

THE UFO REGISTER

The Official Organ of
Data Research
CONTACT INTERNATIONAL (U.K.)

VOLUME 6
PARTS 1 and 2
1975

Oxford:
Published by Data Research
75 Norreys Road
Cumnor, nr. Oxford
OX2 9PU

THE
UFO REGISTER

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

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EDITORIAL

Readers of the last volume of this journal may be relieved to discover that the present volume is of more "manageable proportions", for it is certain that the huge amount of material contained in the last UFO REGISTER was very indigestible fare indeed. Nonetheless, although a serious attempt was made to deal with the abundant reports recorded for 1973 in the last issue, and as such the great length of that issue was inevitable, interested researchers will be both delighted and dismayed to learn that, more recently, Data Research has received further numerous ufo reports for the same year (1973) and that these will be published as a supplement in due course.

But if modern ufo reports are abundant and difficult to trace and record in their entirety, how much more difficult is it to locate and record the many reports dating from before 1947, the year when the modern ufo era is generally accepted as having begun? Yet, although a general awareness of the ufo problem began in 1947, ufos had been manifesting themselves in Earth's skies for decades if not centuries before, so it is not inappropriate that the greater part of the first half of the present volume is taken up with records of these earlier events. The contributions in this issue by Messrs Spiller, Bonabot, and Farish bear eloquent testimony to the exciting and interesting material that it is possible to find for former times, while collectively these old records form a valuable historical background against which ufo records of the modern or post-1947 era should be set. Indeed, since ufos did not first manifest themselves in our skies when we first recognized their existence in the summer of 1947, but, as the earlier records disclose, had been doing so for years past, it is incumbent upon us to actively search out and record as many of the older observations and reports as our resources permit. The empirical methods that can be employed in arranging these older reports chronologically in turn permit us to perceive, however dimly, that essentially the same kind of ufo activity has been going on for centuries, and, more interesting still, "waves" of

ufo activity occurring in certain years, much as they have during the "modern" ufo era. Therefore, the careful assembly of detailed records for years predating 1947, and the isolation of "waves" of activity in those records, may ultimately prove important tools for the modern researcher desirous of predicting when future "waves" are likely to occur. Various other applications of the historical record can be effected, such as tracing back the continuing interest on the part of ufos and their occupants in domestic and farm animals. The fascinating report in this issue by Sebastian Robiou treats of modern ufo interest in farm livestock, thereby establishing an immediate link between "old" and "new" ufo activity, "old" and "new" that is so far as we are concerned.

The foregoing remarks attempt to explain why so much of this issue is concerned with historical aspects of the ufo enigma, and why fewer recent ufo events, such as have occupied much of earlier issues, have been included. No apology is made for this, for none is needed.

Perhaps this is an appropriate time to refer to the general upsurge of interest in ufos in certain scientific quarters. Noted elsewhere by some other writers, this trend is continuing to gain momentum as evidenced by the spate of publications over the past two years by scientists and engineers of the calibre of Hynek, Salisbury, Sagan and Page, Blumrich, McCampbell, Vallee, and Fowler. Collectively these writers are imparting to ufology a much needed lustre, such as it seldom enjoyed in former years, although that is not to imply that the pioneer efforts of such noted early protagonists as Keyhoe, Jessup, Michel, the Lorenzens, Girvan, and Wilkins were unimportant or lacked merit. Quite the reverse. Nevertheless, the long overdue, strictly scientific approach to an admittedly difficult and emotive subject should be applauded, for its recent growth is both necessary and timely.

