible at the other end of the surface erect a vertical strip and spot-mark this at the same height above surface as the sights.

Through the sights check that the spot is in the centre of the foresight. If necessary adjust the foresight by screwing in or out the ring. Check that the pointer reads Zero.

Operational Check

A sight taken on the Pole Star should show an elevation within $\pm 1^\circ$ of the Geographical Latitude of the sighting place. This can be found from OS maps, where it is indicated on each edge every 5 minutes of Lat. and also by small crosses at intersections of 5 minutes of Lat. and Long. where other symbols permit. (eg: OS sheet 85, Durham: cathedral is app $54^\circ 46\frac{1}{2}'$ N Lat—say $54\frac{3}{4}^\circ$ N).

(At the end of July 1977 about midnight GMT and again six months later, the elevation of Polaris is equal to the Geographical Latitude. At the end of October and April, the elevation is 1° greater or less respectively at the same hour. During BST deduct one hour from clock time to get GMT).

Report—Extra!

Presented by Norman Oliver

This issue, I'm sure you will agree, provides an excellent 'bill of fare,' with reports ranging over a period of more than thirty years. So—let's get straight to the meat with the first item:

Giant 'cigarette' over Essen

see cover illustration

This report comes from Mr G N Cockfort of Bradford, who, at the time of the incident—26/27 May 1943—was a Sgt Pilot trained to instructor standard, later to become a Flt Lieutenant. This is his story:

'My own Station was RAF Little Rissington, which at that time operated as No 6 (P) AFU (Pilots Advanced Flying Unit). From time to time permanent staff in Training Command were sent on operational attachment, particularly when any new operational procedures were to be tried out. During May 1943, I was seconded to No 77 Squadron, 4 Group Bomber Command operating from Elvington, near York. (It may be of interest that this was the satellite and twin squadron of the famous 102 Cheshire VC Squadron operating from Pocklington).

'On the night of 26/27 May, we were to carry out an attack on the Krupp Armament Works at Essen. As far as I recall between 400/500 aircraft were involved in the raid. The great difference between this and previous attacks was that Air Marking was to be used: details of this technique are now readily available in most technical books about the period. (This was not the first Air Marking raid, but an early and big one). The Squadron's aircraft were Halifax 1A's which, as far as I remember, were equipped with the 4 Merlin 22 engines and normally carried a crew of seven, as this type was equipped with a mid-upper as well as a rear turret. Our briefing was to bomb from a height of 20,000 feet, which in the event proved impossible as the upper air temperature was higher than expected, thus reducing the engine's efficiency. General visibility over the target was quite good.

'I cannot remember the time of take-off nor landing, but the logged duration of the trip was 4 hours 40 minutes and it was still dark when we returned to base. I have, therefore, estimated the time over the target as app 0100 hours, which may be inaccurate.

' We experienced the usual flak, ship and coastal battery flak, when crossing the Dutch coast, and were attacked by a German night fighter identified as a JU 88 by our Rear Gunner, but fortunately sustained no serious damage. The barrage flak in the Ruhr Valley was extremely heavy, particularly in the last few minutes on the approach to the target. The first wave had already bombed and the general target area was well alight.

' It was in the 2/3 minutes before our final run-in when we were at app 18,700 feet when we saw in front, but slightly to port and about the same height, a long cylindrical object, silvery gold colour, very sharply defined, hanging in the sky at an angle of app 45°. There were, evenly spaced along the length of the object, a number of what appeared to be port holes. I am not quite certain after all this time whether or not there was a second row beneath them (or of their number). As previously stated, my function was to observe the Air Marking techniques and I was supernumary air crew as Second Pilot. The first crew member to sight this object was the Captain, at that time Sgt/Pilot Ray Smith of the Royal Canadian Air Force (later commissioned and awarded the DFC). Beside Ray and myself, other members of the crew to see the object, which was called to their attention by the Captain, were (1) the Bomb Aimer, (2) the Flight Engineer, (3) the Mid-Upper Gunner and (4) the Wireless Operator. The Navigator did not see the object, partly because of his position in the aircraft and particularly because he was extremely busy at this moment of the operation: neither did the Rear Gunner see it, for obvious reasons.

' I think that the first reaction of most of us was amazement because this object just had no right to be there.

After a very short space of time, 20/30 seconds, it suddenly began moving and, retaining its attitude, climbed away, accelerating extremely rapidly until it vanished from sight. The speed it attained seemed to us, in those days, completely incredible. It was certainly into the thousands of mph. As it accelerated, the outline became blurred and the shape foreshortened. The size is more difficult to judge, but it was very large, certainly very much bigger than our own aircraft, appearing at least as long as a king-sized cigarette or small cigar at arm's length. We then completed our bomb run and returned to base.

' The Intelligence Officer de-briefing us was given a description of this object but we were unable to judge what importance was attached to it by the authorities and, quite frankly, it was just another unusual phenomenon which, since apparently harmless, was of far less importance to us than other wartime hazards.

' I have never seen anything of this nature either before or since, and have never seen any of the saucer-shaped objects, but in retrospect I am quite convinced that this cigar-shaped UFO was of extra-terrestrial origin. One further point was that when it started its climb away, there was no apparent motive power—no rocket flare—and since the bombing time was so close and the target already visible, we were extremely busy and no instrument effect was noticed, even if any took place. Although it happened a long time ago, the sighting was by a group of experts, none of whom could offer any rational explanation.'

* * *

Cliff-top sighting

Portloe,
Cornwall

It then disappeared to my left over the other cliff top. All those present clearly saw the object The object was round, gold in colour and sharply defined.

* * *

Channel Island Lights

Inv N Vautier—UFOJA

Mr Lombard was lying in bed at his home in St Saviours, Jersey about midnight on a night in August 1976. It was a warm summer's night and he was looking at the stars. Suddenly from the south-west there appeared a bright pear-shaped light, travelling towards the house at tremendous speed. He got up—his wife had seen it also, and after the light had gone over the house they went to the children's room to wake them up, and the children just had time to see it as well. Mr Lombard and his wife then returned to their room and a minute or two later a similar yellow pear-shaped object appeared using the same flight path travelling north-eastwards in a similar manner.

