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THE
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TO THE UFO PHENOMENON

DATA RESEARCH

Senior Research Officer — D. N. Mansell

Research Officers — F. Passey

J. Sears

J. Howse

R. Underwood

J. Loveridge

Programme Coordinator & Editor — J. B. Delair

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T H E U F O R E G I S T E R

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EDITORIAL.

It will probably not escape the notice of readers already familiar with earlier issues of this journal that the present volume has, with the current printing, enlarged its format. This, it will surely be conceded, is a notable development at a time when even long-established publications are everywhere tending to diminish in size or content, or are amalgamating in order to retain viability. The present increase in the linear dimensions of the UFO REGISTER, however, is due not so much to any special policy of expansion on the part of CONTACT (UK), but has almost entirely been dictated by the larger size of the sheets comprising the paper stocks acquired many months ago by Data Research during the first few weeks of the present and continuing world paper shortage. From the present point of view, it was most fortunate that this larger paper size was the only one immediately available to us at the time; thus, whether we as the publishers or you as the readers like it or not, the UFO REGISTER is now larger than ever --- a truly remarkable anomaly during an age racked by shortages, economies, and general reductions of every kind.

As in previous years, 1972 continued to see Data Research heavily committed to the investigation of the ufo phenomenon, a process which has also continued unabated throughout the first half of the current year (1973). Collaboration, liaison, and exchange of information has been maintained

2. between Data Research and numerous prominent research-groups and investigators throughout this period, among the more well-known of whom may be mentioned Messrs Schleusser, Du Plantier, and Fawcett in the U.S.A., and Fouere, Ballester-Olmos, and Strmenik in Europe. Useful communications have passed between Prof. Frondizi in South American, and Michael Hervey in Australia, while interesting first-hand information has been received from correspondents in such far-flung places as Oregon, Syria, South Africa, Mexico, and Canada. Generally speaking the international activities of Data Research can be regarded as progressing most satisfactorily; but this expansion of activities also brings with it a proportional increase in effort necessitated by the very growth of those activities, so much so that, at the time of going to press, it is true to say that all the members of the Data Research division of CONTACT (UK) are virtually swamped by the immense amount of work involved. Even with the recent addition of two further members, it is currently proving almost impossible to keep up with all the many intertwined aspects of the present ufo "scene", for, in addition to the vast recent increases in correspondence with colleagues and investigating bodies in all parts of the world, there has lately been an enormous increase in the number of first-hand ufo reports received, and the effort necessary to check-out each and every one of these is an unbelievably time-consuming task. Naturally we are delighted to receive so many reports, but, as we say, checking them out thoroughly really is a gargantuan job. All the above goes to show (as if we weren't already aware of it!) that properly conducted ufo research along approved scientific lines of approach is, in reality, a full-time occupation.

This last statement brings me to the subject of Data Research itself and its facilities, for we have, of late, been receiving numerous enquiries and requests for information and books on the subject of ufos which repeatedly suggest that many of our correspondents seem to think we are a full-time research team. Nothing could be further from the truth --- unfortunately. In point of fact, Data Research consists of and is operated by a band of individuals in their spare-time, and, of course, they are not paid for any of their efforts. Again, while Data Research now possesses a large and ever-growing library of books and magazines on ufos and related subjects, these publications constitute a reference library only. It is not possible to loan these items to enquirers, however eminent they may be, since we constantly refer to them during our researches, while, as may be imagined, one can never tell which publication may have to be consulted next.

The Data Research team have asked me to make the above points in order that a true picture of the division's status and operating procedures can become more widely known and understood; also, so that correspondents hoping to borrow publications for their own research are not disappointed. Arrangements can, of course, be made in some instances to photocopy certain original material at cost, a service extended to certain long defunct magazines and journals issued by now disbanded ufo organizations, but one which does not extend to books or currently published magazines and periodicals.

In closing, mention must most certainly be made of the magnificent second installment of Lucius Farish's catalogue of historical UFO sightings. After receiving this one, we cannot wait to see his next installment. Certainly it will be published as early as possible in a forthcoming volume of this journal.

J.B. Delair.

1971 was, throughout the greater part of its length, a somewhat quieter year for UFO activity than 1970, although the marked increase in reports centred around the Yugoslavian region during the Autumn was sufficient to render the overall total for 1971 (562 separate reports) greater than that for 1970, which amounted to 479 (the 402 reports recorded in the UFO REGISTER, vol.2, pt.1, 1971, p.26, plus a further 77 reports received or run-to-ground since the publication of that issue). The present 1971 total, however, is certainly a provisional one, as numerous additional sightings undoubtedly occurred in 1971 that were either not reported or, if they were, have yet to come to our attention.

Although a substantial number of the 562 reports mentioned above have already been published in the literature, that literature has itself again be guilty on occasions of presenting many ufo reports without sufficient documentation, thereby rendering impossible an adequate assessment of many otherwise quite genuine ufo manifestations. Where practicable, further investigations of these ill-documented cases have been attempted by Data Research personnel, but in only a very few instances has significant new information been forthcoming. This has been particularly the case with many foreign sightings. Inevitably, therefore, these poorly detailed reports have been placed in category D (see below for definition of same), it being entirely probable, moreover, that many of these sightings relate to real but badly reported ufo manifestations.

The following table summarizes the category totals resulting from an analysis of the known 1971 reports mentioned above.

Categories.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P
British reports.	10	23	42	104	5	4	6	2	2	1	1	17	7	2
Foreign reports.	52	24	75	176	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	1(?)
Totals:	62	47	117	280	6	4	6	3	3	1	1	17	12	2(3?)

The comparatively large number of foreign category A reports is partly due to the fact that the landing and low-hovering Type-I reports recorded for Spain in 1971 in the unpublished Ballester-Olmos catalogue have been added to the present total even though several of the cases are still under investigation in Spain. We have been assured, however, that the catalogue lists only genuine, known, events, thus although some details of particular cases are still awaited, the cases themselves are included in category A due to their inherent character.

UFO CATEGORIES

For the benefit of readers lacking access to previous issues of the UFO REGISTER, the ufo categories recognized by Data Research are as follows.

Categories.

Definition of Categories.

- A. Genuine UFOs: reports containing abundant data permitting 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 observed phenomenon could have been a genuine ufo.

Categories.Definition of Categories.

- D. Reports lacking sufficient data for positive identification either way. Most objects viewed for 5 seconds or less are so classified.
- E. Rocketry and space-capsule debris.
- F. Artificial satellite (e.g., Telstar).
- G. Meteor or Bolide.
- H. Fireball.
- J. Star.
- K. Planet (Mars and Venus are often wrongly reported as ufos).
- L. Parhelia, Aurora, Ball-Lightning, Mirages, Temperature Inversions, and comparable natural phenomena.
- M. Aeroplane (this category includes helicopters).
- N. Meteorological and other Balloons.
- O. High Flying Birds, insects, or plant seeds (e.g. Thistledown).
- P. Hoax, or Hallucination.

It should be noted that all ufo reports received from Britain are carefully checked against satellite trajectories, re-entry dates, burn-up times, aircraft movements, and weather-balloon release dates obtained from the appropriate authorities --- a procedure vastly reducing the possibility of classifying identifiable terrestrial objects as ufos. For obvious reasons, only category A, B, and C objects are discussed in the various analyses occurring on following pages.

UFO TYPES.

In order to differentiate concisely but adequately between the many ufo shapes and types reported in 1971, the following catalogue describes and (for future reference) codes the various forms presently recognized by Data Research. These codes appear in several of the summaries and analyses detailed on later pages, and in the five-year analysis constituting much of the second half of this volume. The ufos have been segregated into common (or comparatively common) types and less common (or rare) types.

Common or Comparatively Common Types.Code.Brief Description of Type.

- 1a Flat Disc: round, domeless.
- 1b " ": multisided, domeless.
- 1c " ": round, centrally domed. Domes variable in size.
- 1d Dustbin-lid shaped: round, sub-pyramidal, usually domeless.
- 2 Hatshaped: central "cabin" vertically cylindrical (but often rounded on top) encircled ventrally by a flat rim or flange.
- 3a Bowl or Dish shaped: round, domeless.
- 3b " " " ": round, domed, or sometimes with central "spindle" like device.
- 4 Saucer shaped: round, centrally domed. Domes variously proportioned.
- 5a Double-saucer shaped: round, slightly convex units, joined peripherally.
- 5b " " " ": round, markedly convex units, similarly joined.

- 6 Rugby-ball shaped: domeless.
- 6a " " " : centrally domed. Domes usually small or very small.
- 6b " " " : with small lateral fins.
- 7 Saturn-like: encircling flange joined to main orb-shaped body of object.
- 8a Sphere or Globe: plain surfaced. Sometimes with "ports" or apertures.
- 8b " " " : surface panelled or segmented.
- 8c " " " : tailed. Tails of various shapes and lengths.
- 8d " " " : domed. Domes usually very small; can be situated on both the top and under sides of main body of object, and occasionally on both simultaneously.
- 9 Egg-shaped:
- 10 "Round": a blanket description. Either types 1a to 4 viewed full-face, or an indistinct manifestation of type 8a.
11. Elliptical or "Oval": either that shape, or oblique views of types 1a - 5a.
- 11a "Oval": has body transversely bisected by a bar-like structure.
- 12 Pyramidal: pitch to apex variable (possibly a variant of type 1d).
- 13a Cone shaped: one end rounded. Often described as bullet-like or shell-like (military, not molluscan, shells are meant here).
- 13b " " : as type 13a, but with one end pointed.
- 14a Rocket-like: single or multi-finned.
- 14b " " : finless.
- 15 Arrow shaped: length variable. Shaft or stem sometimes very short.
- 16 Torpedo shaped: (including those forms described as "sausage"-like).
- 17a Cigar shaped: (including those forms described as dirigible shaped).
- 17b " " : dorsally domed.
- 17c " " : domed dorsally and ventrally.
- 18a Cylinder shaped: diameter uniform throughout length (including forms described as "cigarette"-like or pole shaped).
- 18b " " : wholly or partially tapered.
- 18c Funnel-like or Bell-shaped: may be an acute variant of type 18b.
- 19 Rod-like: usually very thin and sometimes very long (possibly a variant of type 18a).
- 20 Bar shaped: lengths and thicknesses highly variable.
- 21 Barrel-shaped:
- 22 Bulb-like or Pear shaped:
- 23 Humming- or Spinning-Top shaped:
- 24 Mushroom shaped:
- 24a " " : inverted position (may be connected with type 3b).
- 25 Doughnut shaped: diameter of central hole variable.
- 26a Ring shaped: single.
- 26b " " : double or multiple.
- 26c Coil or Spring shaped:
- 27a Wheel shaped: spoked.
- 27b " " : cogged. Objects described as jagged-edged discs are included in this category.
- 28 Spindle-shaped:
- 29 Cross shaped: possibly a variant of type 14a.
- 30 Multi-armed: generally a small central orb having three or more radiating arm-like structures, often independently movable.
- 31 Tentacled: generally a small central orb with flexible "arms" or antennae.
- 32a Crescent shaped:
- 32b V-shaped or Boomerang shaped: (excluding V-shaped formations of lights).
- 32c D-shaped or Heel-shaped:

6. 32d Delta-Wing shaped: occasionally with a short fuselage.
- 41a* Flat Triangle: domeless.
- 41b " " : domed. Domes usually very small; number and positions of same variable.
- 42 Diamond- or Lozenge-shaped: nearly always domeless and usually flat.
- 43 Oblong shaped: flat.
- 44a Square or Rectangular in shape: flat.
- 44b " " " " " " : six-sided or open box-like.
- 45 Diffuse or Cloud-like: believedly connected with one or more solid objects obscured within. Cases are known where solid objects entered or emerged from erratically (also stationary) moving cloud-like masses.
- 46 Globular Lights: probably solid objects obscured by luminosity.
- 46a Globular Lights: tailed; may be identical with type 49.
- 47 Star-like: probably solid objects obscured by luminosity.
- 48 Flare-like:
- 49 Tadpole shaped: may be connected with type 46a.
- 50 Squiggly shaped or "blobs of light": highly flexible objects, often altering shape continuously.

Uncommon and Rare Types.

- 51 Railway-carriage shaped (minus wheels):
- 52 Jeep-like (minus wheels): occasionally with a central turret.
- 53 Bootee shaped: may be connected with type 50 (see Stanway and Pace, 1968. "Flying Saucer Report: UFOs Unidentified, Undeniable", p.11).
- 54 House or Haystack shaped: apparently a roofed-in boxlike form.
- 55 Generator-like:
- 56 Triglobular:
- 56a Bi-Globular: so far known only as small-sized objects.
- 57 Grid-like: can be square, round, closed peripherally, or open bordered.
- 58 Twin or multi-tailed: body usually oval or spherical, with two or more tails.
- 59 Irregularly shaped: objects of solid construction but conforming to no describable shape. Possibly these indeterminate shapes are more a result of poor eyewitness reporting.
- 60 S-shaped: has been observed in both the normal and reverse position.
- 61 Hook-shaped: very rare.
- 62 Dumb-Bell shaped:
- 62a Jelly-Bean shaped:
- 63 Bird shaped (not "Mothman"): usually gigantic, solid body of a general avian configuration, with huge movable "wings" (see Fort, Wilkins, et al, for interesting reports of this ufo type).
- 64 Propeller shaped: has three equally spaced, curved propeller-like flanges round a disc shaped or globular shaped central body.
- 65 Concentrated Beams of non-dispersive light: sources undiscernible.
- 66 Bobbin shaped:
- 67 Acorn shaped:
- 68 Heart shaped: possibly a variant of type 22 or type 76.
- 69 Circular shaped central body: with cone-like ventral structure, and triangular shaped superstructure.
- 70 Hemispherical: sometimes with a retractable ventral tube or cylinder.

* Numbers 33 to 40 inclusive are reserved for future classifications.

- 71 Inverted Bowl or Pan:
 72 Bottle shaped: with encircling flange at or near base.
 73 Mouth-Organ shaped: straight.
 73a Mouth-Organ shaped: curved.
 74 Jagged-edged disc: probably connected with type 27b, and possibly a variant of type 30.
 75 Urn shaped:
 76 Skate (Fish) shaped: possibly a variant of type 22.
 77 Slug shaped: generally of large size; has small vertical tail fins.
 78 Umbrella shaped: may be a variant of types 24 or 24a, or both.
 79 Catherine-Wheel shaped:

The foregoing list of ufo types has been compiled from those previously published in the following issues of this journal: UFO REGISTER, vol.1, pt.2 (1970), pp.5-6; ibid., vol.2, pt.1 (1971), pp.12, 26; ibid., vol.3, pt.2 (1972), p.43. In addition to the above types, two further categories also exist and, where appropriate, are used in the present (1971) list of ufo sightings to embrace reports describing:-

- (a) Cases where entities or beings (essentially similar to those reported on other occasions with landed or low-hovering ufos) are featured without associated ufos (e.g., as at Otoco, in December 1968: see "Flying Saucer Review", vol.16, no:4 (1970), pp.15-17).

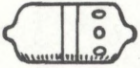






The letter E, signifying entities, distinguishes cases of this kind.

- (b) Cases where no ufo or entity is seen, but which involve intense or loud noises emanating from no discernible (but often aerial) source, and of a kind frequently associated on other occasions with visible ufos when the noises are audible to humans and/or animals (e.g., as at Cobby Creek, in July 1968: see M.^Hervey, "Ufos Over the Southern Hemisphere", 1969, pp.120-121).

Such cases are distinguished by the letter X, signifying unknown.

NEW UFO TYPES DURING 1971.

A further 14 ufo types, not directly classifiable with any of those in the foregoing catalogue, were reported during 1971. They are defined below.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>8e <u>Sphere</u>: winged.
 8f <u>Sphere</u>: with "feet".
 80 <u>Capsule shaped</u>: 
 81 <u>Double-Thimbell shaped</u>: 
 82 <u>Undefinable</u>: 
 83 <u>Pseudoplane</u>: superficially resembling conventional aircraft, but proportions and performance impossible for same.
 84 <u>Lampshade shaped</u>: 
 85 <u>Bell shaped</u>: possibly inverted type 75. </p> | <p>86 <u>Inverted-Fan shaped</u>: 
 87 <u>Pentagonal</u>:
 88 <u>Rhomboidal</u>: probably associated with type 87.
 89 <u>Manoeuvring Smoke</u>: having no sparent source.
 90 <u>Trapeze shaped</u>:
 91 <u>Mussel shaped</u>: possibly related to the fenestrated type figured in "Phenomenes Spatiaux", no:28, June 1971, p.21f. </p> |
|---|--|

Category A, B, and C reports for 1971 are arranged chronologically in the following catalogue.

