

# **THE UFO REGISTER**

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The  
UFO REGISTER

A BI-ANNUAL JOURNAL FOR RECORDING AND DISSEMINATING  
FACTUAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE UFO PHENOMENON

*DATA RESEARCH*

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# THE UFO REGISTER.

Volume one, Part one.

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THE UFO REGISTER -  
ITS ROLE IN UFO RESEARCH

No subject perhaps has aroused more interest or greater controversy in modern times than the UFO phenomenon, which, although reported for many centuries, only became widely known in June 1947, as a result of the sighting by Kenneth Arnold of several airborne saucer-shaped objects near Mount Rainier, in North America. During the intervening years literally hundreds of thousands of similar or apparently allied aerial objects have been reported from all regions of the Earth, and it was inevitable that a considerable body of literature discussing this widespread and recurrent phenomenon would come into being. Since this literature now totals several thousands of titles, it may seem more than a little curious that yet another UFO journal, such as this one, should have been created or that its launching was even necessary. It is clearly incumbent upon us, therefore, to submit a few words explaining this.

Although much of the above mentioned literature has proved to have had little or no lasting value, many of the remaining publications have been sincere, honest attempts to deal with the available facts and to come to grips with what is now widely recognized as a global phenomenon. Nonetheless, few if any of even the latter publications, which include both periodicals and books, have set out to consistently record facts and facts alone. The accumulation and systematic appraisal of factual information is an essential prerequisite towards an eventual, universally acceptable explanation of the UFO phenomenon, and in that respect the late M.K. Jessup's UFO Annual: 1958 --- the first but only volume ever issued of a projected annual series --- probably represented the nearest approach yet made to this empiric method.

All too frequently, however, books and articles containing promising initial chapters reflecting a sound factual or statistical approach, depart into the realms of theory and supposition. The value of such publications cannot, of course, be gauged for as yet there is no way in which such hypotheses can be confirmed or, for that matter, discredited, and the ideas and suggestions embodied in them can at present only be set aside for future reference as possibilities or, at best, probabilities. It is also noteworthy that this type of UFO literature --- which represents perhaps as much as 85% of the whole --- has in no instance materially advanced our knowledge of the true nature and origin of UFOs. This is not to imply that the theoretical or speculative approach has no place in UFO literature, for quite obviously it has, particularly in its capacity to explore relevant possibilities not immediately indicated by the factual evi-

dence and to discuss these as comprehensively as possible to ensure that we are not totally unprepared for the ultimate solution and its implications. The most serious obstacle to theorizing along these or any other lines familiar to us, of course, lies in the fact that our thought-processes are conditioned by an Earth-background, whereas much of the UFO evidence appears to have an extraterrestrial origin and may well exemplify knowledge quite beyond our present ability to comprehend.

The UFO newsletters and bulletins regularly issued by various national and local UFO-study groups constitute another important body of literature. Predictably, however, these publications tend to concentrate on UFO reports received from the areas closest to the headquarters of the parent organizations, and the coverage of UFO sightings --- so far as a global picture is concerned --- is inevitably rather limited. A high proportion of these publications, moreover, is available only to members of the issuing body, thus the distribution of the information thereby disseminated is decidedly restricted. And even this type of UFO coverage, i.e., in depth in comparatively local areas, is directly proportional to the amount of active research local UFO enthusiasts are able to undertake, and, in broader context, by the longevity or otherwise of the organizations themselves.

Lorenzen --- Flying Saucer Occupants (1967)--- has drawn attention to the fact that many reports held respectively by the American C.I.A. and by Project Blue Book (USAF) have never been exchanged between those bodies or between such prominent civilian UFO study-groups as APRO and NICAP, themselves repositories of numerous UFO reports absent from the C.I.A. and Project Blue Book files. A similar absence of exchange of reports between UFO study groups in other parts of the world has also been rather general until now. The outcome of all this being that there is probably no single body (official, public, or private) in existence today in possession of all recorded UFO sightings. And since it is doubtless understating the case to say that at least 100,000 separate UFO reports from all regions of the world have been made and filed since Kenneth Arnold's classic 1947 sighting, it follows that the recent Condon investigation of the UFO phenomenon, based as it was on a comparatively very small percentage of admittedly "selected" reports (from America only), was totally inadequate and --- however well-meaning and laudable its intentions --- little more than a farce. Consequently, its findings, based on such limited evidence, cannot be seriously accepted.