* * *

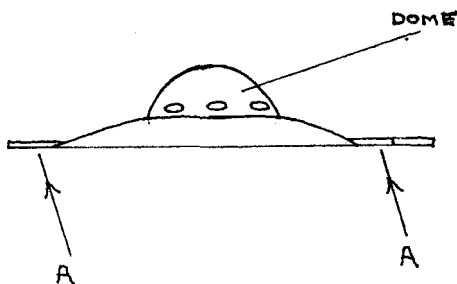
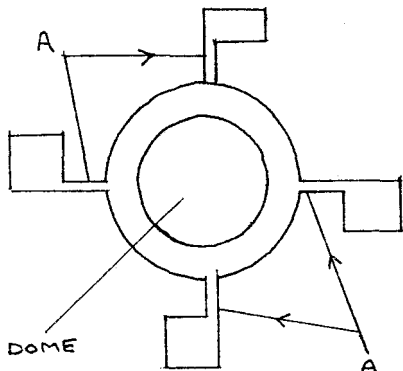
Hampshire 'Catamaran'

Inv M Handley—WATSUP

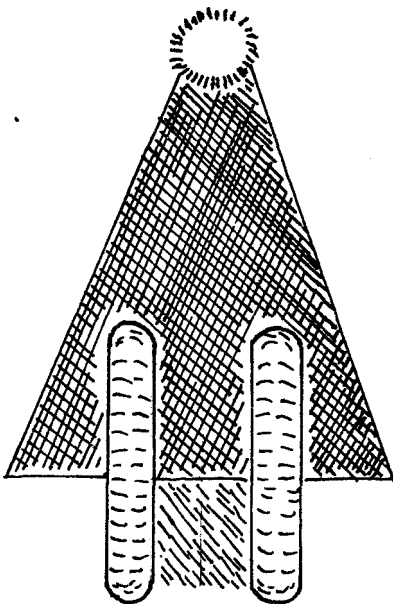
This sighting was preceded by a very peculiar and intriguing incident which makes no sense whatsoever!

At 4.50 pm on 6 November 1976, the witness was in his home at Lee-on-Solent when he noticed a 'smudge' (somewhat like a thumb-print) on the lower part of the window pane. The 'smudge' then proceeded to move up the window and out of sight.

The witness went to the window at this point, and on looking out immediately noticed a strange ebony-black triangular object moving ('base'-first) over the house. His general impression was of something like a delta-winged bomber on top of a catamaran.



This occurrence took place on 5 August 1973 at 11.15 pm, and, in the witness' own words, "I walked out of the building where I was staying: there were about a dozen people standing outside in groups of three or four, talking. Suddenly I heard the sound of rushing wind: I could tell without looking up that whatever it was, was rotating. Someone shouted, 'What the hell is that?' On looking up I could see an object coming over the cliff top to my right (we were in a valley). As the thing came overhead, I could see it more clearly. It was rotating fairly slowly and also moving slowly. It passed overhead, and at the points marked 'A' on the diagram it appeared to be glowing slightly. There was no engine noise and no vapour trail.



The 'floats' protruded somewhat over the 'base' of the triangle, and between them was an area where 'the sky wasn't visible'—further described as a darkened area. At the apex of the triangle was a misty ball something like vapour or smoke. The witness considered that this ball of mist may have been connected in some way with the 'smudge' on the window pane. The object was visible 'for a few seconds.'

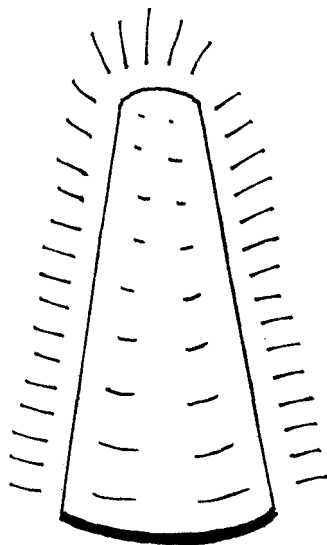
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Hull Silver Cone

Inv D Shelton

On 25 May 1977 at about 8 pm, Dale Roe was walking along with two friends by the river Hull: as they were throwing stones into the water some jets went by. Dale looked up to see the jets, and as well as the planes '*there was this silver cone-shaped object: it was solid and was going very fast. It was bright: I told my friends to look and they*

did: we all watched it for about a minute. It went in and out of the clouds and finally disappeared through one.'



The object was first seen at about 30°, then rose to app 60°. It had a round front and appeared roundish at the back also.

* * *

Wooburn Green 'Mexican Hat'

Inv K Phillips

The witness, Darren Leonard Hawkes and a friend, David Gillitt, were walking across an open space at Wooburn Green, Bucks, known as Winsor Hill, about 9.30 pm on 19 May 1977, when they noticed an object in the shape of a 'Mexican Hat' gliding across the sky. They were stunned by the apparition but continued to watch the object's progress: it reached a nearby group of trees and hovered above them. It was then seen to be surmounted by a dome and to be emitting flashing lights: the whole structure was the apparent size of a Boeing 707. Both witnesses were struck by the uncanny silence of the environment—not even the object was emitting any sound.

The object was in view for at least twenty-five minutes before it moved off to vanish over the horizon. The following Friday it was again seen by the witnesses and this time David was able to view it through field glasses: this time too, they had a camera with them and attempted to take a photograph: results are awaited. It was suggested by the local postmistress (Darren's grandmother), that another witness had seen the same or similar object land in a nearby field. This was inspected by the NIC for traces, and two roughly circular depressions were noted in the grass. No other anomalies were found and this witness was not located. Enquiries are continuing.

* * *

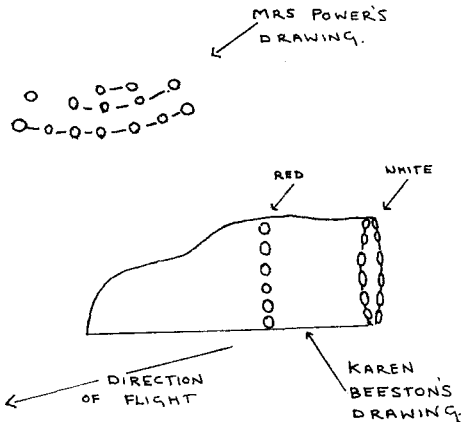
The Branksome Park Case

Inv Rachel Dear

This unusual report from the Branksome Park/Canford Cliffs area of Poole in Dorset came from Karen Beeston aged 14, who had just started her paper round soon after 7 am on 17 January 1977, when she noticed that all the birds that would normally be singing had fallen silent. The only bird noise came from seagulls—a screaming which she had not heard before. About ten minutes later she saw a very large cloud: the rest of the sky was dark with a few small clouds, but this one really stood out: Karen said she'd never seen anything like it before, although the sky is often tinged red from the lights over Bournemouth.