Dates.	Times.	Localities.	UFO Types.	UFO Categories.	References.
JAN.					
?1	morning.	(Approx.15 metres from Mauno Talala's farm, Kuusamo Saapunki, FINLAND.	46	B	11;2-3, 27
2 or 3	c.6.05am.	(Approx.15 metres from Mauno Talala's farm, Kuusamo Saapunki, FINLAND.	*46	A	1:41; 11:2-3, 27.
5	c.10.00pm.	Near Windsor, on the Windsor-Penrith road, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	46	B	42: 3;
8	?	Villa Tafi Viejo, Trancas district, Tucuman, ARGENTINA.	1c	A	29: 33;
11	?	Near and over Kuusamo Saapunki, FINLAND.	u	C	1: 49;
20	8.30pm.	Aznalcazar, Andalucia, SPAIN.	u	A	2:
21	c.7.30pm.	(Oldfield Point Road, c.3 miles S.of Elkton, Maryland, USA.	15	B	42: 5;
25	4.00pm.	Bois Aubert, L'Oise, FRANCE.	8a	A	31: 26, 28
?	?	Hossa, S.of Saapunki, FINLAND.	17a	B	1: 41.
FEB.					
4	Night-time	(Near Oyle Hill, between Nienburg and Liebenau, GERMANY.	22	C	13: 32.
13	9.30pm.	Egham, Surrey, ENGLAND.	9	C	o
18	7.15pm.	(Oxford bypass near Wolvercote, Oxfordshire, ENGLAND.	11	A	o
18	7.15pm.	Nanpanton, Loughborough, Leicestershire, ENGLAND.	8a	B	25:24.
18	7.15pm.	Leicester, Leicestershire, ENGLAND.	8a	C	25:24.
18	7.15pm.	Ashby-Parva, Leicestershire, ENGLAND.	8a	C	25:24.
18	7.15pm.	Baddesly-Ensor, Leicestershire, ENGLAND.	8a	C	25:24.
18	7.15pm.	Thurmaston, Leicestershire, ENGLAND.	8a	C	25:24.
18	7.15pm.	Nuneaton, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	8a	C	25:24.
18	7.20pm.	Arley, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	10	B	25:24.
18	7.20pm.	Rugby, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	9	B	25:26.
18	7.20pm.	Bilton, near Rugby, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	8a	B	25:26.
18	7.30pm.	(Near the A422, Alcester to Stratford road, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	10	C	25:26.
18	8.30pm.	(Field at rear of the "Griffiths Arms", on the B4099 road near Redditch, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	* u	C	25:25.
18	8.35pm.	Umbrete, Andalucia, SPAIN.	* u	A	2:
22	4.00pm.	Dilbeek, Prov.de Brabant, BELGIUM.	8a	C	20:43;
23	?	Stene, Prov.de Flandre-Occ., BELGIUM.	8a	C	20:43;
24	7.10pm.	Mens, Isère, FRANCE.	41a	C	27:20;
24	9.00pm.	Clent Hills, Worcestershire, ENGLAND.	46	C	o
?	?	Overkalix, SWEDEN.	* E	A	1:43;
MAR.					
5	?	Near Lappi, FINLAND.	9	B	1:42;
14	c.4.45pm.	Sapporo, Hokkaido, JAPAN.	8a	C	42:3-4;
22	11.40am.	Warminster, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.	59	C	25:26;
23	c.8.00pm.	Perho, Kokkoneva, FINLAND.	80	A	42:5-6;
26	5.30pm.	(Road between Dargies and Grandvilliers, L'Oise, FRANCE.	u	A	31:26, 28

28	9.05pm.	Songeons, L'Oise, FRANCE.	*56a	A	31:26, 28.
?	11.30pm.	Braine l'Alleud, Prov.de Brabant, BELGIUM.	11	C	20:43;
<u>APR.</u>					
2	c.6.00pm.	{House near the Macleay River, Kempsey, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	46	C	24; 13:20-22;
2	c.6.00pm.	{Macleay River, Kempsey, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	* 46	C	13:20-22.
2	6.10pm.	Kempsey, new South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	46	C	13:20-22.
9	1.00am.	{Leeston, Rakaia area, South Island, NEW ZEALAND.	42	A	36;
13	c.dawn.	{Highway c.100 miles S.of Perth, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA.	8a	A	16; 12:iii
14	8.00pm.	{Over hills and marshy area E.of Callery, c.37 miles from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA.	81	A	13:3-5.
15	9.00pm.	{Napier-Taupo road, 5 miles from Taupo, North Island, NEW ZEALAND.	13b.	C	36;
24	11.10pm.	{Near Wairakei, 4 miles from Taupo, North Island, NEW ZEALAND.	1c	C	36;
25	4.30am.	Javingue, Prov.de Namur, BELGIUM.	44a	C	11:43;
30	7.45pm.	{Near Åsenhöga, Gnosjö, S.of Lake Vattern, Jönkopongs Län, SWEDEN.	1c	A	14:9-10;
30	9.10pm.	{Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires Province, ARGENTINA.	70	A	28: 25-6;
<u>MAY.</u>					
1	Evening.	Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires Prov., ARGENTINA.	u	C	29: 33-4;
4	?	Near Lappi, FINLAND.	* 9	A	1:42-3.
4	?	Perho, 100 miles N.of Lappi, FINLAND.	21	B	1:43;
5	1.00am.	{Villalba de los Alcores, Castilla la Vieja, SPAIN.	u	A	2;
5	1.30am.	{Villalba de los Alcores, Castilla la Vieja, SPAIN.	u	A	2;
11	c.10.00pm	{Route 127, on road to Carlyle, near Breese, Illinois, USA.	70	C	43: 5-6.
20	10.27pm.	Junin, Buenos Aires Province, ARGENTINA.	9	A	29:33;
20	10.51pm.	Rèves, Prov.de Hainaut, BELGIUM.	46	C	20:43;
22	8.30pm.	Norwood, near Launceston, TASMANIA.	46	C	18:18;
23	7.10pm.	Near Matapos, RHODESIA.	u	C	5:3;
24	5.06pm.	Between Zagreb and Dubrovnik, YUGOSLAVIA.	15	C	41:5-6;
24	10.45pm.	Warren Way, Folkestone, Kent, ENGLAND.	47	C	o
24	12.30pm.	Venta del Alto, Andalucia, SPAIN.	u	A	2;
c.26	c.10.50pm.	{Road between Ashby and Hinckley, Leicestershire ENGLAND.	46	B	21; 13:31.
30	00.05am.	{Over or near Winter Hill, near Harwood, Lancashire, ENGLAND.	1c	C	13:31-2.
31	00.55am.	Halifax, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.	82	A	42:3;
?	4.30am.	Waihi, NEW ZEALAND.	46	A	37;
<u>JUN.</u>					
4	11.15pm.	{Over copse on Cradle Hill, near Warminster, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.	17a	C	45:6.
9	9.30pm.	Aznalcazar, Andalucia, SPAIN.	* u	A	2;
13	8.50pm.	NE.of Courbevois, FRANCE.	70	A	28:26-7;
13	c.8.50pm.	Villiers-le-Bel, FRANCE.	70	B	28:27;
13	c.8.50pm.	Gennevilliers, FRANCE.	70	B	28:27;
13	c.8.50pm.	Senlis, FRANCE.	70	B	28:27;
13 to 14	00.30am.	Over Laeken, Brussels, BELGIUM.	1a	B	19:24-5; 20:43.

15	c.1.00am.	Poole, Dorset, ENGLAND.	46	C	<u>42:1</u> ;
22	?	Kettering, Northamptonshire, ENGLAND.	46	C	o.
26	early a.m.	{ Over Starr Hill, Warminster, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.	45 + 47	C	<u>45:7</u> ;
26	11.00pm.	Chauchina, Andalucia, SPAIN.	u	A	<u>2</u> ;
28	00.45am.	Mabro, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.	1a + 17a	A	o.
28	afternoon.	{ Road between Bulawayo and Balla Balla, RHODESIA.	46	C	<u>5:3</u> ;
29	evening.	Corton Hill, Corton, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.	24	B	<u>45:6</u> ;
29	evening.	Boyton, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.	24	B	<u>45:6</u> ;
?	c.11.00pm.	{ Near Cradle Hill, Warminster, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.	17a	C	<u>45:6</u> ;
JUL.					
6	?	{ Sugarcane field, near railway line to Port Shepstone, Natal, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.	*	4	A <u>35:13</u> ;
7	6.00pm.	{ San Juan de los Morros, 145 km. E. of Caracas, VENEZUELA.	1a	A	{ <u>29:30-1</u> ; <u>30:26-7</u> ;
8	10.35pm.	Anvers, BELGIUM.	46c	C	<u>20:43</u> ;
9	?	Risborough Lane, Folkestone, Kent, ENGLAND.	8a	B	o.
15	11.15pm.	Warren Road, Folkestone, Kent, ENGLAND.	8a	C	o.
17	9.20am.	{ c.1 mile from Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, ENGLAND.	18a	C	o.
17	2.00pm.	Bouake, IVORY COAST.	9	A	<u>34:21</u> ;
17	2.00pm.	Abidjan, IVORY COAST.	9	A	<u>34:21</u> ;
18	10.15pm.	Flémalle-Haute, Prov. de Liège, BELGIUM.	46	A	<u>20:44</u> .
18	11.10pm.	Oostduinkerke, Prov. de Flandres-Occ., BELGIUM.	1a	A	<u>20:44</u> ;
c.20	Night-time.	{ Potato Farm, off the Saint-Dominique Road, Saint Hyac, Quebec, CANADA.	?*	46	A <u>34:12-3</u> ;
22	?	Near Widcombe Hill, Bath, Somerset, ENGLAND.	?*	46	C <u>45:2</u> ;
23	Night-time.	Bath, Somerset, ENGLAND.	9	B	<u>45:2</u> ;
27	2.04am.	{ Alexandra Street, Kettering, Northamptonshire, ENGLAND.	47	C	o.
27	2.09am.	Same locality.	45	C	o.
27	2.23am.	Same locality.	48	C	o.
27	c.2.27am.	Same locality.	45	C	o.
29	8.20pm.	{ Road between Knook and Corton, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.	65	A	<u>45:6</u> ;
31	1.50am.	Kettering, Northamptonshire, ENGLAND.	46	C	o.
31	c.8.30pm.	Tea estate near Hewaheta, Nuwara Eliya, CEYLON.	45	C	<u>46</u> ;
AUG.					
1	0.45am.	E. of Starr Hill, Warminster, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.*	46	C	<u>45:8</u> ;
1	2.00am.	Gunton Cliffs, Lowestoft, Suffolk, ENGLAND.	48	C	o.
2	0.30am.	Near Frome, Somerset, ENGLAND.	10	C	<u>45:3</u> ;
2	c.8.30am.	{ Mooloya estate, near Hewheta, Nuwara Eliya, CEYLON.	8e	C	<u>46</u> ;
2	c.9.00am.	{ Kabaragalla estate, near Hewheta, Nuwara Eliya, CEYLON.	14a	C	<u>46</u> ;
2	0.05am.	{ By road near the Prentov Bridge, Rušanac, near Ohrid, YUGOSLAVIA.	83	A	<u>41:6-7</u> ;
2	10.00pm.	{ Kabaragalla estate, near Hewheta, Nuwara Eliya, CEYLON.	8e	C	<u>46</u> ;
2	c. Midnight.	{ Near Rušanac, between Bitola and Ohrid, YUGOSLAVIA.	46	A	<u>41:7-8</u> ;
5	10.10pm.	Brest, Finistere, FRANCE.	1c	B	<u>36:26-8</u> ;
9	10.10pm.	Near Upton-Scudamore, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.	46	B	<u>45:2-3</u> ;
10	9.00pm.	Buret, Prov. de Luxembourg, BELGIUM.	1a	C	<u>20:44</u> ;

?12	Evening.	Himbleton Manor, Droitwich, Worcestershire, ENGLAND.	17a	B	<u>7</u> ;
14	8.00pm.	Rota, Andalucia, SPAIN.	u	A	<u>2</u> ;
15	11.00pm.	North Hull, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.	8f	B	<u>17</u> ;
15	11.30pm.	Hawick, Roxburghshire, SCOTLAND.	47	B	<u>39</u> ;
16	c.2.30am.	Aldridge, Staffordshire, ENGLAND.	9	B	<u>6</u> ; <u>40</u> ; <u>43</u> :1-2;
16	8.40pm.	Llwyngwrl, Merionethshire, WALES.	?50	C	o; <u>43</u> :3;
16	?	Tynemouth, Northumberlandshire, ENGLAND.	11	C	<u>38</u> ;
18	?	Near Cirencester, Gloucestershire, ENGLAND.	u	C	<u>43</u> :1; <u>45</u> : 3;
22	3.00am.	Chalfont St.Peter, uckinghamshire, ENGLAND.	84	C	o;
23	0.30am.	Nuez, Leon, SPAIN.	u	A	<u>2</u> ;
24	10.10pm.	Lowestoft, Suffolk, ENGLAND.	1a	B	<u>23</u> ;
25	11.00pm.	Folkestone, Kent, ENGLAND.	47	C	o;
27	9.00pm.	New Hainford, Norwich, Norfolk, ENGLAND.	?* 1c	B	<u>3</u> ;
27	9.00pm.	Norwich, Norfolk, ENGLAND.	46	C	o;
29	10.30am.	Blackshaw Moor, near Leek, Staffordshire, ENGLAND.	41a	B	<u>2</u> ;
30	0.30am.	Folkestone, Kent, ENGLAND.	85	C	o;
Mid.	3.00pm.	Anderlecht, Bruxelles, BELGIUM.	3a	B	<u>20</u> :44;
Late	Early a.m.	A20, near West Malling, Kent, ENGLAND.	?* 17a	A	<u>8</u> ;
?	3.00pm.	Baraque Michel, Prov.de Liège, BELGIUM.	1c	C	<u>20</u> :44;
SEP.					
1	?	Weston Coyney, Staffordshire, ENGLAND.	18a	C	o;
2	3.30am.	Waihi, NEW ZEALAND.	1a	C	<u>37</u> ;
3	9.13pm.	Cumnor, Berkshire, ENGLAND.	8a	C	o;
4	9.23pm.	Road between Cumnor and Wootton, Berkshire, ENGLAND.	46	B	o;
4	?	R.J.Rankin's farm, near Stigler, Oklahoma, USA.	?* 10	A	<u>4</u> :16-7;
5	2.00am.	Wharerata Hills, East Coast, NEW ZEALAND.	1a	C	<u>37</u> ;
5	c.2.15pm.	Stavelot, Prov.de Liege, BELGIUM.	46	B	<u>20</u> :44;
5	9.20pm.	Cumnor, Berkshire, ENGLAND.	8a	C	o;
5	?	Clayton, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ENGLAND.	23	C	<u>10</u> ;
6	7.30pm.	Heywood, Lancashire, ENGLAND.	86	C	o;
6	9.00pm.	Stoneycroft, Cheshire, ENGLAND.	46	C	<u>22</u> ;
6	9.00pm.	Halewood, Cheshire, ENGLAND.	46	C	<u>22</u> ;
6	9.00pm.	Seaforth, Cheshire, ENGLAND.	46	C	<u>22</u> ;
6	?	Henderson Farm, S.of Big Danger Mountain, near Fort Smith, Oklahoma, USA.	u	B	<u>4</u> :17;
9	9.45pm.	Road between Pakuranga-Howick highway and Reeves Road, North Island, NEW ZEALAND.	46	B	<u>37</u> ;
11	c.11.30pm.	Esplanade, Edinburgh Castle, Edinburgh, Midlothian, SCOTLAND.	47	C	o;
16	8.30pm.	St.-Michael Observatory, near Manosque, Haute-Provence, FRANCE.	8a	B	<u>29</u> : 28-9; <u>30</u> : 33;
18	8.30pm.	Alcanices, Leon, SPAIN.	* u	A	<u>2</u> ;
18	8.45pm.	Nameche, Prov.de Namur, BELGIUM.	1a	B	<u>20</u> :44;
18	11.45pm.	Chauchina, Andalucia, SPAIN.	u	A	<u>2</u> ;
20	10.45pm.	Route E4, near d'Ojebyn, 7km.N.of Piteå, in northern SWEDEN.	42	A	<u>32</u> :26-29;
24	1.30pm.	Road between Antofagasta and Tocopilla, CHILE.	45	A	<u>30</u> : 23;
27	8.45pm.	Villars-le-Compte, FRANCE.	18a	B	<u>19</u> : 10;
28	4.50pm.	Banbury, Oxfordshire, ENGLAND.	17a + u	A	<u>15</u> ;
30	6.15pm.	Westerhope golf-course, Northumberland, ENGLAND.	5a	A	<u>15</u> ;