We have, then, on the one hand a large body of UFO literature which, if factual, is frequently local in scope and of limited availability, or which, if of the speculative variety, is of inherently indeterminate value and of little direct use to the systematic research-worker, while on the other hand very little use-

ful liaison or exchange of information occurs between UFO study groups. It is patently clear that the present methods of disseminating information about UFOs could scarcely be less satisfactory. With these factors in mind, Data Research --- the UFO reports evaluation division of Contact (UK) --- has recently set out to remedy this situation and has accordingly created the present journal specifically to accomplish this aim. An integral part of one of the world's largest UFO study groups, Contact (UK) is admirably placed to globally disseminate information relating to the UFO phenomenon. This it intends to achieve bi-annually, by publishing analyses of the many interwoven aspects of the numerous UFO reports it receives yearly, in the UFO Register. This journal will record facts and only facts, and will, in effect, act as a storehouse of documented information relating to the UFO problem. The material published in it will primarily have been compiled and prepared by the staff of Data Research, but reviews of new UFO books and articles, together with catalogues of alleged UFO photographs, bibliographies, and facsimilies of UFO sightings described as incidental items in non-UFO literature are also envisaged as finding space in the UFO Register. Contributions of this nature will be especially welcome, all sources being fully acknowledged.

Subscribing to the adage that it is more prudent to walk before attempting to run, this first issue of the UFO Register is concerned solely with validated British UFO reports for 1969. In subsequent volumes, reports for earlier years will be similarly analysed, and coverage extended to embrace wider geographical areas. For obvious reasons, analyses of reports for the present and each subsequent year will appear in the first issue for the year immediately following: thus analyses of the 1970 reports will appear in the first issue of the 1971 volume, and so on.

Due to the fact that the world-UFO-picture for any given year is clearly unreliable, inasmuch that no correlation of all recorded sightings has yet been attempted, as well as for the reasons presented above, and because of the comparatively very small number of reports received each year by Data Research, it is to be hoped that readers will submit full details of any genuine UFO sighting known to them as soon as possible. We would rather be buried under an avalanche of reports than receive too few upon which to build an adequate world-picture of the UFO phenomenon!

The Editor.

## UFO CATEGORIES

Analysis of any sizeable number of UFO reports shows that the phenomenon described in them usually falls into several distinct categories. This, in turn, permits segregation of the sightings into separate groups. Data Research has distinguished the following categories (each of which is designated by a different letter of the alphabet), which will be used throughout all issues of the UFO Register.

### Categories

### Definitions of Categories

- A. Genuine UFOs: reports containing abundant data enabling thorough investigation.
- B. Probable UFOs: data not 100% conclusive, but nearly so.
- C. Possible UFOs: data less than 75% conclusive, although on balance the known details indicate that the relevant phenomenon could have been a genuine UFO.
- D. Reports lacking sufficient data for positive identification either way. Most objects observed for 5 seconds or less are so classified.
- E. Rocketry and space capsule debris.
- F. Artificial satellite (e.g., Telstar).
- G. Meteor.
- H. Fireball.
- J. Star.
- K. Planet.
- L. Parhelia, Aurora, Mirages, Temperature Inversions, or comparable natural effects.
- M. Aeroplane.
- N. Meteorological Balloon.
- O. High Flying Birds or Insects.
- P. Hoax, or Hallucination.

It should be noted that all British UFO reports are carefully checked against satellite trajectories, re-entry dates, burn-up times, aircraft movements, and weather-balloon release-dates obtained from the appropriate authorities. This vastly reduces the possibility of classifying identifiable artificial terrestrial objects as UFOs. For obvious reasons, only categories A, B, and C are discussed in the detailed analyses which follow.