She went on, but kept turning round as she felt someone was watching her and it was when she was delivering a paper in Buccleuch Road that she saw the UFO. It was dark, buzzing lightly and travelling very slowly. The shape was similar to that of a streamlined car and the object had red flashing lights around its centre and white flashing lights around the end: these were

flashing at random. Karen watched it until, fairly low in the sky, it disappeared behind a cloud. Her younger brother had seen a red glow also whilst on a paper round in Haig Road, but thought nothing more of it till he heard of Karen's experience.



The buzzing was described as 'like an electric razor.' The object was about the size of a helicopter and at the height of a small block of flats. It was not seen to emerge after disappearing into the cloud.

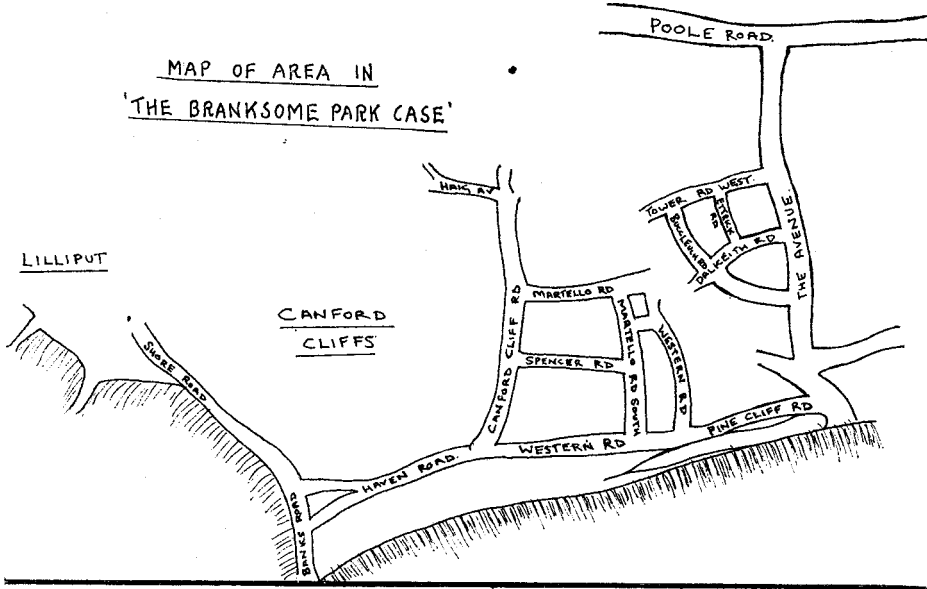
Karen, however, was not the only witness. Mrs Joan Power was walking up her garden path at 7.15 am that morning and saw a cluster of very bright lights. The overall shape was 'saucer-shaped with portholes just as you would imagine a Flying Saucer to be.' The object, she says, was just hovering above the rooftops of Heckford Road, and as she looked it was as though someone saw her and put the lights out. The next day she had earache which she had never had before.

When Karen had reached home, her mother suggested she phone the Evening Echo offices to see if anyone else had seen anything: there was no thought of publicity, but the result was that the story appeared in the paper.

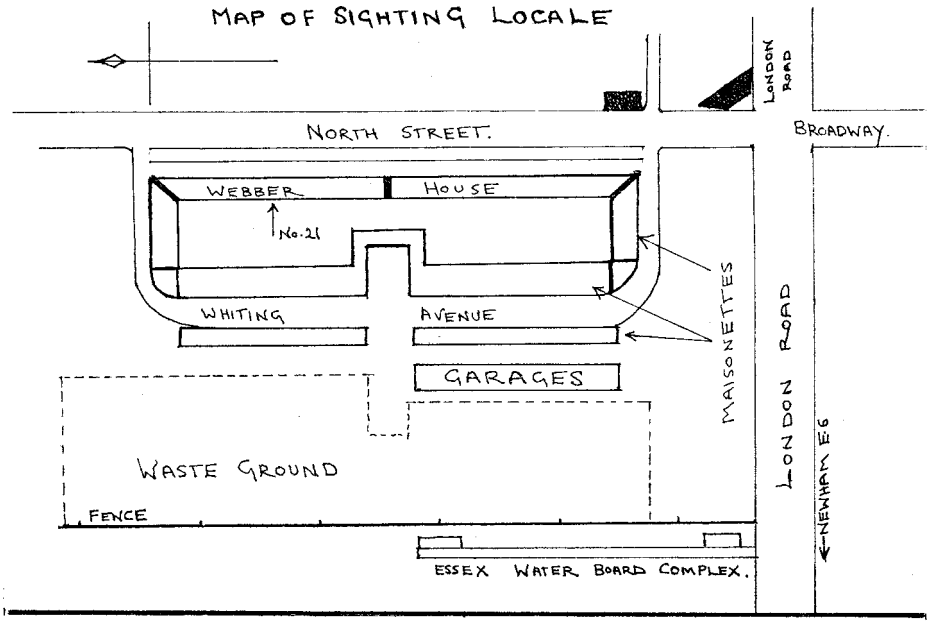
This brought forth a further witness who was frequently out walking her dog between 6 and 7 am and who claimed to have seen a similar object on two previous occasions. She too had seen red flashing lights at the time

of Karen's sighting and at first had thought there was a fire over Poole, then realised the lights were flashing. They had lit up quite a large area and had been visible for about three minutes.

MAP OF AREA IN 'THE BRANKSOME PARK CASE'



BARKING 'REPEATER' MAP OF SIGHTING LOCALE



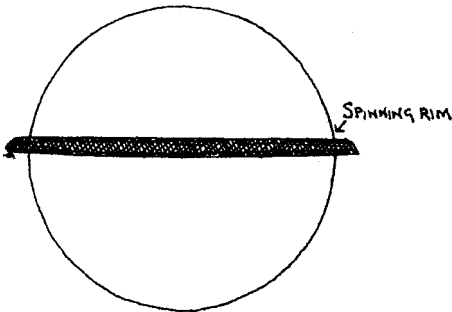
Barking 'Repeater'

Inv Barry King

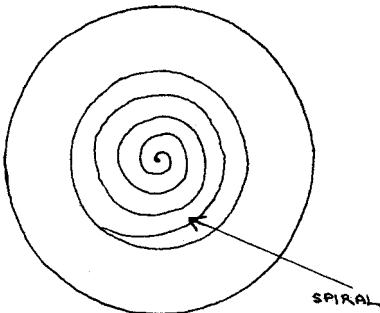
On 19 May 1977, the News at Ten had been on a few minutes: Mrs Steel glanced out of the west-facing bedroom window and caught a glimpse of a large, yellow sphere which promptly disappeared from view behind the roof chimney opposite. She ran and told her husband and both went on to the balcony of their flat in North Street, Barking, Essex to observe,