30	?	Road between Antofagasta and Tocopilla, CHILE.	45 + u	C	<u>30:22-24;</u>
?	7.30pm.	Arroyo de la Miel, Andalucia, SPAIN.	* u	A	<u>2;</u>
OCT.					
2	Afternoon.	Pula, YUGOSLAVIA.	41a	C	<u>41:10.</u>
2	8.45pm.	Villars-le-Compte, FRANCE.	18a	C	<u>19:10-11;</u>
3	8.12am.	c.60km.N.of Sarajevo, YUGOSLAVIA.	13a or 41a	C	<u>41:10-11;</u>
3	4.10pm.	Soko Banja, YUGOSLAVIA.	13a	C	<u>41:11;</u>
3	4.30pm.	Subotinac, YUGOSLAVIA.	13a	C	<u>41:11;</u>
3	c.5.00pm.	Kruševac, YUGOSLAVIA.	13a	C	<u>41:11;</u>
3	Afternoon.	Alexinac, Serbia, YUGOSLAVIA.	13a	C	<u>41:11;</u>
3	7.05pm.	{Otmoor, Oddington, near Islip, Oxfordshire, ENGLAND.	8a	C	o;
4	12.15pm.	Pranjani, YUGOSLAVIA.	u	C	<u>41:11;</u>
4	4.00pm.	Niš, YUGOSLAVIA.	u	C	<u>41:11;</u>
5	10.30am.	St.Mary's Tey, Upminster, Essex, ENGLAND.	1a	C	o;
5	c.8.15pm.	Barton Moss, Eccles, Lancashire, ENGLAND.	45	C	o;
7	Afternoon.	Sevnica, YUGOSLAVIA.	41a	C	<u>41:12-13;</u>
7	9.00pm.	{Area between Strane and Veliko Ubelsko, YUGOSLAVIA.	8c	A	<u>41:13;</u>
7	10.10pm.	Ljubljana, YUGOSLAVIA.	8c	B	<u>41:13;</u>
8	10.00am.	Over Bič Mountain, YUGOSLAVIA.	70	A	<u>41:14;</u>
8	c.11.45am.	Rovinj, YUGOSLAVIA.	13a	C	<u>41:14;</u>
8	c.11.45am.	Mali Lošinj Island, YUGOSLAVIA.	or 41a	C	<u>41:14;</u>
8	c.11.45am.	Prokuplje, YUGOSLAVIA.		C	<u>41:14;</u>
8	c.11.45am.	Krk Island, YUGOSLAVIA.		C	<u>41:14;</u>
8	c.11.45am.	Timočka Krajina, YUGOSLAVIA.		C	<u>41:14;</u>
8	00.20pm.	Sarajevo, YUGOSLAVIA.		C	<u>41:14;</u>
8	c.3.30pm.	Niš, Serbia, YUGOSLAVIA.	87	C	<u>41:14-15;</u>
8	c.3.30pm.	Sibenika, YUGOSLAVIA.	87	C	<u>41:15;</u>
8	3.55pm.	Rijeka, YUGOSLAVIA.	87	C	<u>41:15;</u>
8	3.55pm.	Krk Island. YUGOSLAVIA.	87	C	<u>41:15;</u>
8	3.55pm.	Pula, Istria, YUGOSLAVIA.	88	C	<u>41:15;</u>
8	c.4.30pm.	Timočka Krajina, Macedonia, YUGOSLAVIA.	16 + 41a	A	<u>41:15;</u>
8	c.4.45pm.	Pula, Istria, YUGOSLAVIA.	41a	C	<u>41:16;</u>
8	5.00pm.	Sarajevo, YUGOSLAVIA.	41a	C	<u>41:16;</u>
8	Dusk.	Vižinada, YUGOSLAVIA.	10	C	<u>41:15;</u>
8	6.00pm.	Lošinj Island, YUGOSLAVIA.	88	C	<u>41:17;</u>
8	8.00pm.	Velenje, Slovenia, YUGOSLAVIA.	17a	B	<u>41:17;</u>
8	10.05pm.	Slovengradec, Slovenia, YUGOSLAVIA.	4	C	<u>41:17;</u>
8	10.10pm.	Braslovče, near Celje, Slovenia, YUGOSLAVIA.	17a	B	<u>41:17;</u>
8	10.10pm.	Mislinja Valley, Slovenia, YUGOSLAVIA.	17a	B	<u>41:17;</u>
8	7.50pm.	{Vila Cardoso, São Cristovao, near Galeao air- port, BRAZIL.	1c.	B	<u>26;</u>
9	11.30am.	Chadwell Heath, Tilbury, Essex, ENGLAND.	8a	B	o;
9	c.5.00pm	{Near Katarina Hill, NE.of Trbovlje, Serbia, YUGOSLAVIA.	4	C	<u>41:18;</u>
10	7.35pm.	Pula, Istria, YUGOSLAVIA.	41a	C	<u>41:18;</u>
11	2.00pm.	Maribor, Slovenia, YUGOSLAVIA.	43	C	<u>41:18-19;</u>
13	3.40pm.	Subotica, YUGOSLAVIA.	11	C	<u>41:21;</u>
13	c.3.50pm.	Zrenjanin, YUGOSLAVIA.	11	C	<u>41:21;</u>
13	c.3.50pm.	Bajmok, YUGOSLAVIA.	11	C	<u>41:21;</u>
13	c.4.00pm.	Borovo, YUGOSLAVIA.	11	C	<u>41:21;</u>
13	c.4.00pm.	Baška Topola, YUGOSLAVIA.	11	C	<u>41:21;</u>
13	c.4.10pm.	Lezimir, YUGOSLAVIA.	11	C	<u>41:21;</u>

13	c.4.15pm.	Zabalj, YUGOSLAVIA.	11	C	41:21;
13	c.4.20pm.	Novi Sad, YUGOSLAVIA.	11	C	41:21;
13	c.4.30pm.	Kula, YUGOSLAVIA.	11	C	41:21;
13	c.4.40pm.	Mileticévo, YUGOSLAVIA.	11	C	41:21;
13	4.45pm.	Kovilj, YUGOSLAVIA.	11	C	41:21;
13	Afternoon.	Bosanska Posavina, Bosnia, YUGOSLAVIA.	89	A	41:21-22;
13	Afternoon.	Kladar, Bosnia, YUGOSLAVIA.	89	A	41:21-22;
14	Evening.	Subotica, YUGOSLAVIA.	11	C	41:22;
16	10.40pm.	Montignies-le-Tilleul, Prov.de Hainaut, BELGIUM.	18a	B	20:44-45;
18	7.30am.	Brnik, Slovenia, YUGOSLAVIA.	41a	C	41:22;
20	6.25pm.	Deurne, Prov.d'Anvers, BELGIUM.	?46	A	20:45;
24	00.05am.	Tacen, N.of Ljubljana, YUGOSLAVIA.	19	C	41:23;
27	8.05am.	Hailey, near Witney, Oxfordshire, ENGLAND.	18a	C	o;
27	6.30pm.	Blackbird Leys, Oxford, Oxfordshire, ENGLAND.	8a	B	o;
28	00.45am.	Osney Village, near Oxford, Oxfordshire, ENGLAND.	41a	C	o;
NOV.					
5	7.50am.	Drongen, Prov.de Flandre-Or., BELGIUM.	90	A	20:45;
9	6.30pm.	Gijmel, Prov.de Brabant, BELGIUM.	8a	C	20:45;
13	8.00pm.	Near Tourtres, Lot-et-Garonne, FRANCE.	46	C	30:18;
13	9.00pm.	Road between St.Avit and Seyches, Lot-et-Garonne, FRANCE.	1a	A	30:14-19;
18	9.15pm.	Stretton, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ENGLAND.	46	A	o;
19	c.5.10pm.	Road between Walsall and Rushall, Staffordshire, ENGLAND.	41a	A	o;
19	11.10pm.	Vilvorde, Prov.de Brabant, BELGIUM.	1a	A	20:45;
20	7.20am.	Warsash, Hampshire, ENGLAND.	11	B	o;
21	11.30pm.	Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ENGLAND.	8a	C	o;
?	Night-time	Shiremoor, Northumberland, ENGLAND.	91	A	o;
DEC.					
19	8.30pm. to 9.30pm.	Unspecified localities in Rio Grande do Sul State, BRAZIL.	45	B	19:10.
19	8.30pm to 9.30pm.	Unspecified localities in Rio de Janeiro State, BRAZIL.	45	B	19:10.
19	8.30pm to 9.30pm.	Unspecified localities in São Paulo State, BRAZIL.	45	B	19:10.
19	9.00pm. to 9.30pm.	Unspecified localities in Parana State, BRAZIL.	45	B	19:10.
19	9.00pm to 9.30pm.	Unspecified localities in Santa Catarina State, BRAZIL.	45	B	19:10.
22	Mid-night.	Osuna, Andalucia, SPAIN.	u	A	2;
30	7.00pm.	Mairena del Aljarafe, Andalucia, SPAIN.	u	A	2;
<u>Months in 1971 unnoted</u>					
(1)@	11.30pm.	Bruges, Prov.de Flandre-Occ., BELGIUM.	18a	C	20:43;
(2)@	6.00pm.	Near San Juan de los Morros, Caracas, VENEZUELA.	85	A	44: 9;
(3)@	?	Ljubljana, YUGOSLAVIA.	19	C	41:9;
(4)@	Late Afternoon.	Swindon, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.	65	B	o;
(5)@	?	Kuuskaajaskari (near military fortress), FINLAND.	* ?46	A	1:43;
(6)@	?	Ylistaro, c.200 miles N.of Kuuskalaskari, FINLAND.	u	A	1:43;

@ See next page for general times of the year when these events occurred.

14.

The general dates of the specifically undated sightings listed on the preceding page were:-

- (1) About May. (3) Summer. (5) Early: before February 28th.
 (2) Between June and August. (4) Autumn. (6) Early: before February 28th.

Actual landings of ufos (as against low hovering ufos) are indicated in the foregoing catalogue by asterisks.

KEY TO REFERENCES

References cited in the foregoing catalogue should be used as follows. The initial figures (shown underlined>) refer to specific publications, and the second figures (separated from the first figures by colons) refer to the appropriate page or pages in those publications. Semicolons separate different publications where more than one is given for a particular sighting. Many of the references cited also provide additional information on or quote from other primary sources omitted from the present catalogue.

The letter 'o' signifies previously unpublished original reports.

References consulted by Data Research for the 1971 category A, B, and C reports were as follows.

1	"Argosy" magazine (USA), Oct., 1971.	24	"Macleay Argus" (Australia): 15.4.1971.
2	Ballester-Olmos, V.-J. : unpublished computer print-out of Iberian ufo landings and low-hovering (Type I) ufo reports.	25	<u>NICAP Journal</u> , 1, 4, 1971.
3	B.S.I.G.Report; 27.8.1971.	26	"O Globo" (São Paulo): ?.10.1971.
4	<u>Canadian UFO Report</u> , 2, <u>6</u> , 1973.	27	<u>Phénomènes Spatiaux</u> , 27, 1971.
5	<u>Contact (Rhodesia) Newsletter</u> : August, 1971.	28	" " " , 28, 1971.
6	"Daily Express": 19.8.1971.	29	" " " , 29, 1971.
7	"Daily Mail": 24.8.1971.	30	" " " , 30, 1971.
8	"Evening Post" (Kent): 10.9.1971.	31	" " " , 31, 1971.
9	"Evening Sentinel" (Staffordshire): 29.8.1971.	32	" " " , 34, 1972.
10	<u>Ibid.</u> , ?9.1971.	33	" " " , 36, 1972.
11	<u>Flying Saucer Review</u> , 17, <u>2</u> , 1971.	34	<u>Skylook magazine</u> , July, 1973.
12	" " " " , 17, <u>3</u> , 1971.	35	<u>Skywatch magazine</u> : 18, 1971.
13	" " " " , 17, <u>4</u> , 1971.	36	<u>Spaceview magazine</u> , 63, 1971.
14	" " " " , 17, <u>5</u> , 1971.	37	" " " , 64, 1972.
15	<u>Flying Saucers</u> , no:79, December 1972.	38	"Sunday Express": 22.8.1971.
16	"Huddersfield Examiner": 13.4.1971.	39	"Sunday Post" (Scottish): 22.8.1971.
17	"Hull Daily Mail": 16.8.1971.	40	"The Sun": 19.8.1971.
18	<u>Inforespace</u> , 1, <u>1</u> , 1972.	41	<u>The UFO Register</u> : 3, <u>1</u> , 1972.
19	" " " , 5, <u>1</u> , 1972.	42	<u>Ufolog</u> , 83, 1971.
20	" " " , 7, <u>2</u> , 1973.	43	" " " , 84, 1971.
21	"Leicester Mercury": 26.5.1971.	44	<u>Understanding magazine</u> , 18, <u>5</u> , 1973.
22	"Liverpool Daily Post": 7.9.1971.	45	<u>Warminster (UFO) Newsletter</u> , no:1, August, 1971.
23	"Lowestoft Journal": ?8.1981.	46	"Weekend": 8.8.1971.

In addition to the above publications, of course, many hundreds of other publications were consulted in connection with those reports ultimately classified as category D material.

Our best thanks are again due here to CONTACT (UK) and to the numerous individuals who supplied press-cuttings or information respecting particular sightings, and for opportunities of studying and examining the many unpublished reports in their files.

TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS.

The table below summarizes the distribution of ufos during 1971 over a normal 24-hour day, indicating that, as noticed for other years similarly analysed, more ufos tend to be reported between 6pm. and midnight than at any other period. It is, however, to be regretted that many 1971 reports, some of them otherwise of great interest, omit adequate details of the times of the relevant observations, resulting in an hiatus between the totals given below and the "activity" totals previously issued for the 1971 category A, B, and C reports.

Category.	Midnight to 6 am.	6 am.to Noon.	Noon to 6 pm.	6 pm.to Midnight.
A	5	4	3	10
B	2	3	7	16
C	18	8	9	23

MATERIALIZATIONS AND DEMATERIALIZATIONS

It is now well established that ufo manifestations repeatedly involve the now familiar but little-understood phenomena of materialization and dematerialization, and several instances of these amazing feats, especially of the latter, took place in 1971. Category-wise, they are tabled below.

Category.	Materializations.	Dematerializations.
A	2	3
B	-	3
C	2	8

Once again, several ufos were, in 1971, observed to suddenly "flip over" or "reorient" themselves immediately before dematerializing, a performance produced by both moving and stationary ufos. One or two dematerializations were reported as "slow fade-outs", but the majority were described as being very abrupt. All recorded cases in 1971 were noiseless.

SPEEDS AND MOTIONS OF UFOS.

Ufo speeds and motions observed during 1971 varied considerably, although not as widely, perhaps, as in 1969 and 1970. This variation, however, may refelect the observational and reporting shortcomings of eyewitnesses rather than mark any actual change in ufo performance characteristics. All the known eyewitness statements of ufo speeds and movements made in 1971 are summarized below. The speeds, of course, are not exact, being merely the "estimates" of the original percipients. Speeds are classified here as in the first volume of the UFO REGISTER (vol.1, pt.1, 1970, p.11).

<u>S e q u e n c e s .</u>	<u>Categories.</u>		
	A.	B.	C.
Hovering, or Stationary.	9	6	10
" , " " , then fast.	2	4	4
Very Slow.	2	1	2
Slow (steady).	1	3	13
" and spinning.	-	1	1
Moderately fast (straight course).	-	2	1
" " (curved course).	1	-	-
" " " and wobbly).	-	1	-
" " (meandering course, then very fast).	-	1	-
Fast (straight course).	1	-	2
" (curved course).	1	2	-
" and undulatory.	2	1	-

Very fast (straight course).	1	1	2
" " (curved course).	-	-	2
" " and spinning.	-	1	1
" " , then slow, then fast, then stationary, then fast.	1	-	-
Erratic speeds and movements.	-	1	4
Zigzag movements.	-	2	-
Yo-yo type of movement (while remaining in same part of sky)	-	1	1
Spiral, or corkscrew type of ascending motion.	-	1	-

The fastest ufo speeds reported in 1971 were described as "tremendous" or "terrific", and the objects displaying them as "hurtling" or "streaking" along. Some slower moving objects were described as "gliding" or "lazily drifting" along, whereas nearly all the erratically moving objects were reported as manoeuvring "suddenly" or "abruptly".