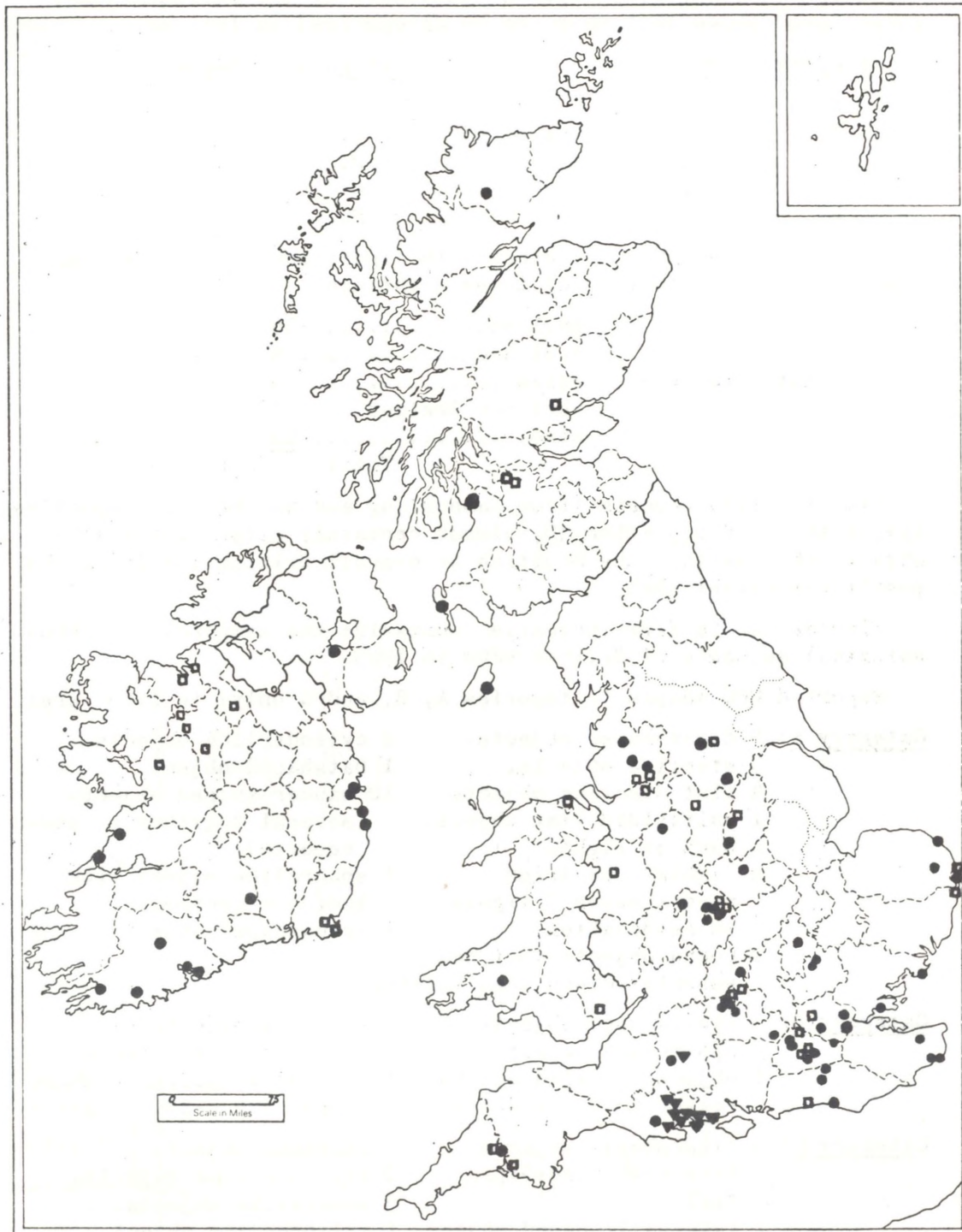
(General)

Reports of 87, but possibly 88\*, alleged UFOs were received from various parts of the British Isles during 1969. This total excludes several foreign sightings, an additional nine centred around the Dorset/Hampshire border merely alluded to in the press and for which no details are currently available, and all those of an object identified as a meteor, fireball, or bolide (known afterwards as the Bovedy Meteorite: see Nature, vol.222, May 24, p.727, and vol.223, June 5, pp.24-9) which traversed the skies of SW.England, Wales, and eastern Ireland on the evening of April 25, 1969.