WITNESS SKETCHES

SIDE VIEW

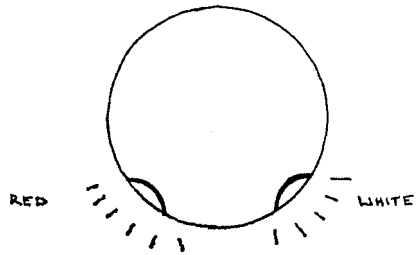


UNDERSIDE VIEW



being joined a couple of minutes later by their next-door neighbours and their son. All five watched as the object rose up from behind the roof-tops at an angle of about 60°. Its

underside seemed to have an inward travelling spiral affair, the object itself being likened to a large yellow sphere with a rim around the centre: this rim appeared to spin whilst the object remained stationary. A small plane came from the south towards the object which immediately shot straight at the aircraft, but before colliding, it 'leap-frogged' over it. The plane continued northwards, now with the object behind it: after two or three seconds, the object veered away and headed east, going directly over the witnesses very fast and becoming lost to view.



LIGHTS REMAINED ON ALL THE TIME
—DID NOT FLASH.

Mr and Mrs Steel again watched with their neighbours at about 9.30 pm on 22 May, and at 10.16 pm the same or similar object appeared from the south, slowly drifting in the direction of the East End of London: it stopped and hovered at an angle of 75° for a timed 34 minutes. During this period it continually went up and down on the spot, going straight upwards and executing a 'falling-leaf' movement as it descended, rising and falling for over twenty-five minutes. Then it vanished on the spot and reappeared much closer. Mr Steel stated he felt a prickly sort of heat sensation at this point. During the closest approach witnesses also thought they could hear a low-pitched whistle noise similar to a whistling kettle, but this was not heard in the real sense with the ears,

but rather inside their heads—ultra-sounds perhaps. This had also briefly been heard during the sighting of 19 May. After a few seconds the object accelerated and shot eastwards straight over the roof, the time now being 10.50 pm.

23 May 1977 again saw Mr and Mrs Steel and others watching for the object at about 10.20 pm, Mr Steel this time having a pair of 8 x 40 binoculars. After a few minutes the object appeared in the west, remained hovering for an estimated 20-30 seconds, then suddenly flew high over their roof very fast and was lost to view. The following night the object was again seen at 10.50 pm for ten minutes at fairly close range. It behaved much as before, but prior to shooting over the roof jettisoned a bright green flare-like object which exploded, fading rapidly.

Watching from their balcony once again on 1 June, Mr and Mrs Steel and neighbours saw a large yellow globe come over from the west at very high speed at 11.10 pm, disappearing over the rooftops heading east. At 11.20 pm the same or a similar object appeared

in front of them in a westerly direction: this time it hovered for a few seconds and witnesses could see two very big coloured lights beneath the object and attached to it. Within seconds it accelerated away eastwards over the rooftops and disappeared.

- - - -

Perhaps it is only fair to add that the Essex UFO Study Group have subsequently investigated these reports, and I understand there are some aspects about which they're not entirely satisfied. On occasion there would also appear to be the possibility of satellite misidentification.

I was personally at a meeting where Mr Steel produced a recording of the alleged noise, and in view of the statement that this was not heard in the real sense with the ears, but rather inside the head, one wonders how it came to be recorded! Nevertheless, there appears to be sufficient strange aspects about the case to justify its inclusion in these pages.—*Ed.*

* * *

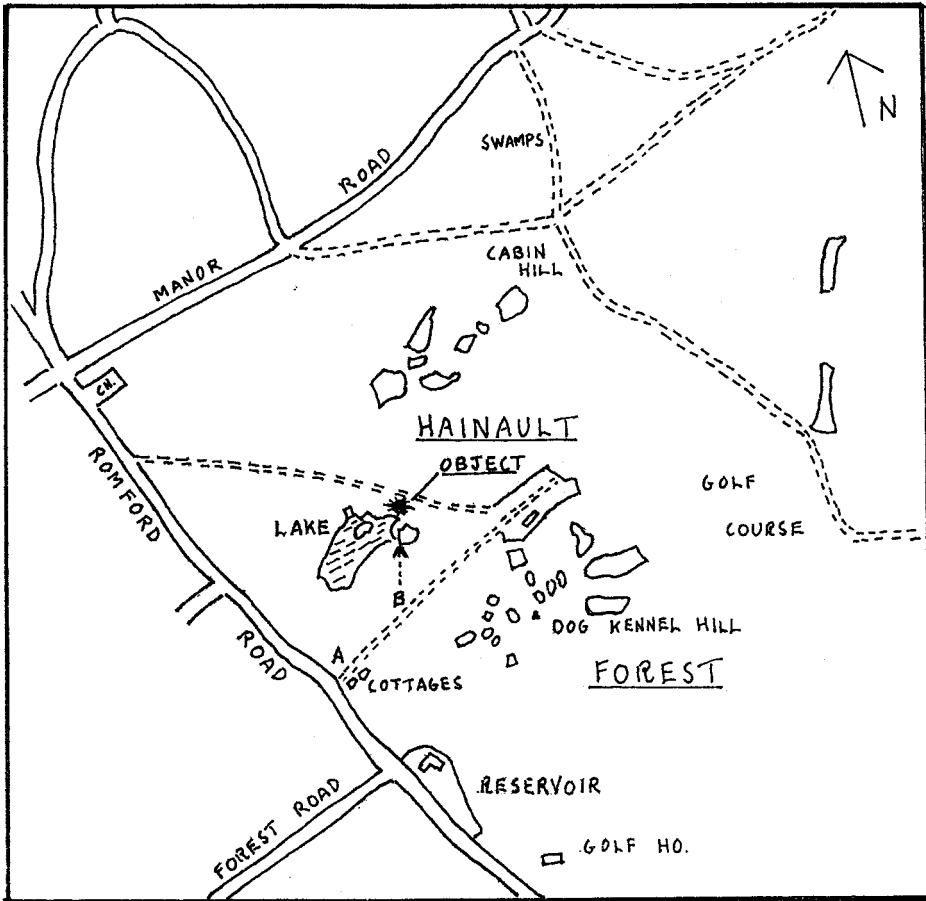
Hainault Landing and 'Humanoid'

The Landing

Hainault Forest, Chigwell, Essex, just north of Romford, covers an irregular area less than two miles square, far less extensive than Epping Forest to the west. Nevertheless, at 3.55 am it is certainly not over-frequented, the gates to the area being locked at 8.30 pm, and it was at 3.55 am on Tuesday, 3 May 1977 that the police received a 999 call from a Mr Samuels, who stated that he had seen a strange object over the Forest, and had made his call from a phone box near the public house overlooking the Forest.