Unlike some preceding years, the reported ufo speeds of 1971 seem less certainly to equate with particular colours or colour-sequences, some very fast moving objects, for example, being orange or red, whereas in 1969, these colours were most often exhibited by slower moving objects (see the UFO REGISTER, vol.2, pt.1, 1971, p.13). The colours and colour-sequences reported for ufos in 1971 are discussed below.

UFO COLOURS, COLOUR-SEQUENCES, AND EMISSIONS.

An interesting range of colours and colour-sequences for ufos was reported in 1971, as the following table discloses.

Colours.	A.	B.	C.	Colours.	A.	B.	C.	Colours.	A.	B.	C.
White	12	8	18	Orangy-red.	1	-	3	Pale Green.	-	1	1
Yellow	1	-	2	Red.	3	11	4	Silver.	3	7	12
Golden (or Amber)	1	-	3	Pink.	1	1	1	Grey.	-	-	3
Orange.	8	4	6	Blue.	1	-	-	Black.	1	1	4

The comparatively large number of white-coloured objects were of the globular lights variety, as were several of the orange and red hued objects. The relatively numerous silver-coloured objects may have greater significance, inasmuch that, in all cases, the objects seemed to be of solid construction, and, by inference, of artificial origin.

Sequences	A.	B.	C.	Sequences.	A.	B.	C.
White/Yellow.	1	-	-	Red/Blue/White.	-	-	1
" / " / Orange.	-	-	1	Red/Purple.	-	-	1
" /Orange/ Red/ Blue.	-	1	-	Red/Green.	-	1	-
" /Red/Blue.	-	-	1	Blue/White.	1	-	-
Yellow/White.	1	-	-	Blue/Red/Yellow.	1	-	1
" /Orange/Green.	-	-	2	Silver/Red.	-	1	-
Gold/Orange.	-	1	1	Multicoloured (all hues)	-	-	1

During 1971, several ufos were reported as having been encircled by variously coloured halos, effects not to be confused with the lights sometimes carried by these objects, not with the rays and/or light-beams occasionally emitted by them. Noiseless emissions in this latter category (inclusive of silent explosions) are summarized below.

Category.	Rays.	Flashes.	Smoke.	Flames.	Vapour.	Heat.	Noiseless explosions
A	2	-	1	-	1	1	-
B	2	2	-	1	-	1	-
C	1	2	6	1	5	-	2

Noises allegedly emitted by ufos in 1971 included those tabled below. The total of silent ufos (where such information exists) is added for comparison.

Category.	Humming.	Droning.	Buzzing.	Swishing or Hissing.	Noiseless ufos.
A	1	-	-	-	17
B	-	2	-	1	28
C	4	1	2	1	38

EJECTA.

The only reliably authenticated case in 1971 of physical material being jettisoned by a ufo occurred on May 4th, when an egg-shaped object left three small holes in the surface of the ground near Lappi, Finland, and simultaneously deposited an unknown "black substance" (see "Argosy" magazine, October, 1971, pp.42-43). The results of a chemical analysis subsequently attempted of this substance have, as far as Data Research is aware, not yet been released.

DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS.

The following tables summarize the various disruptive effects on terrestrial installations and mechanical equipment, and on meteorological conditions and biological (and botanical) subjects, attributed to ufo activity during 1971. Transient and permanent (or semi-permanent) effects are given separately.

T r a n s i e n t E f f e c t s .

Electro-Mechanical:

Ufo Categories.	Engine Failure.	Lights Failure		Power	Interference.	
	(Vehicular)	Vehicular.	Houses	Failure.	Radio.	TV.
A	2	1	-	1	1	1
B	-	2	1	-	1	-
C	-	-	-	-	2	-

Meteorological:

Two interesting cases of temperature fluctuations, directly ascribed to contemporary ufo activity, occurred in 1971. The first, apparently caused by a luminous egg-shaped object over Bouake and Abidjan, in the Ivory Coast, took place at 2.0pm. on July 17th (see Phénomènes Spatiaux, no:34, 1972, p.21), and the second by two undescribed aerial objects seen near Cirencester, Gloucestershire, on 18th August (see Ufolog, no:84, 1971, p.1 and Warminster (UFO) Newsletter, no:1, August 1971, p.3).

The discoloration (green) of ice near Mauno Talala's farm, Kuusamo Saapunki, Finland, by a brilliant globular light in the early hours of 2nd or 3rd of January, also finds its place under this heading (see "Argosy" magazine, October, 1971, p.41, and Flying Saucer Review, vol.17, no:2, 1971, pp.2, 3, and 27).

Biological and Botanical:

Two cases involving the temporary immobilization of humans, and two instances of flattened vegetation, all attributable to ufo activity, are classifiable under this heading. The immobilization cases occurred during the very early hours of August 2nd., when low-level ufos visited the Rusnac district of Yugoslavia. Although both these cases are important, the second is of particular interest for its inclusion of typical "Fortean" phenomena (see the UFO Register, vol.3, pt.1, 1972, pp.6-8 for details).

Both botanical cases relate to flattened circular areas of grass and ground-level plants. One occurred on an unspecified date early in the year in Finland (see "Argosy" magazine, October, 1971, p.43), and the other near Hainford, Norfolk, on August 27th. (see B.S.I.G. Report, 27.8.1971). These botanical cases should be regarded as semi-permanent effects.

HUMAN AND ANIMAL REACTIONS.

Unfortunately very few category A, B, or C reports specifically mention the reactions of eyewitnesses when confronted with ufo manifestations, although rather irritatingly a relatively large number (42) of category D reports describe this interesting though non-critical factor. The known cases for 1971 are summarized in the following two tables.

Human Reactions: Category. Fear. Panic. Curiosity. Amazement.

A	2	9	1	1
B	1	1	-	2
C	-	-	2	6

Animal Reactions: Animal Types. Restlessness. Excitement. Flight.

Dogs.	1	3	-
Cats.	1	-	-
Horses.	1*	-	1
Sheep.	1*	-	-
Cattle.	1*	-	1
Fowls.	1*	-	-

* See the Ufo Register, vol. 3, pt.1, pp. 21-2 (case 52).

Also deserving special attention is the case --- an original unpublished report in the files of CONTACT (UK) --- in which birds began to sing at 3.0am. on August 22nd. at Chalfont St.-Peter, Buckinghamshire, when a luminous lampshade-shaped object passed over that locality.

The above-mentioned instances of abnormal animal behaviour may be profitably compared with the similar cases discussed by B. Le Poer Trench in "The Eternal Subject" (1973), pp.75-82, and catalogued in detail by G. Creighton in "A New FSR Catalogue", Flying Saucer Review, vol.16, no:1, (1970), pp.26-8; ibid., no:3 (1970), p.29; ibid., no:5 (1970), pp.28-30; etc.

OBSERVER STATISTICS.

As in other years of ufo activity analysed by Data Research, numerous reports were received in which the number of eyewitnesses involved were indicated in extremely arbitrary terms (see the UFO Register, vol.2, pt.1, p.16 for a brief discussion of these). The data available for 1971, however is summarized below. Races are undifferentiated.

Ages (in years).	Males.		Females.		Unnoted.	
	P*	S*	P*	S*	P*	S*
0 to 15	1	2	2	1	12	-
16 to 30	7	1	7	3	-	-
31 to 45	6	-	1	1	-	-
46 to 60	-	-	-	-	4	-
61 to 75	1	-	-	1	-	-
Over 75	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ages unspecified.	17	36+	5	10	3	Hundreds.

* P = primary witnesses; S = secondary witnesses.

The large number of secondary witnesses listed in the far right-hand column is based largely on the numerous unspecified co-witnesses in cases 39, 46, 53 and 55 detailed in the UFO Register, vol.3, pt.1, 1972, pp.18, 20 and 22.

It is probably superfluous to summarize here the occupations of those percipients of ufos in 1971 for which such information is available, as all those listed in previous issues of this journal (e.g, see vol.2, pt. 1 (1971), pp.16-7; and vol.2, pt.2 (1971), p.32) are represented in the 1971 record. As in previously analysed years, however, persons who normally spend a large proportion of their time out of doors, or who need to be aware of meteorological conditions, saw the most ufo manifestations.

A CATALOGUE OF HISTORICAL UFO REPORTS:
PART TWO,

by
Lucius Farish.

(In part two of volume three of this journal, the first part of a detailed catalogue of incidents involving ufo or ufo-like activity pre-dating 1947 --- the year when modern ufology, erupting with the classic sighting by Kenneth Arnold on June 24th, may be said to have properly begun --- compiled by the well-known American ufo historian Lucius Farish was published. The second installment of this catalogue follows below, and, like its predecessor, retains the wording of the original accounts as far as possible. The sources from which these accounts have been extracted are furnished throughout, to facilitate future ease of relocation.

Mr Farish cordially invites all readers who come across old accounts of ufos to forward copies of them to him, either direct to his home address given below or via Data Research's headquarters at Cumnor. Mr Farish's home address is:- Route One, Plumerville, Arkansas, U.S.A. ---- The Editor)

Incident 4: AD.1733. On December 8, in broad daylight, a Mr Cracker of Fleet, a small village near Weymouth, Dorset, was startled by:

"Something in the sky which appeared in the north, but vanished from my sight, as it was intercepted by trees, from my vision. I was standing in a valley. The weather was warm, the sun shone brightly. On a sudden it re-appeared, darting in and out of my sight with an amazing coruscation. The colour of this phenomenon was like burnished, or new washed, silver. It shot with speed like a falling star in the night. But it had a body much larger and a train longer than any shooting star I have seen. At my coming home, one Brown told me that the body and the train seemed 20 feet long. Next day, Mr.Edgecombe informed me that he and another gentleman had seen this strange phenomenon the same as I had. It was about 15 miles from where I saw it, and steering a course from E. to N."

(quoted from an unreferenced source by H.T.Wilkins in "The Coming of the Saucers" by Kenneth Arnold and Ray Palmer: 1952, pp.113-4).

Incident 5: AD.1744. At 11.11pm., on May 27th., Henry Baker, F.R.S., saw an object in the sky shaped like a trumpet. He reported:

"This strange phenomenon moved SE. to NW. It seemed to be not half a mile up in the sky over Somerset Gardens, London, where I watched it. A clear white light like a flame was emitted from its head and body. The colour of the flame was like sulphur".

(same source, p.114).

It should be noted that, on 14th July the following year, an identical object appeared at 8.00pm. over Stanlake Broad, in Norfolk, where it was observed and subsequently reported by a parson. Also, another identical aerial object had been seen on May 18th as early as 1710, for at 9.45pm. that day Ralph Thor-esby saw over Leeds in Yorkshire:

"A queer apparition like a trumpet, with a broad end. It moved north to south with the broad end foremost. As it moved it emitted light. People were startled to see their own shadows with no moon or sun in the sky...it was seen from three other countries".

(same source, p.114). The above event should properly be listed as Incident 6.

20. Incident 7: AD.1756. At 6.10pm. on March 10th., a pencil of "light" shone down from a clear sky upon Avignon, France.
(same source, p.116).

This event should be compared with that immediately following, although whether both really were connected must for ever remain conjectural.

Incident 8: AD 1756. Between 7.00 and 8.00pm. on March 10th, people in Edinburgh and at Koln in Germany, watched a pencil of "light" high in the sky, where it remained stationary for about an hour. Then it vanished, emitting neither sparks, smoke, or gases.
(same source, p.116).

Incident 9: AD.1758. At 9.00pm.on November 26th, a fast moving cone-shaped object passed over Edinburgh, Scotland. It emitted sparks during its passage over that city, and cast such a strong light that even the most minute objects could be seen in the streets. Slightly later the same phenomenon was seen over Glasgow, where it appeared as a fiery globe the size of the Moon. It was seen to divide into three parts, which then ascended into the sky.
(same source, p.116).

Incident 10: AD 1758. At 8.00pm.on 31st.December, an object described by contemporary eyewitnesses as looking like a huge "football" seemed to descend from the sky over Colchester, in Essex. It then "vanished like a squib without a report".
(same source, p.116).

Incident 11: AD.1760. On May 10th, in broad daylight, a remarkable object like a blazing sphere, and emitting a noise resembling that of working machinery, passed on a circular course over Roxbury and Bridgewater, in New England, USA. It cast such an intense light that even in strong sunshine it cast a shadow! The circle over which it flew was computed to have been some 80 miles in diameter.
(same source, p.117).

Incident 12: On December 5th, 1762, about 8.50pm., many terrified inhabitants of Bideford, in north Devonshire, watched a large body in the sky writhing like a serpent. This descended slowly, and emitted a dazzling light, like that of the sun. It lit up the dark streets with a noontide billiance, but later appeared to go out by degrees.
(same source, p.117).

Incident 13: AD.1775. At 8.30pm., on May 8th, a ball of light shinning like the full Moon, passed slowly over Waltham Abbey, Hertfordshire.
(same source, p.118).

Incident 14: AD.1779. A "strange meteor" was seen at sunset in the southern sky on November 21st. Described as a "ball of fire" which left a long trail of light --- something like the turnings of a cork screw --- visible for nearly an hour". No exact location is given. The witness was a British officer who had been captured in America and was permitted to wander through the colonies while on parole and awaiting exchange and return to England.
("Journal of Thomas Hughes").

Incident 15: AD.1783. At 9.00pm. on August 18th, a fiery globe of "uncommon magnitude" suddenly appeared over Edinburgh, in Scotland. Shaped like a ball, it also had a cone shaped tail (possibly an exhaust ?), and moved at immense

speed, simultaneously rotating about its axis. Terrified eyewitnesses heard a sound like the working of powerful machinery coming from the object. Two nights later, on August 20th., the same or a similar object was seen over the city of Glasgow.

(H.T.Wilkins quoting an unreferenced source in "The Coming of the Saucers" by Kenneth Arnold and Ray Palmer: 1952, p.116).

Incident 16: AD.1783. At 9.11pm., on August 30th., a large fiery sphere --- similar to that described in incident 15 --- passed over Greenwich, London, accompanied by a consort sphere. Its motion was "not rapid", and both objects went in a SSE direction. Their brilliance was astounding. (same source, p.117).

Incident 17: AD.1798. A schoolmaster and another man at Alnwick, Northumberland, saw, at 11.40pm. on September 10th., a body shaped like an apothecary's pestle, or cylinder, suddenly shoot out of a cloud. It went in and out of the cloud again, and then a small, narrow, but long "streamer" appeared to cut the cylinder below its centre. At this time a cloud obscured for a while, but when this had passed on, the observers saw the object now resembling a hammer, while the "streamer" had assumed two horns or prongs --- like those of a fork (? pitchfork). Again, a cloud hid the strange phenomenon, but when this too had passed by, the object was seen to have changed shape, as it now had the form of two half-moons back to back, with a short thick luminous stream of some radiant matter or energy flowing between them. At each reappearance the phenomenon became more brilliant. Visible for 5 minutes, it then vanished as abruptly as it had appeared. (same source, pp.118-119).

Incident 18: AD.1808. On May 16th, at the village of Biskopsberga, Sweden, "millions" of spherical bodies passed overhead from west to east. The bodies were apparently "of a size of the crown of a hat, and of a dark brown colour". Seen in a clear sky, beginning at about 4.00pm. and lasting for more than two hours. No noise of any kind was heard during their passage. Some of the objects fell to the ground, leaving a "scarcely perceptible film or pellicle, as thin and fine as a cobweb, which was still changing colours, but soon entirely dried up and vanished".

(Transactions of the Swedish Academy of Sciences, for 1808; quoted in the North American Review", vol.3, pp.319f).

Incident 19: AD.1832. Shortly after 6.00am. on 14th November, a "broad stream of light" descended from the zenith, almost reaching the earth, and then was gradually drawn up to "the middle of the sky". It "stretched itself out towards the north in a long train of light, which first appeared in a straight, and then changed into a wavy line; after this, it gathered into a light orb resembling a cloud, and remained stationary....for a full quarter of an hour, when it disappeared with the break of day". Seen in the Tyrol. (American Journal of Science, vol.26, pp.132-135).

Incident 20: AD.1833. On November 13th, at the time of a great meteor shower, several ufos were seen. In New York State (no specific location is given), at about 5.15pm (?), a "meteor" was seen in the zenith. It descended with a fiery trail "the color of fish blood, about two or three inches wide". It formed a "ball of the size of a man'd hat....rushed on the road it had come, and....assumed the form of a serpent. It lay upon the firmament, we say ten minutes, other say twelve, and then it struck off....to the west, and rolled up its

22. coils".