Although the reports from England concern various kinds of oddly behaved lights, cigar-shaped objects, and many other interesting forms, none of these compare in interest with several observed over Eire during the earlier months of the year. Deserving special mention was a soundless star-like object seen in June over Lahinch, Clare, which moved with a "sluggish circular motion" following a downward path, and which left a corkscrew-patterned vapour trail which lasted for 40 minutes afterwards: The Clare Champion, June 21. A fast-moving, arrow-shaped object, orange or red in colour, emitting a hissing sound and "flames" or a "yellow streak", was seen on February 13 from many localities in Cork, including Cobh, Mallow, Bantry, Whitegate, and Ahiohill, while, on the same day, a brilliant "luminous" oval object appeared over Ballinascarty in the same county: Southern Star, February 22. Large numbers of people saw these objects. Probably the most spectacular report received in 1969, concerns a soundless, round object observed over Mullinahone (Tipperary) by a Mr and Mrs Shelley. At first, this object was orange-hued, but it later turned red or crimson as it rapidly descended, with a backwards and forwards motion, preparatory to actually landing by Mullinahone creamery, some 150 feet distant from the Shelleys at the time. It was then seen to be 6 feet in diameter. It did not light up the countryside (this was early one March evening), but a "vapour" was noticed underneath it. The Shelleys unfortunately took fright at this point and fled the scene (see Evening Herald: March 3), so further details of an already most intriguing event are not available.

Of particular interest is a report, not mentioned in the press, concerning 5 bright lights seen every clear night during the month of April over Bealaha, Clare. One of our field-investigators in Eire, Mr Martin Feeney, collected information on these objects from local witnesses, who affirmed that every time the lights crossed over Bealaha, a passage taking about 10 minutes on each occasion, lights in local houses "went right down like a cigarette and stayed that way until the objects had crossed over". The route taken by the objects was entirely different from that usually taken by aircraft using Shannon Airport (the nearest airport to Bealaha).

Fig.1. DISTRIBUTION OF 1969 SIGHTINGS.



● Category A, B, and C sightings.

□ Other categories.

▼ Unconfirmed sightings.

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1969 ANALYSIS

(Detailed)

Analysis of the 1969 reports (exclusive of the aforementioned exceptions) shows that they can be categorized as follows.

<u>Category.</u>	<u>Number.</u>		<u>Category.</u>	<u>Number.</u>
A.	26	}	F.	2
B.	12		G.	2
C.	17		H.	3
D.	21		M.	1
E.	1		P.	1

The following table, together with figure one, summarizes the geographical distribution of these sightings.

All categories	{	England.....66
		Scotland..... 5 (or 6*)
		Wales..... 3
		Northern Ireland..... 1
		Eire.....12
		Total: <u>87</u> (or 88*)

\*Two Scottish reports (from Cambuslang and Coatbridge respectively), both dated September 30, almost certainly refer to the same object, thus neither the Scottish or overall British totals can be positively established.

Figures two to five inclusive, summarize the temporal and chronological sequence of British UFOs in 1969.

Reported UFO shapes (categories A, B, and C only) in 1969 were:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <u>Category A:</u> 5 cigarshaped objects.                            | 2 cylinderlike objects.   |
| 3 starlike objects.  | 1 hatshaped object.   |
| 4 flat disclike objects.   | 10 saucer-shaped objects  |
| 1 multisided flat object.  | (several together in some reports)                                    |
| 2 bars of light.   | 1 spherelike object with luminous portholes.                          |
| 2 lights (one Irish report notes 5 lights in association)            | 1 arrowshaped object.   |
| 2 round objects (not necessarily discs seen fullface).               |   |
| <br>   |   |
| <u>Category B:</u> 2 cigarshaped objects.                            | 2 starlike objects.   |
| 2 spherelike objects.  | 2 flat disclike objects.  |
| 1 object compared by the viewer to a lampshade.                      | 1 object of uncertain shape (supporting evidence good).               |
| <br>   |   |
| <u>Category C:</u> 2 cigarshaped objects (one with coneshaped tail). | 3 starlike objects.   |
| 1 rugbyball-shaped object.   | 2 flat disclike objects.  |
| 1 round object (not necessarily a disc seen full face).              | 3 spherelike objects.   |
|  | 1 cylinderlike object.  |
|  | 1 ovalshaped object (probably an obliquely viewed discshaped object). |