A police unit with two officers was despatched to the scene: the officers concerned were willing to describe their subsequent experiences but wished to remain anonymous: this is what happened:

The police car arrived at the Forest entrance and the officers decided to take a look round the grounds before contacting Mr Samuels. It was now 4.12 am. Having duplicate keys they unlocked the gate and proceeded up the small road leading into the grounds. After a short distance they noticed a large bright red light to their left, near

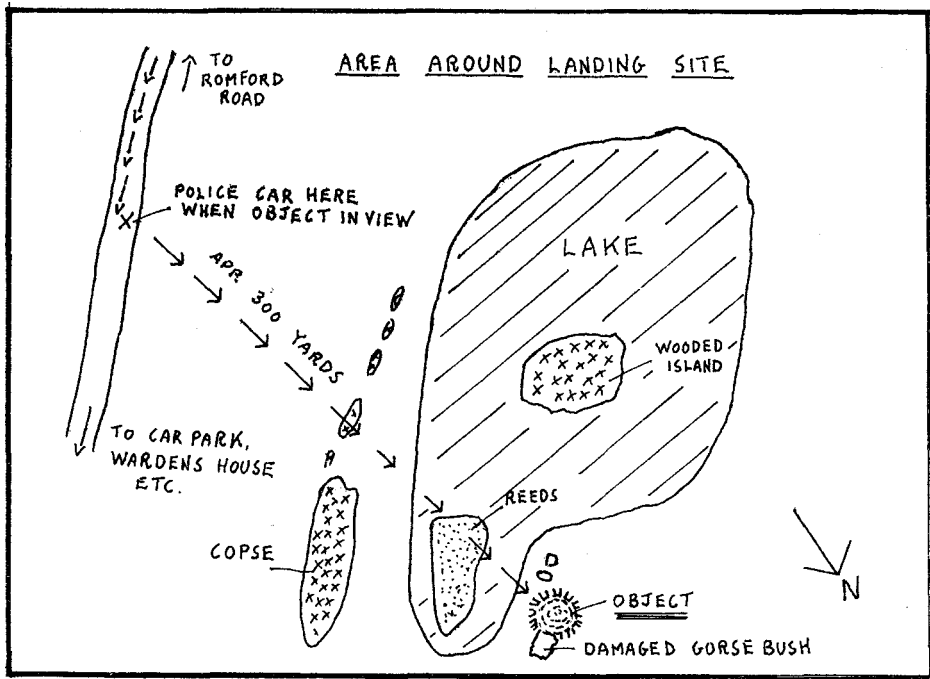


the eastern side of the lake; they stopped the car, switched off the engine, alighted and stood watching.

The object they saw was red in colour and partially obscured at the bottom by small trees. The officers described its shape as like that of a bell tent viewed end on, its apparent size being that of a thumbnail at arms length. It was at or near ground level and they estimated its distance from them at around 300 yards. During the two or three minutes they had it in view it pulsed continuously, its brightness changing from a dull to a

very bright red, similar to a car's rear stoplamps at night: all the time it seemed to hover silently.

Sighting Summaries have been restricted to a table only in this issue: full coverage will be resumed in the next *Journal*. *UFO Reporting & Scientific Investigation of Rare Phenomena*—a twice-postponed article by Philip Taylor—will also then appear.



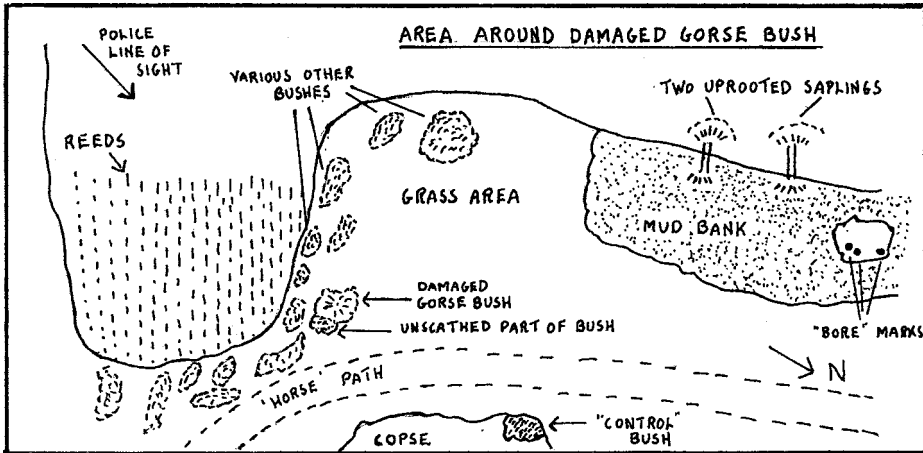
Suddenly the object apparently dissolved on the spot—at least the officers could no longer see it. Although somewhat scared, they then split up to search the area, and, on looking up one of them saw a large white inverted crescent-shape directly above him: as he called out to his colleague, this too ‘dissolved’ on the spot. Nothing at all was found at the location of the sighting, but there was a rather strong smell of burning in a small area confined to the eastern side of the lake for which they could find no cause. The officers then returned to their car to radio back the report and, remembering Mr Samuels, who made the 999 call, went to the phone box, but he had gone—perhaps understandably, since over 25 minutes had elapsed since he called. Subsequent attempts to trace Mr Samuels proved fruitless.

The following day an examination of the site was made first by Barry King, then by Barry and Andy Collins; a check revealed that one large fir bush had sustained recent damage at the location specified—see diagrams.

This bush was damaged in several places, flattened in the centre and burnt slightly here and there, one part in particular being broken almost in half at a height of about 5 feet—a fresh, clean break. Photographs of the site and samples were taken. Keepers were questioned, but none could be found who had seen anything of the object.