("Old Countryman", quoted in the American Journal of Science, vol.25, p.390).

Incident 21: AD.1833. On November 13th., the same date as the preceding incident, a body like a "square table", luminous, and emitting "large streams of light" was seen at Niagara Falls, New York State, USA. It remained stationary for some time.

(American Journal of Science, vol.25, p.391).

Incident 22: AD.1833. Again on the same date, November 13th., a luminous crescent shaped object was visible for more than an hour in the northeast part of the sky. It was apparently twenty feet long and eighteen inches wide. It gradually settled towards the horizon and disappeared. Place: Poland, Ohio, USA. (Letter from Dr. Jared P. Kirtland to Professor Silliman, quoted in the American Journal of Science, vol.25, p.391)

Incident 23: AD.1836. The astronomer Fastorff reported that he had twice observed two round bodies of unequal size moving across the face of the Sun, changing position relative to one another and taking different courses, in 1836 (dates not specified), and that he had seen a similar event in 1837 (date again unspecified). Also that, in 1834 (dates not given), he had witnessed similar bodies, which superficially looked like Mercury in transit, traverse the Sun's disc six times. Mercury, by the way, does not orbit the Sun six times in one Earthly year.

(American Journal of Science, vol.2, p.446).

It should be noted as early as July 26th, 1819, the astronomer Gruthinson had watched two similar bodies cross the face of the Sun together. (see C. Fort: "The Book of the Damned", Abacus edition, 1973, p.210).

Incident 24: AD.1836. During the solar eclipse of May 15th., Professor Auber (Poey) saw, from Havana, Cuba, a considerable number of luminous bodies which appeared to move out from the Sun in a variety of directions.

(L'Astronomie, 1866, p.391).

Incident 25: AD 1851. The Rev. W. Read, reported that, at 9.30am., on September 4th, he had seen through his telescope a tremendous number of self-luminous bodies moving, some slowly some rapidly, through a zone of sky occupying several degrees in breadth. The direction of most of these objects was due E. to W., but some moved from N. to S. They were visible for no less than six hours. (Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, vol.11, p.48).

This report provoked considerable discussion at the time, and was regarded by some as a record of wind-blown seeds high in the atmosphere. Others, however, rejected that explanation since they, too, had seen similar aerial objects in September which were most un-seed like. It is also difficult to identify these objects as seeds blown by a wind, for one has to explain also how that wind could blow some objects east-west, and others at right-angles to them north-south.

Incident 26: AD.1856. On February 3rd., about 7.53pm., Mr. V. Skinner saw a curious "meteor" from Foot's Cray, Kent, England. It resembled a large star which was increasing in brightness "with a somewhat tremulous movement". First seen about 20° altitude, it soon formed an oval "mass of orange-coloured fire" descending obliquely towards the east. It changed instantly to a brilliant green, then to an equally brilliant red; but throughout it was tinted round the edges with orange, and the "head did not change its colour". It disappear-

ed behind a hill, and an apparent explosion took place, "lighting up the country like day", although no noise was heard. The total time of observation was about twenty seconds.

("Illustrated London News", February 9th., 1856, p.151).

Incident 27: AD.1845. When in latitude $36^{\circ}40'N$ and longitude $13^{\circ}44'E.$, observers on the ship Victoria saw, at a distance of approximately half a mile, three luminous discs or disc-like objects rise from the sea. Visible for ten minutes, these objects were described as being five times larger than the Moon, and as being apparently joined together by some glowing or luminous streamers. They were watched simultaneously by many different persons.

(J.Guieu: "Flying Saucers From Another World", 1956, p.210).*

Incident 28: AD.1845. On July 25th., a huge fiery disc-like object, said to have been "many times larger than the Moon", was seen over Florence, Italy. (D.Leslie and G.Adamski quoting from an unspecified source in "Flying Saucers Have Landed", 1953, p.26).

Incident 29: AD.1846. On 26th.October, a luminous flying "disc" passed over the town of Lowell, Massachusetts, USA. It jettisoned fetid-smelling gelatinous matter upon the ground there. Upon inspection this was found to be four feet in diameter, and to weigh 442lbs.

(J.Guieu: "Flying Saucers From Another World", 1956, p.211).

Incident 30: AD. 1836. On 12th.January, a luminous body, in apparent diameter two thirds that of the Moon, was seen over Cherbourg, France. It seemed to have a central cavity of a dark colour (? was of a general doughnut shape) and appeared to rotate on its axis as it progressed.

(Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1860, p.77)

Incident 31: AD.1847. On March 19th, a blazing object of spherical shape was seen to rise vertically into clouds over Holloway, London.

(Unspecified source quoted by D.Leslie and G.Adamski in "Flying Saucers Have Landed". 1953, p.26).

Incident 32: AD.1848. Two large objects, "as bright as stars", were seen from Inverness, Scotland on September 19th of this year. They were sometimes quite stationary, but at other times moved about at great speed.

(same source).

Incident 33: AD.1848. Sir W.S.Harris, at the 1848 meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, told assembled members that he had lately received an account of a ship towards which had whirled "two wheels of fire, which the men had described as rolling millstones of fire". When these objects came near to the ship, which, incidentally, was unnamed, "...an awful crash took place: the topmasts were shivered to pieces". The objects are also said to have been accompanied by a strong sulphurous smell. Exact date unnoted. (Athenaeum, 1848, p.833).

It should be noted that both incident 32 and incident 33 involve twin objects.

Incident 34 : AD.1844. An unknown aerial object, as bright as Jupiter, and sending out "quick flickering waves of light", was reported by the astronomer Glaisher on October 4th. Locality not mentioned.

("Year Book of Facts", 1845, p.278).

Incident 35: AD.1838. On an unspecified date in 1838, G.Petit reported the appearance of a disc, from which projected a hook-like device, over India.

* Original report in Report of the British Association, for 1886, p.30.

24. The disc was said to be about the size of the Moon, but brighter than the Moon, and remained visible for twenty minutes. A diagram of it is printed in Professor Baden-Powell's catalogue of celestial phenomena presented that year to the British Association.

(British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1849).

Incident 36: AD.1833. On an unspecified date, but on a night when there was an impressive display of meteor activity, a very brilliant hook-shaped body was seen in the sky at Poland, Trumbull Co., Ohio, USA. This object, visible for almost an hour, was different from the crescent shaped object seen from Poland in November the same year (see incident 22).

It should be noted that Leslie and Adamski, who mention this incident (see "Flying Saucers Have Landed", 1953, p.25), erroneously give the name of the locality as Toland.

Incident 37: AD.1831. Between September 6th. and November 1st., Dr. Wartmann and other staff members at Geneva observatory, Switzerland, watched a strange luminous object night after night. Although searched for by other astronomers alerted its presence, the object was not seen from any other locality. (unspecified source quoted by Leslie and Adamski: op.cit., p.25).

Incident 38: AD.1831. On 29th. November, a fiery disc-shaped object, said to have been the apparent size of the Moon, was observed over Thuringia, Germany. (same source)

Incident 39: AD.1826. Observers at Saarbrücken, France, saw, on April 1st., a grey-coloured torpedo-shaped object rapidly approach Earth in the sky over that town. The apparent length of the object was about three and half feet. It emitted a sound like thunder.

(American Journal of Science, 1, p.133; another account in Quarterly Journal of the Royal Institution, vol.24, p.488).

Incident 40: AD.1820. On September 7th., amazingly regular formations of unknown flying bodies were seen to pass over Embrun, in south-eastern France, in straight lines, turn 90°, then move on again keeping perfect formation. (unspecified source quoted by Leslie and Adamski in "Flying Saucers Have Landed", 1953, p.24).

The above mentioned incidents, which are but a fraction of those on record for the decades in question, collectively show that aerial phenomena closely resembling that now termed unidentified flying objects have been seen for at least the past three centuries, as indeed such previous writers as H.T. Wilkins ("Flying Saucers on the Moon", 1954), M.K. Jessup ("The Case For the UFO" and "The Expanding Case for the UFO", 1957). J. Guieu and D. Leslie and G. Adamski quoted above, have for long advocated. Up to the present however, relatively very little organized research, so far as this is now possible, has been attempted on this early material, and it is hoped that in the foreseeable future this state of affairs can be rectified. In the meantime, readers are directed to the comparatively very active period spanning say 1820 to 1850, as summarized in the above catalogue. During that time, very many more unexplained aerial or celestial events occurred than is generally realized, even though the incidents listed above may not prove in every case to have been genuine ufos. What is abundantly clear, however, is that an in-depth investigation of these and other contemporary observers is now overdue.

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EDITORIAL

In this number of the UFO REGISTER important articles by three well-known Spanish ufologists --- Enrique Vincente, Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos, and Miguel Guasp --- appear for the first time in their present form in the English language. English-speaking readers having little or no knowledge, perhaps, of the Spanish language, will, it is hoped, welcome the opportunity of reading the views of foreign-based ufologists, and will be better able to judge the quality of some of the research being accomplished in continental Europe.

Enrique Vincente's article deals with quite extraordinary ground effects (inferred to have been produced by a landed or low-hovering ufo) discovered and subsequently much studied at a site near Moron de la Frontera, in Spain, during May 1971. Interestingly, Ballester-Olmos, who briefly mentioned this case in August 1971 ("Survey of Iberian Landings: A Preliminary Catalogue of 100 Cases", Flying Saucer Review, Special Issue no:4 (August) 1971, pp.46-56), gives the year as 1970 (op.cit., pp.45, 56). Irrespective of this anomaly, however, the very strange effects on the sunflower plants and thistles at this site are extremely interesting, not to say disturbing (as also are the peculiar nature and distribution of the holes found there in the ground) and immediately invite comparison with the botanical damage and dehydration recorded at several other alleged ufo landing sites. Vincente mentions some of these in his concluding section, referring to the well-known anomalous plant damage noted at the Florida site of the Desvergers encounter with a low-hovering ufo. Although Ruppelt and others have tended to regard the Desvergers case as a hoax, they admittedly could not satisfactorily account for the plant damage found at the Florida site, and it may well be that the evidence recorded at Moron de la Frontera will eventually help to force a re-examination of the whole Desvergers episode. The Moron de la Frontera evidence also recalls the rather similar, but more recent, discoveries of wilted crops, turned brown as if by intense heat, accompanying mystery ground holes (themselves comparable in many features with those described by Vincente) on farms near Goldfield, Laurens, and Stony City, Iowa, U.S.A., in 1972 and 1973

2. (see Stephen M. Johnson: "Birthday Landing for UFO?", Des Moines (Iowa) Register: 23.7.1973). Clearly an in-depth study of these and other similar instances of floral damage at known or suspected ufo landing sites is now long overdue.

From several points of view, the highly interesting article by Ballester-Olmos and Miguel Guasp is an extension or refinement of the previous essays on the subject by Jacques Vallee ("Passport to Magonia", Henry Regnery Co., Chicago, 1969), and by the same writer in collaboration with Ballester-Olmos ("Type-I Phenomena in Spain and Portugal - 2: A Study of 100 Iberian Landings", Flying Saucer Review, Special Issue no:4 (August), 1971, pp.57-64). The results detailed in this present article constitute an exceedingly important step forward in our understanding of the temporal distribution of Type-I UFO activity, even though the article itself may, for some readers, perhaps, be somewhat heavily charged with mathematical formulae. These, of course, are essentially an integral part of the article and cannot be omitted from it. Readers will note that a slightly different version of this article has appeared in the now defunct journal Data Net Report (vol.vi, no: 6, 1972, pp.2-8).

The work achieved by Ballester-Olmos and Guasp in their article, and in the articles listed in the bibliography accompanying it, clearly indicate that a great deal of very serious effort is now being directed by well qualified individuals towards isolating and understanding particular aspects or problems of the ufo enigma; and that, quite possibly, a larger number of demonstrably accurate results have been achieved than the average ufo "buff" is generally aware of. This observation should not, of course, be construed as signifying that only a few more pieces of the vast ufo jigsaw remain to be studied or put into perspective, or that a quick answer to the whole business lies just over the horizon, but does represent an encouraging and growing trend to investigate the ufo phenomenon in a strictly scientific manner during a period when, officially at least, it has received scant attention.

The welcome scientific trend in ufo research alluded to above is not, of course, confined to the present band of dedicated Spanish investigators, for, in addition to the present journal attempting something of the same kind in the United Kingdom, a great deal of other excellent documentation and investigation is being conducted further afield. In Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, for example, S.Robiou Lamarche has been responsible for an excellently documented report on the ufo "wave" experienced in those countries in the late summer and throughout the autumn of 1972 ("La Oleada de 1972 en Republica Dominicana y Puerto Rico", Stendek, ano iv, no:12, March, 1973, pp. 16-24). The many extremely well investigated case histories published over the last two years in various issues of the French journal "Phenomenes Spatiaux" and the Belgian periodical "Inforespace" are representative of a deep felt need for well documented material among at least the better qualified ufo investigators in those countries today. Gone, one hopes, are the days of idle, even wild, speculation and theorizing which for so long bedevilled the entire ufo scene. Speculation based upon well attested evidence, of course, is most desirable, so the present spate of excellent research will hopefully lead in due course towards the formulation of new and better theories and concepts that, collectively, will lead ufology into the realms of universal respectability.

J.B.Delair.

WHAT HAPPENED IN MORON?

3

Analysis of the landing of a ufo on the night of May 11, 1971, in a field of sunflowers situated near the Sevillian suburb of Moron de la Frontera, in Spain.

by
Enrique Vincente.

Introduction:

On May 15th, 1971, the Andalusian edition of the newspaper "ABC" published a short report from their correspondent in Moron de la Frontera (a province of Seville) dated the day before.

The article described how the correspondent in question had, on two occasions, travelled to a place called 'Castilla Gordillo', situated some 8 kilometres from Moron, due to the appearance at that place of two identical circular areas --- separated from one another by a distance of 30 metres, --- in a burnt area of a sunflower field.

"The circles", the article reported, "were surrounded by deep holes, situated symmetrically at some 30 cms from each other, and of exactly the same diameter. In the centre of each of the circular areas there appeared another deep hole, but of a greater diameter. A halo of some 25 metres surrounded this area, and within this it was noted that the plant life was dead. None of the farmers who accompanied us were able to suggest what had dried them (the plants: Ed.) up in such an unusual way; they appeared to be burnt, but their leaves were completely green and fresh, while the stalks were blackened. The experts reserved their opinion, although they affirmed that these imprints had been made by an artificial phenomenon".

The most significant part or aspect of this report, however, was its failure to comment on the possible cause of the strange marks and oddly blackened plants. The author of the article, Juan Jose Garcia, had been accompanied on his second journey by the regional members of the National Team of UFO Investigators (E.N.I.) --- composed of Messrs Camacho Moreno, Ayala Morales, and Romero Cabrera.

The immediate conclusion upon reading this article was that the strange marks and unusually affected plants could be attributed to ufo activity. But the publication of Juan Garcia's article did not lead to sensational newspaper headlines, perhaps because there was no allusion in it to the possibility of the observed phenomena being due to ufo activity; the sensationalism came later, when the facts were subsequently reported by the informative media, radio and television included.

The outstanding Sevillian ufologists, Manuel Osuna and Felipe Laffitte, lost little time in investigating this incident, although they arrived too late in Moron to actually see and study the marks for themselves, as the ground at that place had been ploughed up. Nevertheless, studious locals supplied them with various samples taken from affected parts of the terrain, giving them a provisional report on the incident.

Due to the valuable information collected and afterwards donated by these investigators, and to the numerous and extensive articles which were printed

4. in the "ABC" newspaper of Seville, and especially those in the "YA" and "ABC" newspapers of Madrid, it is now possible to offer the most complete version possible of this case, arranging and editing the enormous amount of material amassed on the incident and which constitutes much of the following.

The Facts:

Monday, 11th May, 1971.

About 3.00am., in the middle of a storm that "shrieked" sporadically, some farmers --- smallholders of the property called 'Rancho del Maestro Oliva' --- heard a prolonged and strange noise, as would be caused by strong, deafening, continuous explosions (some three in all).

One of the farmers subsequently recalled saying that the noise "Appeared to me to be much too loud to be a thunderclap from the storm".

The following morning, one of the farmers, called Gordillo, discovered on his property, in a field sown with sunflower seeds for olive oil, two highly strange and complex holes.