ENGLAND

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL	
Beds.							A						1	
Berks.			B	B				F		BC			5	
Bucks.													-	
Cambs.													-	
Chesh.				D									1	
Cornw.								D		C			2	
Cumber.													-	
Derby													-	
Devon.						F							1	
Dorset									C				1	
Durham													-	
Essex									A			C	2	
Hants.													-	
Herts.							B	C					2	
Hunts.													-	
Is. of Man												A	1	
Is. of Wight													-	
Kent			{AAA CD	CD				D					8	
Lancs.								{ADD GH B	B				6	
Leics.													1	
Lincs.													-	
London (incl. Mdx)				E								A	2	
Norf.								C		A			-	
Northants.													-	
Northumb.													-	
Notts.							AB	D					3	
Oxon.		AD											2	
Rutland													-	
Salop.									D				1	
Staffs.									C				1	
Suffolk				D		G				A			3	
Surrey			{ACD H	ACC	B					D			8	
Sussex					B	A.	D						3	
Warw.				A					C		CDP		5	
Westmor.													-	
Wilts.								C					1	
Worcs.													-	
Yorks.				A				C	D				3	
Category	A	\	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	\	2	17
	B	\	\	1	1	1	\	2	1	1	1	\	\	8
	C	\	\	1	2	2	\	\	4	3	2	1	3	16
Annual Graph	20													1 9 6 9
	15													
	10													
	5													
	0													

Fig. 2.

SCOTLAND													
County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Aberdeen.													—
Angus.													—
Argyll.													—
Ayr.										B			1
Banff.													—
Berwick.													—
Bute.													—
Caithness.													—
Clackman.													—
Dumfries.													—
Dunbarton.													—
E.Loathian.													—
Fife.													—
Inverness.													—
Kincardine.													—
Kinross.													—
Kirkcudbr.													—
Lanark.									DD				2
Midlothian.													—
Moray.													—
Nairn.													—
Orkney Is.													—
Peebles.													—
Perth.				H									1
Renfrew.													—
Ross & Cro.													—
Roxburgh.													—
Selkirk.													—
Shetlands.													—
Stirling.													—
Sutherland.										A			1
W.Loathian.													—
Wigtown.										A			1
WALES.													
Anglesey.													—
Brecknock.													—
Caernarvon.													—
Cardigan.													—
Carmarthen.							B						1
Denbigh.													—
Flint.										D			1
Glamorgan.													—
Merioneth.													—
Monmouth.								M					1
Montgomery.													—
Pembroke.													—
Radnor.													—

Fig.3.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Antrim.													—
Armagh.	C												1
Down.													—
Fermanagh.													—
Londonderry													—
Tyrone.													—

EIRE.

Carlow.													—
Cavan.													—
Clare.				A		A							2
Cork.		AB											2
Donegal.													—
Dublin.								A					1
Galway.							N						1
Kerry.													—
Kildare.													—
Kilkenny.													—
Laoighis.													—
Leitrim.							N						1
Limerick.													—
Longford.													—
Louth.													—
Mayo.													—
Meath.													—
Monaghan.													—
Offaly.													—
Roscommon.								N					1
Sligo.								N					1
Tipperary.								A					1
Waterford.													—
Westmeath.													—
Wexford.										DD			2
Wicklow.		A		C									2

Fig.4.

BRITISH ISLES.