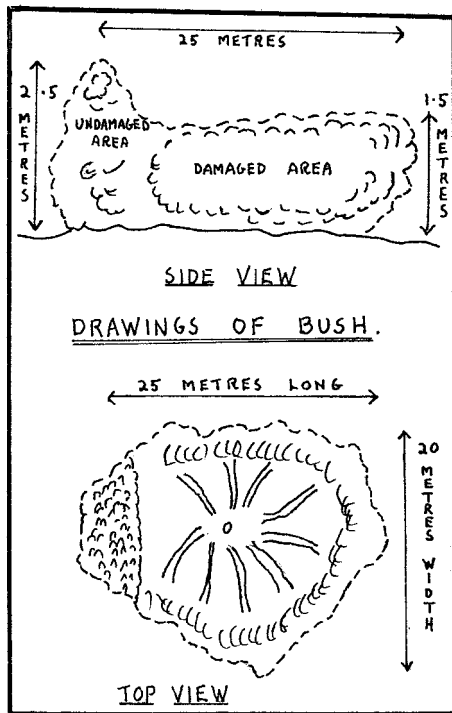
Traces report and analysis

Follow-up investigations on traces were carried out by Andy Collins and analyses made by the Bufora Traces Section.



The follow-up investigations reveal that the damaged bush is a variety of gorse situated to the rear of the large lake. This bush is about thirty metres away from the lake's edge, surrounded by similar bushes. Two copses are evident nearby, the first roughly thirty metres away from the bush in the opposite direction from the lake, the other on the opposite side of the lake app 100 metres away. Hainault Forest borders the north side of the area and at its nearest point is app 300 metres away.

Damage to the bush is quite extensive and can best be described as if a large heavy weight had been placed on its central area, the result being that all branches over a height of 1.5 metres have been broken or bent in a circular pattern outwards, this spreading out 25 metres one way and 20 metres the other. The central upright branch has been snapped off, being attached to the main stump only by a few strands. The diameter of the central branch was over 3 centimetres and would have taken some considerable force to break. The height of the bush had been reduced from app 3 metres to 1.5 metres by the damage.



There was no real evidence that the bush had been burnt or scorched in anyway, although some inner branches did appear darker than the rest, but it is thought this was caused by collecting

dust and dirt. A few branches showed evidence of bark being removed, although again the bark separated from the branches extremely easily and it is not known whether it had anything to do with the other damage. It must also be noted that one branch of the bush stood apparently undamaged at a height of app 2.5 metres.

Samples from the bush were taken on 4 May at 1900, but due to extensive bad weather, controls were not taken until 1100 on 8 May, as were the soil samples. The control samples were taken from a similar gorse bush app 37 metres away. A wide variety of pieces were taken from the damaged bush including the snapped off central branch, live and dead branches, sample of bark, twigs and dead organic matter from around the roots. Soil was taken from ground level and app 4 centimetres down. (See analyses).

The immediate area around the bush was checked for any radiation traces with a standard Ex MOD Meter Contamination No 1 (5scg0012) Geiger Counter at 18.30 on 4 May in the pouring rain with a negative result. The area was also tested with a compass for any deviation in the magnetic field: again, the results were negative. The general area around the site was checked for any physical abnormalities and it was noticed that two saplings planted on a large mud bank on the lake's edge, had been uprooted and were lying in the direction of the lake. These were about 50 metres from the site towards the north-west. There was a third sapling on the same mud bank, but this stood about 8 metres away from the others completely unscathed. One other abnormality was that on the same mud bank near a large puddle, two bore-like holes protruded into the ground. These were app 10-15 centimetres apart, 4 centimetres

diameter and seemed to be quite deep. A third hole was also evident on the side of the puddle, although this had no fixed shape and appeared only to be shallow. These 'bores' were app 10 metres from the two pushed down saplings and about 50 metres from the damaged gorse bush. No other marks at all were noted on this mud bank. It must be stated that the pushed down saplings and the 'bores' or 'holes' may have nothing at all to do with the damaged bush, but it was thought relevant to mention.

Mr Baker, head warden, said he had seen or heard nothing either of this or the 'humanoid' incident of 8 May and claimed that no-one would have been in the park at 04.15. The ground's gates close at 20.30 and a guard dog is used up to midnight, after which the park is deserted.

More from Andy Collins and Barry King on the Wooburn Green 'Mexican Hat' (see pp 11-12) in the next Report Extra! Many other country-wide reports too—Don't miss them!

Andy Collins also checked with the Ministry of Defence and London, Southend and Stanstead airports, but none had received sighting reports at the beginning of May nor could any confirm whether anything odd was noted on radar on 3 May.

The London Weather Centre report for 04.00 on 3 May gave conditions as 'very wet—light to heavy rain: temperature 9°C: light south-easterly wind of 5-10 knots and 8/8 cloud at 800 feet with multi-layer cloud above.

'Humanoid sequel'

On Sunday, 8 May at app 7 pm, Barry King's younger brother was driving back from Stapleford Airfield near Abridge, along the B196 next to Hainault Forest heading south towards Dagenham. He had just passed the Forest entrance when a car came out behind him. This contained two men, one aged 35-40, the other 55-60. The driver flashed his headlights continuously indicating to Barry's brother to stop. This he did just prior to ascending Hog Hill. The two men alighted and walked over, explaining they had seen the DRPG (Dagenham Phenomena Research Group) sticker on the windscreen, and had hailed him down as they had seen something strange in the Forest that afternoon. Briefly what they claimed was as follows:

They had parked their car over the side of the Forest, near the public house less than half-a-mile from the lake in a NNE direction: this area is known as the Swamps, is marshy and in dense woodland, very near to Taylors Plain and Cabin Hill. It is usually pretty dark there due to the proximity of the larger trees which virtually blot out the sky. The two men were walking their dog when they heard a loud rustling noise and observed, for a few seconds only before it disappeared in the bushes and shrubs, a very large figure. This was coloured dark blue but was bright, certainly brighter than its surroundings; it resembled a very large person in outline, but no arms, legs or anything could be discerned.

It was about 8 feet tall and 4 feet wide, according to the witnesses, and crossed their path at a 90° angle at a distance of about 25 feet. This figure was totally silent except for the rustling noise which subsided when they lost sight of it. It is not known whether its

lower extremities were actually touching the ground or if it was 'gliding' above. The witnesses did not state whether their dog acted up in any way. At the time it was raining lightly which served to make the interior a little darker than usual, but the witnesses state the figure stood out boldly against its background. An appointment was made with the witnesses in order to obtain further details and clarify others but this was not kept.

Having no further data the report can only be taken at face value, but is it surprising that within a few days of a landing report, two men, presumably unaware of this, should report seeing what we might term a humanoid.