These holes, and the holes' strange disposition, together with the explosions heard the night before, induced the farmers to conclude that a bomb or thunderbolt had struck at those places, and caused them to communicate the salient details to the Civil Guard. The latter lost no time in sending Lieutenant Jose Rueda Barrios to the site, who, upon seeing the holes, concluded ("passed judgement") that the cause of the anomalous circle of ragged plants, in the centre of which were the holes, must have been a thunderbolt.

Subsequently, when he asked the owner of the property, Manuel Gordillo, by then firmly convinced of the correctness of the Lieutenant's "explanation", the reason for his contacting the Civil Guard rather than the Brotherhood of Farmers or the Office of Agriculture, especially if, as he claimed, he did not see anything strange or which frightened him, Lieutenant Barrios received the following answer:

"Because I was afraid. I saw the hole and the burnt plants and I was afraid..."

Gordillo's reaction is certainly interesting, for at this point it should be mentioned that the hole was no bigger than the "scratching-ground of a chicken". At the time, and for quite a while afterwards, Gordillo, like the Civil Guard, did not waver in his belief that the cause of the strange holes and blackened plants had been a thunderbolt. This explanation, we contend, fully lacks a valid argument, and indeed we shall see this to be so.

The most startling aspect of this case, particularly in view of his acceptance of the thunderbolt explanation, concerned Gordillo's efforts to "avoid the destruction of the sown field by the multiple and curious visitors" and to preserve the holes. As a consequence of this action, and against all logic, the case widened even further, while the scattered information pertaining to the same came to the attention of investigators in a continuing crescendo. Much of this information proved to complicate the case disproportionately, for at the time the incident was still being investigated by the above mentioned Sevillian experts. As an example of this, even the testimonies of some of the main people who visited the field and saw the holes, do not agree in several respects, their collective descriptions, some of them detailed, embodying various important discrepancies.

As much of our conclusions revolve about the special character of the mysterious holes, these are given particular attention below. 5.

The Holes:

According to the trustworthy provisional report written on May 18th., 1971, by the experienced investigators Osuna and Laffitte, after their visit to the actual site, the character of the marks found in the affected area can be described as follows.

(1) Two central orifices, each 6 cms. in diameter and 35 cms. in depth, existed at a distance from one another of 15 cms.

(2) A smooth circular zone existed round the aforementioned orifices, from the centres of the orifices to the edge of the zone, for a distance of 30 cms.

(3) Five entrances or depressions in the soil, just outside the smooth zone and which, joined by imaginary lines, formed a regular pentagon having a circumference of 1'10 metres.

(4) These five marks each have an inclination of 30° downwards, and each fork into two short tunnels, such as would be produced by an instrument like a pitchfork if thrust into the ground.

(5) A circular area, some 25 metres in diameter, in which the small sunflower plants appeared to have been affected by radial gusts.

(6) The perimeter of one circular area was tangential to the perimeter of the second circular area. Both were exactly similar in all respects.

Luis Camacho Moreno, director of the Young People's Radio of Moron, and Juan Jose Plans, special envoy of the newspaper "YA" of Madrid, were able to furnish more or less exact pictorial ideas of these holes to Osuna and Laffitte, so there is little doubt that the above descriptions are generally accurate. A further, confirmatory, description of these holes was written by the correspondent of the newspaper "ABC" of Seville, in a column published on May 21st. It reads:

"The strange holes are a fact and there it is. Several perfectly symmetrical holes. More than a thousand sunflowers killed by strange burns, which nobody can explain, and which the farmers never saw..."

"...Two large circles several metres in diameter, inside of which there was another of turned-over and dried earth, surrounded by perfectly impressed and symmetrical holes, which perforated the land in an oblique form (angle ED.); in the epicentre of each one of these circles there was another hole, this of a greater diameter, and crowned by a circle which had marked grooves in the form of radii. This central hole had a conical form, the lesser to greater from top to bottom. Its depth was some 40 cms. Even though it is necessary to say that damaged plants were only and exclusively inside the two larger circles".

"...As equally interesting details I wish to mention the circle which in the first place was some 40 metres in diameter, inside 64 hectares*, enlarged like the waves on the water..." (like ripples: Ed.)

"The unusual process that the plants have followed little by little is alarming, whereby skilled agronomists, geologists, and those wise in these mat-

* 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

6. ters didn't believe their eyes, and stated that this species of metamorphosis deserved to be investigated in depth. We explained what it was all about".

"As we have already said before, there appeared two large circles, inside of which the sunflower plants were burnt strangely by their stalks only, while their leaves continued to live. Well, this affected circle continued to grow progressively and already more than 3000 metres square have suffered this deformation. The owner of the cultivation denounced this case, although he indulged in so much secrecy in this respect that this correspondent was unable to cite official organizations".

The Plants:

In addition to the above-mentioned sunflower plants, thistles also grew in the same affected area, and appear to have undergone peculiar and unfamiliar botanical changes. The correspondent quoted above continues:

"How do the botanists explain that these wild thistles, which grow along river banks, with large thorny leaves and blue-coloured heads, how do the experts explain that these thistles with which we are concerned, and in the site to which we refer, have become twisted and were coloured reddish-white? These are strange things, without doubt, and have occurred in all the flora at the site where, on the 11th. past, there appeared rare marks which worried many of us and others given to thinking".

Nothing could be more precise and factual than this statement. The exceptional nature of the changes observed in these thistles and the other plants in the affected area, and the fact that so many individuals have independently attested to the general correctness of the details presented above, are all factors supporting the conclusion that a ufo landed or closely approached the ground at 'Castilla Gordillo', and that the strange holes in the ground noted at that place were the result of ufo activity. Although no ufo was actually observed to make these holes and affect these plants, their sudden, overnight, appearance at this place and the highly unusual shapes and dispositions of the holes, such as could only have been produced by some object positioned directly above the affected area, overwhelmingly indicates that our present conclusions are correct and well founded.

Some Notes and Comments:

The very high probability of the strange holes and ground markings at 'Castilla Gordillo' being the result of a ufo landing need not surprise us, as ufo landings in the Sevillian area go back at least to 1935 and 1938 (see 'Deux Cas Anciens D'Atterissage en Espagne', by Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos: Phenomenes Spatiaux, no:28, June 1971, pp.17-20), while the peculiar nature of the forked holes at 'Castilla Gordillo' immediately remind us of the somewhat similar but more extensively bifurcating holes found at a ufo landing site at Marliens, France, during May 1967 (see "Que S'Est-Il Passe a Marliens?", by Rene Fouere: Phenomenes Spatiaux, no:12, June 1967, pp.24-23).

The radial markings described above are also of great interest, because one of the features noticed at some of the ufo "nests" at Tully, Queensland, in 1965, was the clockwise pattern of swirled reeds floating at the site in question (see "UFOs Over the Southern Hemisphere", by Michael Hervey; Horwitz Publications Inc.Pty.Ltd., Sydney, 1969, p.110); also, a whirligig pattern was clearly visible in flattened and damaged corn crops at Whippingham, Isle of Wight, in July 1967, which was attributed in many quarters to a ufo (see "Uniden-

tified Flying Objects" by Robert Chapman: Mayflower Books, London, 1969, p. 87). Nor should we omit to refer to the well-known but still unexplained damage to the roots of grass samples collected from the site of the famous Desvergers encounter with a ufo. Although this case was officially written-off as a hoax, the highly unusual charring of the grass roots, while the grass leaves remained fresh looking, was never explained (see "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects" by Edward J. Ruppelt: Ace Books Inc., New York, 1956, p.242). Although none of these instances was exactly similar to the evidence found at 'Castilla Gordillo', the resemblances were sufficiently strong for us to suspect that all these widely scattered effects originated from essentially the same kind of activity --- UFO activity!

QUANTIFICATION OF THE LAW OF THE TIMES
A Method to express the degree of resemblance of a given
time distribution curve with another taken as a model.

by
Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos and Miguel Guasp.

Introduction and Motivation for this Work:

The authors have recently completed some analytical studies in which it has been possible to repeatedly verify the general correctness of the proposed Law of the Times, originally discovered and interpreted by Dr Jacques F. Vallee. Similar analyses of other ufo data variously classifiable as negative or false have also repeatedly afforded results markedly different from those obtainable from studies designed to confirm or invalidate Dr Vallee's Law; and these now suggest that it should be possible to rationalize these repeated verifications as a standard rule in the form of simple equations and to quantify it in a ratio-scale. This is what has been attempted here.

The Law of the Times concerns that particular distribution of UFO landing cases which enables them to be tabulated according to the hour of the day, and which exhibits an integral constancy for any set of relevant data analyzed within its framework. This Law, it is now known, constitutes one of the most important and best studied patterns of the TYPE I phenomenon; it being a well-documented fact that all researchers who have analyzed UFO landing cases (irrespective of the particular angle they approached them from) have categorically affirmed that their data fitted into the first description (Dr Vallee's) of the time curve, itself since refined in the light of later complimentary work*.

Apart from the unsolved problem of the precise nature and origin/s of UFOs it is now unquestionable that UFOs invariably follow these temporal patterns, in at least the TYPE I events. These patterns can be briefly summarized as follows:

* These separate affirmations, moreover, are themselves of great significance for it is a fact that, while almost all investigators who have analyzed UFO landing reports have independently assessed many of the same cases, each has also worked on cases either ignored by or unknown to the others. Thus, the actual number of different cases so analyzed has been appreciably greater than a cursory glance at this branch of ufological research initially suggests, while the consistent nature of the results of these investigations is thereby enhanced still further (Editor).

8. (i) The proportion of daily reports is very low.
(ii) During the afternoon and evening, a progressive increment occurs which reaches a maximum point around 9.00pm.
(iii) Thereafter begins an almost exponential diminution, with a low minimum occurring in the first hours of dawn, which seems to indicate that the number of observed landings is a direct function of the number of potential eyewitnesses at such early hours.

This repeated constant of the phenomenon has induced us to develop a system that, on the basis of its own coherence and universality, enables the analyst to express himself very precisely in this field. Objective formulae, with which to obtain numerical values expressing the degree of similitude between a random curve on the one hand, and, on the other, a perfect curve based on the TYPE I evidence embodied in the largest sighting catalogues, should therefore be obtainable. They would allow us to construct a table relating the established values of the profiles of each curve to the model one. This is but a mechanism to quantitatively establish the homogeneity (and, by incidence, the reliability) of a group of data. The results of this methodological essay, moreover, permit us to see important new and fructuous research goals, that must in time be themselves fully pursued.

Preliminary Conventions:

By definition, we shall the satisfactory curve that time distribution extractable from the largest world-wide list of UFO landings (J.F.Vallee catalogue: 1971 version), which contains 1367 separate entries. Of these, 873 furnish a precise time. In Fig.1*, these are shown plotted against a full 24-hour period (one day), while Table I below details the six notable characteristics or basic elements from which will be built the development of this work.

<u>Notable Characteristics.</u>	<u>Time.</u>	<u>Percentage.</u>
Sharpest maximum.	21.00	11.6%
Second sharpest maximum.	02.00	6.4%
Sharpest minimum.	13.00	1.0%

T A B L E I

Time and Percentage: Two co-ordinates of the notable characteristics.

Theoretical Concepts:

Let us consider two unequal curves defined in an identical interval. We shall call the error of a curve relative to another one in such an interval the difference between the values of the magnitudes that have been used. It is said that a curve has a percentage of conformity, or resemblance, of 100% in relation to another one taken as a model, when for every interval of the curve the committed error is nill.

Let a curve be defined in n intervals; we shall call e_i the error committed in the interval i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), and y_i to the coefficient of importance, this is, the relative weight of an interval on another one of the lowest consideration. Thus the values of the noted errors will be indefectibly determined by the value of its respective coefficient of importance, and the total error of the curve will be the sum of the n found errors; its calculation

* See page 15

will follow this expression*:

$$e_t = \sum_{i=1}^n e_i \cdot y_i$$

For two identical curves (percentage of conformity = 100), e_t will be zero. We shall define the Degree of Resemblance or Conformity as follows, where it is noted as C:

$$C = 1 - e_t \quad (\text{Formula 1})$$

In this way C will vary from 0 to 1.

Each region of a plain curve is given by the ratio between two intervals, according to each cartesian axis. So, when finding an error we should then calculate differences between intervals' ratios, which would complicate the operation unnecessarily and pass beyond the aims of our study. Moreover, in order to achieve a strict calculation we should have to take a considerable number of intervals and the task would become extremely prolix to the investigator. For these reasons we shall use in this work a series of notable characteristics instead of intervals.

Among all the characteristics that we could choose, we have picked, as the most significant and representative of the statistical distribution of the UFO phenomenon, the following parameters:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. The sharpest maximum. | 4. Percentage of the sharpest maximum. |
| 2. The second sharpest maximum. | 5. Percentage of the second sharpest maximum. |
| 3. The sharpest minimum. | 6. Percentage of the sharpest minimum. |

The magnitude which gives the sharpest maximum will be the time on which there is the highest proportion of cases. The magnitude which gives the second sharpest maximum will be the time on which there is the second highest proportion of cases. The magnitude that gives the sharpest minimum will be the time on which there is the lowest proportion of cases; whenever the minimum point is difficult to find because of the general low percentage of daily sightings, it is convenient to take a middle value of the lowest activity zone. Consequently, we shall call e_1 the sharpest maximum error; e_2 the sharpest (second) maximum error; e_3 the sharpest minimum error; e_4 the error of the sharpest maximum percentage; e_5 the second maximum percentage error; and e_6 the error of the sharpest minimum percentage.

From our point of view, there is no difference among the absolute weights of the six notable characteristics, and it follows from here that the coefficients of importance (relative weights) will be equal among themselves and equal to the unity. In this way, as $n = 6$, equation --- or formula --- (1) becomes:

$$C = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^6 e_i \quad (\text{Formula 2})$$

This is the definitive theoretical expression of the Degree of Resemblance of a curve with respect to another one taken as a model.

* When making the cartesian product of the coefficient of importances' sums and of the errors' sums, the product of any $e_i \cdot y_j$ cannot be considered.

This is: $(y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_n) \cdot (e_1 + e_2 + \dots + e_n) = (y_1 \cdot e_1 + y_2 \cdot e_2 + \dots + y_n \cdot e_n)$.

10. Numerical Values of the Errors (e_i):

According to formula (1), it is evident that:-

$$e_1 \cdot y_1 + e_2 \cdot y_2 + \dots + e_n \cdot y_n = 1$$

and each sum is equal to $1/n$ (in our case $1/6$). As we had agreed before that the coefficient of importance (y_i) that affected the six errors was equal to one, we shall thus have:-

$$e_1 = e_2 = e_3 = e_4 = e_5 = e_6 = 1/6$$

We indicated above that an error was the difference between magnitudes, but by quantifying through formula (1) the maximum value of the sums of errors, it is necessary to use another way to obtain an applicable value of each error. The first value of the errors, directly taken from the comparison between the two curves, will be simply called difference (d). Then, the pertinent operations to find the applicable errors will be these:-

1) Error of the Sharpest Maximum (e_1):

As the greatest difference that can be found between two time magnitudes is 12 hours, we can apply the following rule.

$$\begin{array}{l} 12 \text{ hours} \dots\dots 1/6 \\ d_1 \dots\dots\dots \text{error}_1 \end{array} \quad e_1 = \frac{d_1}{72}$$

2) Error of the Second Sharpest Maximum (e_2):

$$\text{In the same way it results: } e_2 = \frac{d_2}{72}$$

3) Error of the Sharpest minimum (e_3):

$$\text{So, we shall have: } e_3 = \frac{d_3}{72}$$

4) Error of the Sharpest Maximum Percentage (e_4):

As the greatest may be committed is 100%, we shall thus have:

$$\begin{array}{l} 100\% \dots\dots 1/6 \\ d_4 \dots\dots\dots \text{error}_4 \end{array} \quad e_4 = \frac{d_4}{600}$$

5) Error of the Second Sharpest Maximum Percentage (e_5):

$$\text{We obtain: } e_5 = \frac{d_5}{600}$$

6) Error of the Sharpest Minimum Percentage (e_6):

$$\text{By the same rule we shall have: } e_6 = \frac{d_6}{600}$$

Once we have calculated the values of the six errors we shall obtain, by using formula (2), the following:-

$$C = 1 - (e_1 + e_2 + e_3 + e_4 + e_5 + e_6)$$

By substituting their correct values, we get:-

11.

$$C = 1 - \left(\frac{d_1 + d_2 + d_3}{72} + \frac{d_4 + d_5 + d_6}{600} \right) \text{ (Formula 3)}$$

This is the practical expression of the optimal formula to obtain the Degree of Resemblance in relation to the direct differences, for $n=6$. Its result will vary from 0 to 1, and its conversion to percentage form is just immediate.