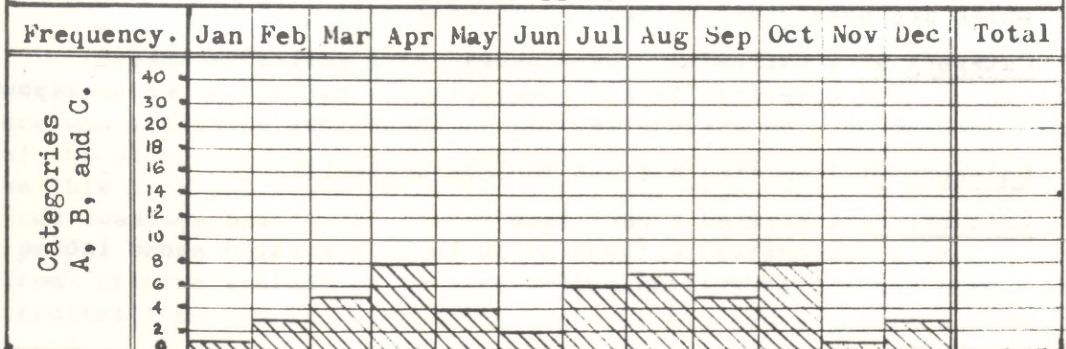


Fig.5.

Speeds recorded for 1969 UFOs varied enormously, as the following summary indicates, the speeds being, of course, those estimated by the original observers. Special note should be taken of the high percentage of hovering objects listed in the table following the velocity summary.

Category A: 1 very slow (under 15 mph). 5 slow (under 50 mph).  
3 moderately fast (up to 500 mph). 4 fast (up to 1000 mph).  
2 unspecified (but moving, i.e., not hovering). 2 very fast (over 1000 mph).

Category B: 1 very slow. 2 moderately fast.  
1 slow. 2 fast.  
4 unspecified (as above).

Category C: 1 very slow. 1 fast.  
4 unspecified (as above).

Category A: 12 hovering (often prior to fast or violent subsequent motions). 2 erratically moving.  
5 unrecorded.

Category B: 6 hovering (as above). 2 unrecorded.

Category C: 5 hovering. 1 object alternately hovering and performing fast zig-zag motions.  
2 moving in an undulatory manner.  
7 unrecorded.

Several of the recorded objects flew with a steady motion, and one changed brightness several times during the period of its observation.

Most reported objects were entirely soundless, but, as shown below, there were a number of exceptions to this.

Category A: 1 high-pitched whinnying object. 1 whirring object.  
1 "whispering" object. 1 buzzing object.  
1 hissing object.

Category B: none recorded.

Category C: 1 whirring object.

A number of visible emissions were noted in some UFOs observed, which are summarized below.

Category A: 1 emitted 3 blue flashes. 1 emitted sparks.  
1 left a "trail" (composition unspecified). 1 emitted smoke or vapour (not a trail).

Category B: 1 emitted a flash (colour unspecified).

Category c: 1 emitted a red flash. 1 emitted sparks.  
1 emitted a flash of an unspecified colour. 2 emitted smoke (not a trail).

Except for 2 UFOs, described as possessing colour-bands (one with a white/red/white combination, the other with a red/white/red combination), and 5 in which no colour was specified, colours exhibited by the 1969 British UFOs were as follows.

Category A: 2 - white. 2 - white and green alternating.  
1 - red and green alternating. 1 - green and red alternating.  
3 - red. 1 - red (constant) and white (flashing).  
1 - red and orange; later became crimson. 1 - white (constant) and red (flashing).  
1 - red and yellow. 1 - orange.  
1 - grey (or metallic). 2 - multicoloured.

Category B: 2 - red and orange alternating. 1 - red.  
1 - yellow. 3 - white.  
1 - gold and silver (alternating). 1 - silver (or metallic).

Category C: 3 - white. 1 - green (cigarshaped object) and red (coneshaped tail).  
1 - red and white alternating. 2 - silver (or metallic).  
1 - red. 1 - metallic (?grey or silver) top and red underside.  
1 - red and yellow. 1 - black and grey alternating.  
1 - orange.  
1 - yellow.