Traces Report

Samples were provided from the bush apparently damaged by the UFO, the surface near the bush and soil from 30 cm below the surface. (These samples are referred to as the test samples). Samples were taken from a similar bush 37 metres away from the site of the test samples: surface soil was collected also at this site. These samples taken 37 metres away from the original site are to supply an indication on normal conditions prevailing in that area and are referred to as the control samples.

No significant differences were found between the organic and inorganic composition of the test samples and the controls. A difference was observed in the water content of the samples: however, this could be explained by the locations within the site from which the samples were taken. None of the samples exhibited significant Gamma emission (radiation). Beta particle spectroscopy revealed no significant Beta emission due to Phosphorus 32 or to

Carbon 14. *All* the soil samples showed a slight increase in Beta emission (radiation) due to Tritium. (This was about twice the background). The bush samples showed an increase of 1.5 times the background. Both these findings are insignificant.

In summary, we have been unable, so far, to detect any evidence in these samples of any unusual phenomena. This does not mean nothing unusual occurred, merely that so far we have found no evidence of it.

S Gamble, Traces co-ordinator

Uforum

Dear Sir

The United Nations and Alien Activity

The Edinburgh Branch of Bufora noted at its meeting on 30 June 1977, that the Prime Minister of Grenada, Sir Eric Gairy, has called on the United Nations to set up an agency to monitor 'alien activity from outer space.'

Whilst making no assumptions concerning alleged alien activity, the Branch resolved that this move should be supported in some way by Her Majesty's Government and we request Bufora to consider appropriate action to bring this to the notice of the Government, requesting an appropriate form of support for the concept of a UN sponsored investigation.

*Peter A Hill,
MWSOM, FSS
Leith, Edinburgh*

Dear Sir

It is well known to those familiar with the subject that paranormal phenomena occur quite spontaneously, and for this reason, experiments in this field of research suffer a serious limitation—namely, they cannot be controlled to any significant degree.

There is a good deal of evidence to support the hypothesis that UFOs are as much of a psychical as a physical nature—and that whilst they are neither the one nor the other, they yet possess certain characteristics common to both.

Such an hypothesis attempts to explain what is perhaps the most puzzling aspect of the whole UFO phenomenon—its dual nature! For on the one hand these strange craft show up on radar, are photographed and leave behind very physical traces such as holes in the ground and radioactivity: on the other, they appear out of nowhere and disappear again in the twinkling of an eye. While it is true that when photographed, something will show up on film, it is invariably never the clearly-defined object actually seen. And there is a strong touch of the absurd—even the surrealistic—about almost all 'landing' and 'occupant' reports. The occupants are too human—too much in our own image! They sometimes seem to behave, especially in the things they say—or otherwise communicate—as though they were in some way projections of our own unconscious. Indeed, those who observe them at close range are frequently affected psychologically and physiologically in a manner suggestive of psychosis! In fact, they might easily be dismissed as such, were it not for the very physical evidence already mentioned and also, when taken as a whole, these reports show consistent patterns—often in the most trivial details.

Therefore, we must at least consider the possibility that UFOs are of a parapsychical rather than a physical nature. The question now raised is: 'If this be so, how should we proceed

in our investigations? An important question because it is generally supposed, though not by scientists themselves, that paranormal phenomena are not susceptible to scientific method. This is not simply because they cannot be controlled, but because such phenomena are generally thought of as belonging to an order of reality somehow different from and lying beyond the physical causal universe—distinct from it, yet on occasions manifesting themselves by breaking natural laws. This is what the common man means when he speaks of the supernatural—that which lies above and beyond the natural.

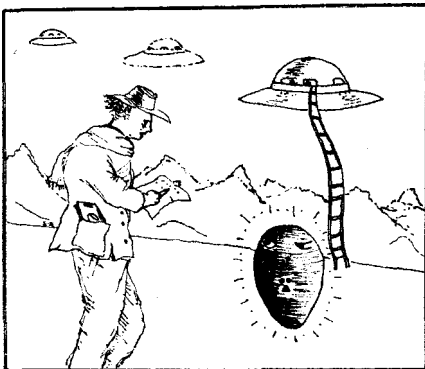
Scientists are divided in their approach to such matters. Some deny their existence entirely, while others, growing in numbers, accept telepathy, psychokinesis, precognition, etc. But—and this is important—insofar as they admit their existence at all, they consider them as part of the natural physical universe. Which is not to say that such phenomena fit easily, if at all, into the existing scientific framework. For they don't

Whilst it must be admitted there is no 'a priori' reason why the universe

should be governed causally, all empirical evidence points that way. Recent discoveries suggest this holds good in the paranormal field also In the words of Sir James Jeans, the universe now begins to look like 'a great thought rather than a great machine.' The spiritual and physical are seen as two sides of the same coin—two ways of apprehending the same reality.

So, if the UFOs which haunt our skies should turn out to be more akin to ghosts than to machines, why should that worry us? We may be sure that the physical laws which govern them are as inexorable as anything else in the universe—whatever else we may not know about them I do not think that the solution to the UFO riddle will evolve out of a mere extension of old concepts, but only through, as Hynek puts it, 'a mighty and totally unexpected quantum jump.' Then, I believe, we shall have more than a mere explanation for a phenomenon. We shall have a completely new picture of the universe.

*J P Dormer
London W1.*



INVESTIGATOR: 'From Mars, eh?
Sure looks like a hot potato to me!'

INVESTIGATION APPEAL

The Council gratefully acknowledges donations of £5.00 from each of the following:

L Taylor	W H Chester
S E Chetwynd	L E Beer

A further list will be recorded in a future Journal. If you would like to contribute to this essential work (see "Silver Suited beings etc" in the July/August issue) please send your donation to The Hon. Treasurer, Stephen Smith MA, 5 Arndale Road, Sherwood, Nottingham, NG5 3GT.