Discussion of the Limits of the Degree of Resemblance:

It is evidence that such a percentage as $C=0\%$ would imply that the total error would be the unity (100%). In other words, the difference between the values of the two magnitudes would have to be the maximum one, but this is unreachable due to the following mutually connected reasons:

- a) Looking first at the differences in the time distribution: the maximum point of the problem curve (i.e., the curve to be studied) should be placed 12 hours higher up than the situation of the maximum of the satisfactory curve, because the largest possible lapse of errors is 12 hours. So, it would pass to the minimum's zone. As to the minimum point of the problem curve, that would pass to the maximum's zone.
- b) On percentages: in the satisfactory curve there is no maximum that gives a percentage of 100%, but even if there were one, its percentage in the problem curve should then be 0%, that is, it would become the minimum of the satisfactory curve. As to the minimum, its value would be 100%, that is, it would pass to the maximum of the model curve. The problem curve would convert itself, in this way (for $C = 0\%$), to an almost identical version of the satisfactory curve.

As a recapitulation, we may say that for a degree of resemblance of zero the two curves tend to be very alike, which conduces to affirm that low values of C are identified with high ones. The most unequal curves that can be found, therefore, will have a degree of resemblance value of the order of 50%, and, on this basis, we will locate the limits of its values between 50% and 100%. After examining a random set of distributions, we have come to determine a scale of values for the degree of resemblance. This is shown in Fig.2*.

The study of the proposed divisions is the following:-

1: The 50-60% space reunites those curves in which distribution is completely aleatory with regard to the satisfactory one, with wide errors in percentages and time repartition. In these cases the second maximum is, in general, fortuitously placed on the left of the mid-night point, and the sharpest maximum on the right (just the reverse of the satisfactory curve).

2: The 60-70% division covers those curves (absolutely discrepant ones) in which maximum points are positioned parallel to those of the model curve.

3: The 70-80% interval gathers curves which present a certain similitude with the Law of the Times, although containing high errors on percentages and time distribution. The more increases in the value of the Degree of Resemblance that occur, the more the curves lose their random character.

* See page 15.

12. 4: The 80-85% division meets those curves which have some resemblance with the satisfactory distribution, and it seems that they have lost their aleatory character. That is, they are curves that, although they have no structure identical to the TYPE-I UFO phenomenon time behaviour, indicate that they are produced by some determined principle.

5: The 85-90% zone groups very similar curves to the satisfactory distribution, with minor differences in several data. They are not chance curves and their notable likeness to the model curve indicates that they are representative of the phenomenon we study.

6: The 90-100% division contains extraordinarily similar curves with the ones produced by the UFO landings, and they can be considered identical with it for values very near to 100%.

Summary and Recommendations:

By selecting a model time distribution, deduced from the largest existing sample of TYPE-I UFO observations, equation (3) has been developed that expresses the degree of resemblance or conformity of any curve compared with the first one, in relation to the differences found between well-defined parameters of both distributions.

Certainly, other investigators could oblige equation (3) by adding more values to n when they believe that such a course is needful. This measure would constrain the problem curve to fit more forcedly within the constants of the satisfactory curve. The application of the current work that seems more immediate might then be the comparison of new sets of data. If, thanks to the efforts of students from countries in which UFO activity is poorly documented, new catalogues of landings are compiled, these can be analyzed by using the quantification method described in this paper.

When fraudulent reports are removed, it may be an accepted fact that landings of UFOS are the part of the UFO phenomenon possess, because of their own nature, the lowest percentage of misinterpretations, mistakes, etc. ---- "objects" that have been observed from short distances, and whose shapes and dimensions can be estimated without ambiguity. It is, then, logical to suppose that a time distribution obtained from data of this class will be the most complete and accurate record of UFO activity in the course of time, which, in turn, can appear to us as a convenient measure of the "originality" of the reported phenomenon. Consequently, if catalogues of other types of UFO sightings are collated with the satisfactory curve, it is expected that the value of the Degree of Resemblance will increase when the value of the strangeness index (Hynek: 67; 70, 72) of the elements comprising the chosen sample grows. This will, in fact, be a direct correlation; the higher the strangeness index (that is, the better and more minutely the UFO has been observed and reported) the higher will be the value of conformity. In this way, C is suddenly revealed to us as a practical indicator of a sample's reliability (Olsen: 71).

The reader will see that we lack a system that gives us information on the relative resemblance between two curves with the same value of C. Other systems may be devised, and the authors foresee complementary studies realized in this new field of analysis in the near future.

Finally, the authors wish to thank Dr Jacques Vallee for his valuable assistance in the development of the Law of the Times curve, by submitting to them the computer listings of his world-wide UFO landings catalogue.

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* * * * *

Both authors can be reached at the following address:

Erudito Orellana, 14
Valencia-8,
Spain.

FIGURE 1
(Explanatory Detail)

This diagram shows the percentage of landing reports versus times of the day (Model of the time distribution of the Type-I Phenomenon. Evaluation of 873 cases extracted from a world-wide catalogue of 1367 separate reports).

EDITOR'S NOTE: The article above has been edited, with Mr Ballester Olmos's approval and permission, from the version published in Data-Net Report, vol.vi, no:6, 1972, pp.2-8.

YET ANOTHER UFO LANDING? by J.B.Delair.

As an item directly comparable with the evidence discussed by Enrique Vincente, and Ballester Olmos and Guasp on preceding pages, it is, perhaps, appropriate here to record the ground depression, attributed to a landed ufo, found at St.Michael on Norton Sound, Alaska, in August 1972, and from which grass, soil, and water samples were collected for analysis by the Army Corps of Engineers: see "Seattle Post-Intelligencer", 27.8.1972. This analysis, or rather the results of it, are still awaited with great interest.

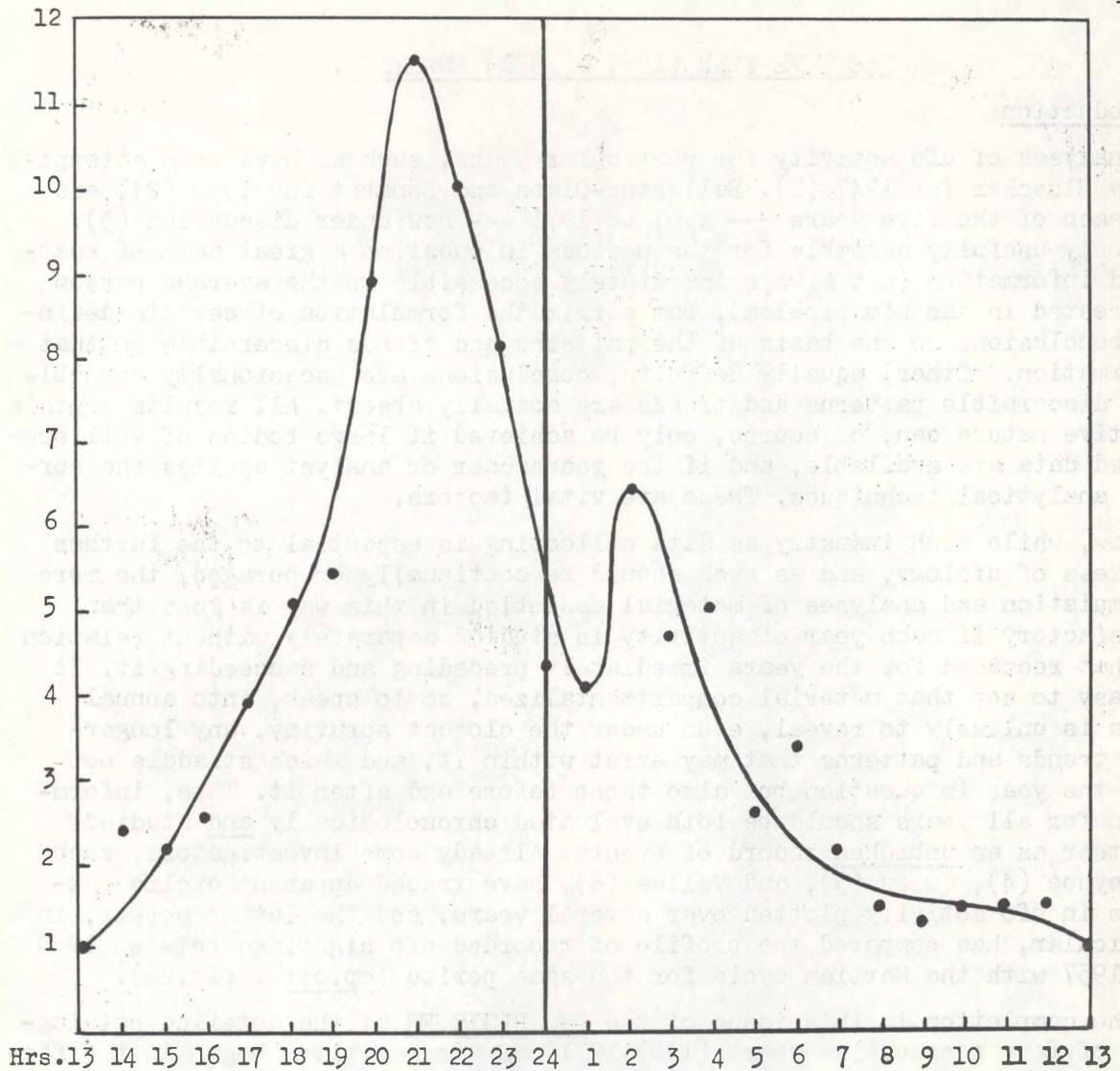


FIGURE 1.

Satisfactory Curve: World-Wide Sample.

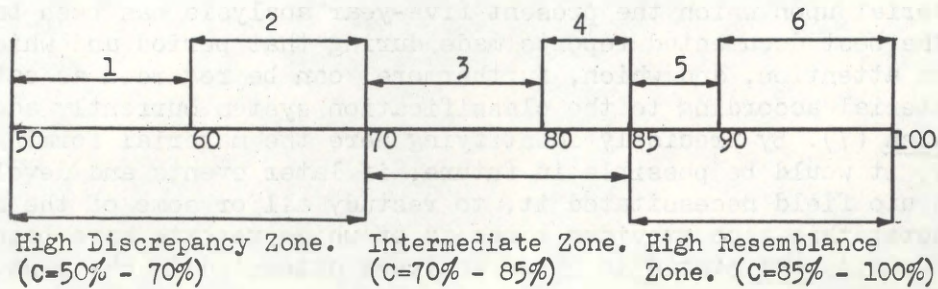


FIGURE 2.

Scale of the Degree of Resemblance (C=50% - 100%).

THE FIVE YEAR (1967 - 1971) ANALYSIS.Introduction:

Analyses of ufo activity for particular years, such as have been attempted by Bloecher for 1947 (1). Ballester-Olmos and Bonabot for 1950 (2), and for each of the five years --- 1967 to 1971 --- now under discussion (3), not only usefully assemble for the periods in question a great deal of scattered information (not always immediately accessible to the average person interested in the ufo problem), but permit the formulation of certain definite conclusions on the basis of the patterns and trends discernible in that information. Other, equally definite, conclusions are occasionally possible when discernible patterns and trends are actually absent. All results of this positive nature can, of course, only be achieved if large bodies of well organized data are available, and if the researcher or analyst applies the correct analytical techniques. These are vital factors.

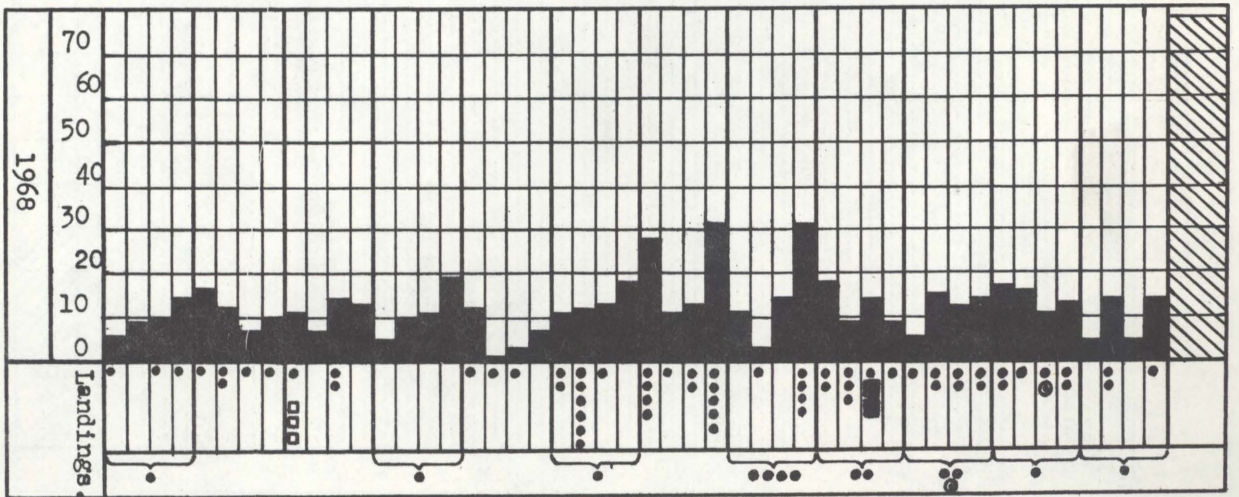
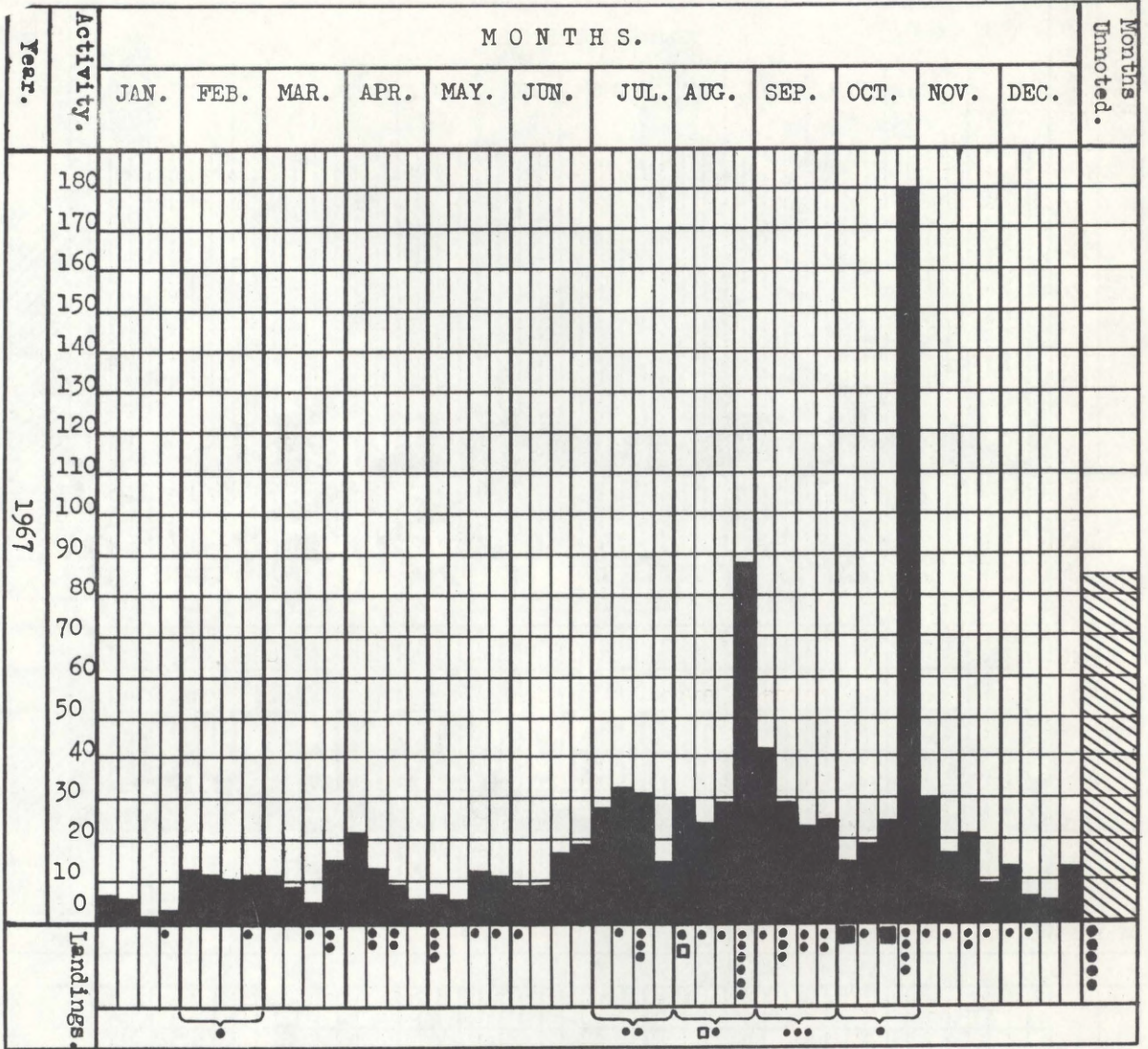
Now, while such industry as data collecting is essential to the further progress of ufology, and as such should be continually encouraged, the mere accumulation and analyses of material assembled in this way is less than satisfactory if each year of activity is studied separately without relation to that recorded for the years immediately preceding and succeeding it. It is easy to see that material compartmentalized, so to speak, into annual units is unlikely to reveal, even under the closest scrutiny, any longer-term trends and patterns that may exist within it, and which straddle not only the year in question but also those before and after it. Thus, information for all years should be both evaluated chronologically and studied together as an unbroken record of events. Already some investigators, such as Keyhoe (4), Guieu (5), and Vallee (6), have traced apparent cyclic patterns in ufo activity plotted over several years, and the latter worker, in particular, has compared the profile of recorded ufo sightings between 1949 and 1957 with the Martian cycle for the same period (op.cit., fig.22).