It should be noted that no blue or violet coloured UFOs were reported to Data Research from British skies during 1969. These colours, however, have been recorded for UFOs in other years.

Few disruptive effects on terrestrial installations and mechanical equipment by UFOs were experienced in Britain during 1969; the known instances are as follows.

Category A: 1 car engine stalled by a flat discshaped object. House lights at Bealaha (Eire) dimmed on successive nights by coordinated flying lights.

Category B: none recorded.

Category C: 1 chronic radio interference due to near approach of UFO (starlike object).

Fourteen UFOs (all categories) were observed to suddenly dematerialize when under observation. In some instances this feature was immediately preceded by tilting or "flipping-up on edge" of the object, a reflection, perhaps, of the method used to achieve this apparent impossibility. Nearly all UFOs which dematerialized in this manner were travelling at fast or moderately fast speeds. Three cases are known where UFOs suddenly materialized from "nowhere", although in such instances this effect may have resulted from witnesses becoming aware of the UFO's presence some

time after its actual appearance in that portion of the sky.

Only one reasonably well confirmed "landing" (the Mullinahone UFO previously mentioned) in Britain has been recorded for 1969, although two further landings, one in Dorset and one in Wiltshire, are included among those events alluded to in the press but for which it has proved impossible to obtain details. It should also be noted that even the Mullinahone "landing" may not have been an actual landing in the true sense of the word, for, even when close to the ground, "vapour" was observed to issue from the underside of the UFO. This suggests that the UFO was merely hovering very close to the ground.

Of the 85 primary witnesses (i.e., those who submitted reports), 41 were males and 15 were females: the sexes of the remaining witnesses have not been ascertained. At least 23 named cowitnesses saw UFOs in company with the abovementioned primary witnesses, and were able to corroborate specific details, and, in some instances, submitted subsidiary reports of their own. The table below summarises the relative age and sex groups involved.

<u>Ages (in years).</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Unrecorded.</u>
0-15.	4.	-	-
16-30.	14.	3.	-
31-45.	6.	1.	-
46-60.	2.	1.	-
61-75.	-	2.	1.
over 75.	1.	-	-
unspecified.	12.	8.	30.

Several hundred cowitnesses of an immense cone-shaped object seen over many parts of Eire on July 9th and 10th, and identified as being in all probability a skyhook balloon, are omitted from this analysis.

It has not been possible to determine the occupations of all observers of UFOs, but witnesses included at least 3 police officers, 1 coastguard, 1 postman, 1 amateur astronomer, 2 salesmen, 5 van or lorry drivers, 1 radar (ex RAF) technician, 4 housewives, 13 individuals holding various professional qualifications, and 11 school children or students. Even a rapid glance at these figures reveals that a high percentage of the observers pursue outdoor jobs or hobbies, and are therefore normally well placed to observe such UFOs as appear.

Although most observers expressed surprise or curiosity, only three admitted fright, and only three (including the Shelleys) panicked when confronted with UFOs. Several witnesses also commented upon the "beautiful" appearance of the objects seen.

As indicated below, nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the objects referable to categories A, B, and C, were observed with the aid of binoculars or telescopes (usually brought to bear upon the object after being

initially sighted), a factor generally tending to enhance the reliability of the reports concerned.

<u>Categories.</u>	<u>Binoculars.</u>	<u>Telescopes.</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
A.	8	1	9
B.	4	-	4
C.	3	1	4
			Seventeen.

The majority of category A, B, and C objects were observed between the hours of dusk and dawn, the greater number of these appearing between 6 pm and mid-night. This presumably reflects the fact that, between those hours, larger numbers of people are travelling than at other times of the day, and therefore more potential observers are well placed to notice such UFOs as appear.