Sighting Summaries

Presentation by Pauline Grego

Code No.	Date	Time	Place	Report	Class	Investigator/ Credit
Uncoded	14.9.59	App 2100	Exmouth, Devon	Oval, spinning object	C3c	A COLLINS
Uncoded	Sept '62	App 2000	Tewkesbury, Glos	'Bobbing' yellow object		G A BAKER
Uncoded	July 1963	1430	Nottage, Mid-Glam	Cigar, manoeuvring lits		R JONES PUGH
Uncoded	Spring 1964/66	2030-2100	Anglesey, N Wales	Large glowing object—luminous tail		R JONES PUGH
73-101	5.8.73	2315	Portloe, Cornwall	Gold round object	C3a	
74-145		1900	Cheltenham, Glos	Silver buzzing 'banana'	C2b	G A BAKER
75-261	Sept '75	2200	Bexley, Kent	Two glowing discs	C4b	
75-262	12.8.75	2210-2215	Wisbech, Cambs	One disc, one star-like object		R W GOODLEY, NUFOSIS
75-263	8.3.75	2300	Bishopbriggs, Scotland	Orange-yellow cigar		A DUGGAN G SPEIRS
76-375	5.9.76	1700	Hitchin, Herts	Manoeuvring Lits	C4b	
76-376	4.11.76	2125	Gillingham, Kent	Glowing red oval object	C3c	
76-378	?	2115	Scunthorpe, Lincs	Soundless bright lits		
76-379	27.11.76	2000	Zelah, Cornwall	Spherical light	B4b	
76-380	23.12.76	1640	Penrith, Cumbria	Two round glowing spheres	C4b	R HALL
76-382	Oct '76	1930-2000	Talgarreg, Dyfed	Two manoeuvring lits	C4b	R JONES PUGH
76-383	9.12.76	1845	Milford Haven area	Flashing dome with filament	C4b	R JONES PUGH
76-384	14.11.76	0710-0730	Milton, Portsmouth	Glowing cigar-shape		
76-385	28.8.76	2320	Larling, Norfolk	Flashing 'diamond ring'		K D WILLIAMSON
76-387	Mid-Oct	1905	Woodhall Spa, Lincs	Metallic cigar		P R HUDSON
77-023 (a)	18.2.77	0440	Catford, London	Round object—flickering lights	C3c	
77-023 (b)	22.2.77	2150	Catford, London	Sparkling lit	C4b	N OLIVER
77-043	26.3.77	1950	Little Haven, Dyfed	'Inverted dish' on ground	B3c	W G CALE
77-045	3.4.77	2110	Glasgow	Manoeuvring lits	C4b	T O'NEILL
77-046	27.3.77	2330	Rutherglen, Glasgow	Blue triangle	C4b	T O'NEILL
77-047	14.2.77	1800-1830	Pangbourne, Berks	Three spherical objects	C3b	J S ROYLANCE
77-049	2.3.77	1915-2020	Dagenham, Essex	Three and six spherical lights	C3b	B M KING
77-050	2.3.77	1930	Dagenham, Essex	Silver-white cigar	C3c	B M KING
77-051	2.3.77	1915	Dagenham, Essex	Flashing orange lits	C3c	B M KING
77-052	2.3.77	1925	Cranham, Essex	Orange, green, red lits	C3b	B M KING
77-053	16.1.77	0805	West Ham, London	Hazy cigar	C3c	B M KING
77-054 (a)	2.3.77	1945-1955	Chingford, London	Two orange spheres	C3b	
77-054 (b)	2.3.77	2000-2015	Chingford, London	Orange cigar	C3b	B M KING

Code No.	Date	Time	Place	Report	Class	Investigator/ Credit
77-056	12.3.77	1930	Bridlington, N H	Yellow-white light ball	B4b	
77-057	13.4.77	0530	Bridlington, N H	Horizontal blue flash	C4c	
77-058	11.3.77	0105	Llansteffan, Dyfed	Pale gold 'shuttle'	C4b	R JONES PUGH
77-059	9.2.77.	0840	Pembroke Dock, Dyfed	Silver saucer with lights	C4c	R JONES PUGH
77-060 (a)	23.2.77	1945	St Pauls Cray, Kent	Pulsating red object		L DALE
77-060 (b)	23.2.77	2027	St Pauls Cray, Kent	Manoeuvring red object		
77-060 (c)	23.2.77	1900	Maidstone, Rainham, Kent	Red object		J CASTLE
77-060 (d)	26.2.77	2118	Detling, Kent	Red pulsating object		
77-061 (a)	15.4.77	1850	Alsager, Staffs	'Doughnut,' breaking into silver objects	A3b	D JAMES
77-061 (b)	15.4.77	1855	Alsager, Staffs	'Diamond with studs'	A3b	
77-062	18.3.77	1920	Barnards Green, Malvern	Bright white/orange lits		M PRITCHARD
77-063	13.4.77	1830-1900	Milford Haven, Pemb	Brilliant silver football	C4b	R JONES PUGH
77-067	28.3.77	2100	Newgate St, Herts	Round white light	C1c	K PHILLIPS
77-068	28.4.77	0545	Scunthorpe, Lincs	Silver cigar	C3c	A DARLEY
77-069	18.2.77	2115	Aberystwyth, Dyfed	'Kite with lights'	C4a	R JONES PUGH
77-070		1830	Haverfordwest, Dyfed	Blue cigar turning orange	C3b	R JONES PUGH
77-071	7.2.77	1530	Llangranog, Dyfed	'Silver balloon and basket'	C4b	R JONES PUGH
77-072	3.1.77	Midnight	Houghton, Dyfed	Spheroidal open lattice work	B4c	R JONES PUGH
77-073	18.2.77	2145-2215	Aberaeron, Cardigan	Hazy kite-shape	C4b	R JONES PUGH
77-075 (a)	17.1.77	0715	Poole, Dorset	Red flashing lights	C4a	R DEAR
77-075 (b)	17.1.77	0715	Poole, Dorset	Red light cluster	C4a	
77-075 (c)	17.1.77	0715	Poole, Dorset	Object with flashing red lights	C4a	
77-075 (d)		0715	Poole, Dorset	Object with flashing red lights	C4a	
77-076 (a)	21.1.77	1715	Poole, Dorset	Glowing bar of light	C4b	R DEAR
77-076 (b)	21.1.77	1715	Poole, Dorset	Glowing bar of light	C4b	
77-076 (c)	21.1.77	1715	Poole, Dorset	Glowing bar of light	C4b	
77-077	24.1.77	0655	Poole, Dorset	Manoeuvring lits	C4c	R DEAR
77-078	17.1.77	0710	Poole, Dorset	Flashing red light	C4b	R DEAR
77-079	13.3.77	2100-2130	Nr Llandeloy, Dyfed	Pear-shaped object and humanoid	C2c	R JONES PUGH
77-081	10.1.77	0725	Clarbeston, Dyfed	Bright round object with 'arm'	C4b	R JONES PUGH
77-082	28.3.77	1940	Tadworth, Surrey	Pulsating white light	C4b	B GREEN
77-083	1.5.77	1710	Bridlington, E Yorks	Bright yellow round object	C4c	P R FARGUS

People

We welcome the following new Bufora members—elected at the Council meeting on 2 July 1977:

London: P J MacCarthy, S Parker, S Salmon, Mrs J P Victor.

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