The completion in this issue of the UFO REGISTER of the detailed cataloguing of five consecutive years (1967-1971) of ufo activity, begun in the first issue and continued at intervals since then (3), now enables the period embraced by those years to be studied as a comparatively large unit. The principal results of this study --- effected by Data Research --- follow below.

Limits of the Analysis:

The material upon which the present five-year analysis has been based consists of the best documented reports made during that period and which have come to our attention, and which, furthermore, can be regarded as category A, B, or C material according to the classification system currently adopted by Data Research (7). By precisely identifying here the material forming the present study, it would be possible in future, if later events and developments within the ufo field necessitated it, to restudy all or some of the material analysed here; this also provides a record of which reports have been used, something usually not stated in other analyses attempted in the past.

The present analysis has concentrated principally on the overall trends and patterns discernible in the material in question, and has summarized the relevant ufo activity (aerial and landings) during the five-year period in a series of graphs. These appear on pages 17 and 18 supra.



The landings are indicated by a series of symbols placed below the activity profiles. Solid black circles signify confirmed landings made on dry land, while circled dots denote suspected landings made on dry land. Solid black squares indicate landings in or emergence from bodies of water (rivers, lakes and the open sea), and open squares represent ground marks and "nests" widely regarded as having been made by landed or very low-hovering ufos, the visitations of which at the localities in question were not actually observed.

Undated landings (but known to have occurred in specific months) are shown bracketed under the months concerned.

Some Background Factors:

Before proceeding further it should be emphasized that our knowledge and subsequent interpretation of ufo activity for any given period depends very heavily on the actual number and quality of the eyewitness reports received or run-to-ground relative to the actual amount of activity that occurred during that period. It takes little imagination to appreciate that, if many observed ufo manifestations fail to get reported (as is almost certainly the case), or that critical details permitting proper evaluation are absent from the reports that are made (which is regrettably the case), then the extent of the observations that eventually come before the investigator is inevitably but a percentage of the total number of manifestations that actually occurred; and, as just indicated, a part of the percentage is itself of less than satisfactory quality.

Any syntheses based on such material must, by its imperfect nature, inevitably produce a rather generalized outline of the activity during the period being studied, and this precisely the case with the material here analysed for 1967-1971. All graphs, like those on pages 17 and 18 supra, will, with the accumulation of additional and hopefully more detailed material, ultimately undergo considerable, even extensive, modification, whereby it is at present only possible to regard the material upon which these graphs have been based as a "sample" of the overall total activity occurring between those years. But, due to the wide geographical, social, and temporal distribution and background of that material, this "sample" must perforce be considered as generally "representative" of the whole. By such means, it is hoped, the trends and patterns discernible in these graphs can safely be relied upon as reflecting the general extent and character of ufo activity during the years in question with fair accuracy. If this is a false premise, then these graphs, and all others like them featured in earlier publications, are valueless.

The Activity Graphs:

The five annual graphs already alluded to show that, after 1967, which seems to have been an unusually "busy" year, a generally progressive diminution of ufo activity occurred up to about the summer of 1971, since when the activity underwent a slight increase (incidentally, records not yet completely analyzed or collated show that this upward swing in activity continued in 1972 and 1973; these two years will be analyzed and recorded in detail in a forthcoming issue of this journal). The period of lowest activity appears to have centred around the first quarter of 1971. The significance of this general diminution, which may have been due to several factors, is not yet well understood, although a possible explanation is advanced in the next few pages.

The most outstanding features of the graphs are the "high activity peaks" of late August and late October 1967 and of mid-October 1971. Previous issues of this journal have dealt with the sightings comprising these "peaks" in some detail (3). These "peaks" were certainly real in relation to the rest of the activity profile throughout the five-year period under review, although why such intense activity should have taken place at such widely and unevenly spaced intervals is, again, largely unknown. Nor has it yet been possible to demonstrably correlate these "peaks" with other types of cyclic terrestrial phenomena.

The Landings:

There can be no question that the five years now being considered witnessed an exceptionally high number of authenticated landings, although, as the graphs show, these were not uniformly distributed throughout that period. In the present study, of course, "landings" signify those incidents when ufos effected real contact with the Earth's surface; low-hovering ufos have not been included in the present analyses.

A particularly interesting feature of the landings, as indicated on the graphs, is that their distribution does not always coincide with the periods of greatest recorded aerial activity. Thus, the mid-October 1971 "peak" seems to have passed unaccompanied by any confirmed landings (even though several well-authenticated low-hovering ufos were observed then), whereas six confirmed landings occurred during the August 1967 "peak", itself only fractionally greater than the seemingly landing-less 1971 "peak" just mentioned. Interestingly, the far larger October 1967 "peak" boasted only four authenticated landings. These facts lead to the following conclusion.

The number of landings for any specific period does not directly relate to the intensity of aerial activity for the same period.

1968 undoubtedly saw the greatest number of landings for which well-documented evidence exists, some of the most concentrated groups of landings (e.g. that in the second week of June) occurring during periods of decidedly moderate aerial activity. Indeed, with the exception of the period spanning mid-July 1967 to mid-March 1968 (when landings seemingly occurred with great regularity), the longest unbroken series of landings took place between May 1968 and May 1969, when landings were effected both on land and in bodies of water. After June 1969, confirmed landings became less frequent, despite a minor flurry during September 1969, and continued only at sporadic intervals until the end of 1971. Clearly there must be a reason, or a series of inter-related reasons, why such uneven landing patterns occurred.

A Provisional Interpretation:

A rational explanation of the incidence of category A, B, and C reports versus the distribution of authenticated landings is understandably difficult to arrive at for the years under review, and inevitably demands, if one is to be formulated at all, the acceptance of several suppositions. These include the suppositions that ufos are actually artificially manufactured objects (apparently machines) and that they are manipulated in accordance with the dictates of a coherently conceived plan of action. Actually an admittedly theoretical explanation of the above mentioned graphs, and provisionally embracing the suppositions just outlined, is forthcoming. It is presented as follows.

Any extraterrestrial race aware of and interested in Earth and its inhabitants, and (despite the immense physical distances probably separating their world from ours) capable of visiting this planet by controlable means (i.e., in ufos), might be interested in undertaking an extended study of particular --- if not indeed of all --- terrestrial features and/or life-forms. It would, moreover, not be unreasonable to suppose that, due to the vast distances involved, continuous in-depth studies could be maintained at such long range. This, in turn, might tend to lead to such studies being best carried out through a series of expeditions (in this instance to Earth) purposely designed to amass the maximum amount of observations and specimens for further and perhaps more leisurely study at "home". Under such circumstances it might prove expedient to launch such expeditions at regular intervals, the arrival in Earth's vicinity of the expeditions thus equating with the "high activity peaks" noted in the aforementioned graphs. A continuous but light surveillance might nevertheless be maintained between each major expedition, in order to monitor any unexpected major developments occurring during those intervals having a possible bearing upon such long-range programmes as may be in the process of being determined at "base headquarters". Such light activity would equate with the periods of few ufo sightings in Earth's skies.

Granting for the moment that the operators of ufos visit Earth from vast physical distances (and such a view is still entirely hypothetical), the methods suggested above would be very similar to those which we might adopt if the positions were reversed. Certainly there is nothing inherently unreasonable in them.

Owing to their wide geographical distribution and, in many cases, seasonal variation, faunal and floral subjects in particular might well demand extensive and long-term studies geared, where relevant, to coincide with (among insects and plants, for example) seasonal population increases or growth patterns. Investigations of such subjects would entail very careful scheduling, a factor directly bearing upon the capacity of the investigators to traverse the immense distances separating their world from ours in the shortest possible time, in order to be in a position to observe such subjects at the right season. Since it seems well established now that ufos are capable of very high speeds indeed, and that "peaks" of activity in earlier decades (1947 to 1957) first occurred approximately every two Earth-years, although latterly this appears to have changed to every 4 Earth-years, it might be further argued that the amount of time elapsing between ufo expeditions like those discussed above is two or four Earth-years. If so, this provides us with a somewhat crude, but perhaps essentially usable, mechanism for forecasting future ufo "waves", "flaps", or "peaks" of activity.

Accurate scheduling of massive long-range scrutiny of terrestrial subjects would surely be necessary in order to not only eliminate undesirable waste of time, effort and materials, but also to ensure the overall success of (a) specific expeditions, and (b) of any longer-term study-programme being pursued. Furthermore, as an additional and obvious precautionary move prior to the activation of the main programme of an expedition, a preliminary or "pilot" reconnaissance of those areas or subjects to be examined in detail later would be carried out. On satisfactory completion of the "pilot" reconnaissance --- during which particular objectives would presumably be identified or isolated for subsequent close scrutiny by the main expedition --- the expedition's main programme could then get under way. A process like that just discussed would

22. involve two distinct phases. Interestingly, the graphs on pages 17 and 18 supra seem, in fact, to show two such phases. These are discussed in some detail below.

The period of greatest landing activity (1968-1969) followed by several months the period of the greatest aerial activity (1967), which itself embraced the second highest number of verified landings. This apparent fact is significant because it suggests that the main bulk of the landings (that is, the landings occurring between May 1968 and May 1969) were effected as a direct result of the earlier large-scale aerial reconnaissance, even though that reconnaissance also simultaneously included a large number of landings too. These latter landings (that is, those which occurred between July 1967 and March 1968) might conceivably be interpreted as "pilot" landings.

Such an interpretation would make a great deal of sense if the purpose of the first series of landings (which we suggest were "pilot" landings) and of the large-scale aerial activity occurring between June and November 1967 (which we suggest may have been "reconnaissance" activity) was to isolate and pinpoint particular subjects earmarked for more detailed or intense study, or even for collection, during the period of the more protracted series of landings between May 1968 and May 1969, these latter representing, perhaps, the principal purpose of this particular "expedition". Likewise, the small flurry of landings centred around September 1969, and the short burst of aerial activity immediately following it might conceivably be interpreted as final "mopping up operations", rounding-off the main 1968-1969 Earth visit in general.

Some Alternatives and Other Factors:

Although it must again be stressed that the above interpretation is entirely hypothetical, it does appear to rationally explain much of the better-documented part of the ufo record for the five years under discussion, even though the sudden "peak" of activity in October 1971 is not easily included within its framework. This peak, however, may actually be an equivalent of the August 1967 "peak", and thus possibly represent the beginning of a whole new cycle of ufo activity. The 1972 and 1973 ufo record, to be detailed in a forthcoming issue of the UFO REGISTER, will hopefully resolve that particular point one way or the other.

The patterns discernible in this forthcoming extension of the ufo record, if found to reflect the above detailed trends, will thus support the interpretation advanced above. Similarly, an equivalent in-depth study of say the years 1964 to 1966, which are known to have been "busy" ufo years, may also reveal whether or not the interpretation advocated above is well founded. If it is found to be soundly based, then it would appear that an interval of approximately four years, two months, is currently occurring between the "peaks" of greatest ufo activity. Such an interval, however, does not square with that proposed by Vallee and Vallee in 1966 (6, fig.22), which was compared with the Martian cycle for the years 1949-1957. During that period, ufo activity "peaks" seem to have occurred more or less every two years, an interval decidedly at variance with that here advocated for the present five-year period.

Of course, the above interpretation is based upon the assumption that all ufos emanate from a single source. As mentioned on a previous occasion (8) there may well be more than one form of non-terrestrial intelligence using

and visiting Earth in ufos. This concept is apparently supported, at least to some extent, by the variety of reported ufonaut types (9). The possibility of ufos emanating from several sources should not, at this stage, be ruled out, whereby the provisional interpretation detailed on foregoing pages may ultimately prove completely spurious. The association on some occasions of quite different ufonaut types (10), however, encourages extreme caution in too hastily assigning different origins to different types of ufonauts, for it may well be that some reported ufonauts, especially those described by eyewitnesses as having moved awkwardly or stiffly, are sophisticated robot forms, or that some even harlot or subservient races exist alongside more dominant types. Several writers have already suggested such possibilities. Nevertheless, until a way can be found to satisfactorily segregate specific ufo types and associating ufonaut types, it is unlikely that much further progress will be made in this particular facet of the ufo enigma.

In view of all these possibilities, even difficulties, it could well be that, if two or more separate non-terrestrial alien races were visiting Earth, their respective exploratory programmes, like those advocated previously, are being conducted out of phase with one another. For example, if only two such separate visiting races are involved, the increase in the activity "peak" intervals from two to over four years might possibly be explained by one race having recently ceased or curtailed its exploratory programme, leaving the remaining race to continue, as perhaps it always has for a variety of reasons, a general four-year programme. Conversely, if only one exploratory group has always been involved (which would imply either a sort of consortium of markedly different ufonaut types, or a whole series of harlot and robot types subservient to one dominant type --- in order to properly account for the many different ufonaut types now on record), then it may have proved unnecessary after a while, and with the massive accumulation of observations and specimens, to continue major exploratory visits to Earth (as represented by the "high activity peaks") as frequently as in former decades. But once again, this is speculative and cannot in any way be substantiated by the present ufo record.

Certainly the interpretation suggested above is wholly theoretical, even though it does account sensibly for most of the apparent ufo behavioural patterns for the five years reviewed. The construction of such an interpretation also shows that even a five-year period is insufficient for a satisfactory explanation to be forthcoming, and there is little doubt that equally detailed analyses must be attempted for all years for which we possess ufo records --- special emphasis being immediately required on the years 1963 to 1966, and 1972 and 1973.

Conclusions:

The substance of the last paragraph in effect crystallises the overall conclusions possible from the foregoing arguments and deductions. It should, however, be pointed out that far too little work has been attempted yet by ufologists on the exact distribution in space and time of specific ufo types relative to environmental or other factors at the localities they were observed from. In other words, it is imperative that we learn whether ufo manifestations occur on a random basis (their frequent appearances over reservoirs, cemeteries, railways, bridges, military installations, and their apparently

endless preoccupation with automobiles and railway trains seems to effectively militate against the "random" idea) or whether they really are conducting some comprehensive and highly detailed exploratory programme paying special attention to certain outstanding terrestrial features or products. Again, although there is a growing interest in landing reports (see other sections of this issue of the UFO REGISTER), the amount of work yet achieved on detailed collation of the various associated ufonaut activities is still comparatively limited and certainly needs to be developed more deeply. For example, it would be interesting to know precisely why certain fields of crops have been sampled by ufo occupants, as abundant testimony now confirms; also, why such samples appear to be random in their distribution, geographical and temporal, and why such samples are small in some instances and very large in others (50 square yards of potato and barley crops inexplicable vanished on Manor Farm, Charlton, Wiltshire, on July 16th., 1963, an effect having absolutely no rational explanation unless a landed or low-hovering ufo is invoked: (11, pp.200-2)).

As a preliminary step towards the unrevelling of this immense problem, it would be of great benefit to all concerned if a thorough analysis of all ufo types associated with or recorded as having actually affected Earth features or subjects was undertaken with regard to the temporal and geographic distribution of those types and, where ufonauts are featured in the reports, of the activities of their occupants. Hopefully such a wide-ranging study would provide a working framework around which further useful research could be attempted.

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Data Research Team: F.R.Passey, D.N.Mansell, J.Sears, M.Howse,
J.Loveridge, and J.B.Delair.

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