The high percentage of English sightings, compared with those reported from Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, is no doubt explained by the circumstance that many more people reside in England than in other parts of Britain, and that there are many more people there to see UFOs. Again, it may be that Scottish, Welsh, and Irish inhabitants may be more reticent about reporting such UFOs as may in fact have appeared over their countries. These various factors, though of obscure implications when viewed individually, appear to form a coherent pattern when considered in combination. The 1969 pattern, however, may well prove to be inapplicable for other years, and at variance with the evidence received from foreign areas, where the inhabitants (and thus the UFO witnesses) favour different travelling habits or are less, or more, reluctant to report UFO appearances. Lastly, it may merely be that UFOs are at present more interested in English localities than in other regions of the British Isles. Only further research will resolve this problem.

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BRITISH UFO LOCALITIES: 1969.

Category A: (Beds.) Bedford; (Berks.) Wootton; (Essex) Clacton; (Isle of Man) Douglas Bay, Onchan; (Kent) Folkestone --- 2 occasions, Hawkinge; (Lancs.) Chorlton-cum-Hardy; (London) Leyton; (Norf.) Norwich; (Notts.) Mansfield; (Oxon) Bicester; (Suff.) Lowestoft; (Sus.) near Brighton; (Sur.) Ranmore Common, Woking; (War.) Wyld Green; (Yorks.) Leeds; (Suther.) Kinlochbervie; (Wigtown.) Portpatrick; (Clare) Bealaha, Lahinch; (Cork) Ahiohill, Bantry, Cobh, Mallow, Whitegate; (Dubl.) Dublin; (Tip.) Mullinahone; (Wickl.) Greystones.

Category B: (Berks.) Cumnor, Wokingham; (Corn.) Callington; (Hert.) Willian; (Lancs.) Bolton, Farnworth; (Leics.) near Leicester; (Notts.) Brinsley; (Sur.) Handcross, Horsell Common; (Carmarth.) Llansynybb; (Ayr.) Prestwick; (Cork) Balinascarty.

Category C: (Berks.) Cunnor --- 2 occasions; (Dorset) Dewlish; (Essex) Benfleet; (Hert.) Hitchin; (Kent) Densole, Sidcup; (Norf.) near Bacton; (Staffs) Wolstanton; (Sur.) Dorking, Kingston, Warlingham --- 2 occasions; (War.) Coventry, Kenilworth; (Wilts.) Cradle Hill; (Yorks.) Masbro; (Dubl.) Stillorgan; (Wickl.) Bray; (Armagh) Portadown.

These lists omit the aforementioned unconfirmed UFO sightings reported from localities centred around the Dorset/Hampshire border.

THE FLYING "SQUIGGLES" OF GREYSTONES, EIRE.

At approximately 7.30 pm. on February 25th, a strangely-shaped, orange-coloured object --- described by observers as "squiggly" or S-shaped --- traversed the sky over Greystones, Co. Wicklow, Eire, at fantastically fast speed. Ten minutes later a similar object followed the first on the same south to north route, also at a high rate of speed; both objects were soundless. A cloud ceiling of unknown height obscured the stars, and since the objects were observed against this, and must, therefore, have been lower than it, they can have been travelling at no great height

One of the numerous witnesses, police-sergeant John Hughes, succeeded in taking 5 photographs of the second object, but these, although highly interesting, are unfortunately of an insufficiently good quality to make reproduction of them here feasible. The following drawings, therefore, are careful copies of the images shown on sergeant Hughes's photographs.

Frame 1.    Frame 2.    Frame 3.    Frame 4.    Frame 5.    Frame 6.



The principal interest in these objects lies in the fact that, as recorded on the photographs, they closely resemble the enigmatical UFOs figured in Flying Saucers: UFO Reports, no:3, 1967, p. 21, upper photograph, and pp.54-55, lower photographs; loc.cit., no:4, 1967, p.21, photograph; and by Brindsley Le Poer Trench in Operation Earth (1969). All these objects were sighted over various regions of the Americas (USA, Mexico, Argentina), whereas the Greystones objects seem to be first reported from Europe or, at least, from Britain.

It is much to be hoped that further specimens of this extraordinary species of UFO will be observed (and reported) in the future since it seems to Data Research that these objects constitute a definite UFO type only recently recorded in our skies, and indicative, perhaps, of a new or special phase of the UFO programme --- whatever that might be.

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