The preceding remarks may well invoke caustic comment from those who perceive paranormal, psychic, and/or parapsychological elements in the fabric of ufology, and may well argue that the so-called "nuts and bolts" approach, which they often directly link with modern science, simply will not solve the ufo problem. To such objectors let us suggest that nothing perceivable or monitorable in the universe around us is or will eventually be inexplicable, subject to the accumulation of sufficient data. Everything exists as a result of something else, and always as the outcome of particular arrangements and interplays of atoms, molecules, force fields and energies. Man's problem is that he currently is largely unaware of what exists in the universe he inhabits, let alone the separate problem of understanding how it works. Indeed, Man is still very ignorant of such matters, and just does not know enough to comprehend how many effects are achieved. Worse yet, he is not aware of the very existence of other elements, and but dimly aware of the existence and effects of still others. Thus, in order to remedy this situation the careful accumulation and detailed analysis of data on every conceivable subject will unquestionably eventually led to a higher understanding of our universe home. En route, Man will surely discover new conditions and hitherto unsuspected states of matter, which, though existing all along, will be new only to him. But once known they will be studied systematically, much as are other subjects known to him. Thus, in returning to the ufo problem, is not ufology precisely that kind of path, sprinkled with the perceivable known and incomprehensible unknown? Indeed, it would be folly to expect our exploration of ufos to yield otherwise. We ought, therefore, to regard the paranormal, the psychic, and the parapsychological as part and parcel of the same problem as are represented by those elements that we believedly comprehend or recognize as real. Let us move forward cautiously on all fronts with our eyes wide open, the better to discern reality.

The Editor.

CURIOUS AERIAL PHENOMENA OF THE EARLY 19th. CENTURY,

by

Edwin Spiller

In 1860, the celebrated amateur English astronomer, R.P.Gregg, issued a very lengthy and valuable paper called "A Catalogue of Meteorites and Fireballs, from A.D.2 to A.D.1860", which was published in the Reports of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in its volume for that year (pp.48-121). In his catalogue Gregg listed many hundreds of entries chronologically, thereby enabling one to rapidly check or isolate a particular event. It is, therefore, a little surprising that he failed to notice the two following occurrences that, in his day, fell into the category of "meteors". Today, the behavioural trends exhibited by both "meteors" suggests that their natural affinities lay more with ufos than with meteors, and they are accordingly presented here for comparison with better documented events relating to true ufos.

The first event dates from October 17th., 1808, and is cited direct from the 32nd volume of the Philosophical Magazine.

"A number of the provincial newspapers have of late had paragraphs respecting meteors. On comparing the accounts, they seem all to refer to the same meteor, seen at places very remote from each other, and, in all, at nearly the same instant of time, viz. a few minutes before eight o'clock P.M. Monday, the 17th of October. It passed in a north-easterly direction, and apparently at no great altitude; but its real altitude must have been immense, or it would not have been seen in so many remote places at the same instant --- It was seen as far north as Aberdeen, and as far south as Hull. Its apparent diameter was somewhat less than the moon, and in some places it seemed to have a tail throwing off coruscations of great brilliancy. It diffused a most vivid pale light, and was visible in its progress for a few seconds".

(loc.cit., p.95)

Although it is conceivable that this aerial body was a meteor, its apparently very great size (only a little less large than the diameter of the moon) from places as far apart as Hull and Aberdeen, suggests that it was too large to have been a conventional meteor or even a bolide, and the suspicion lurks that the object may have been a ufo. It is to be hoped that interested persons will search early provincial newspaper records for northern England and Scotland in the hope that additional details of this interesting occurrence may yet be brought to light.

The second event, which is perhaps the more interesting of the two, dates from September 19th., 1810, and is cited direct from the 36th volume of the Philosophical Magazine. The event centred on the Dutch village of Brezeau.

"On the 19th of this month, between the hours of five and six in the evening, a luminous meteor appeared to the south, and about the distance of a quarter of a league from the small commune of Brezeau: persons who attentively examined it assert that it was nearly a quarter of an hour in collecting, floating over the place where it was first seen; and that when all its parts were united, it appeared all at once as a very considerable globe of fire, taking a northerly direction: it spread terror among the inhabitants of the village, who believed their houses would be burnt, and they themselves perish. This globe was accompanied by a frightful noise, which was heard at a distance of more than a league, and sometimes resembled the rolling of a rapid chariot; at others, the noise of rain driven by the wind. It was followed by a very thick fog, and carried up from the ground everything it met in its passage. In crossing a river it absorbed water,

of which some afterwards fell as rain. It wandered for some time near the village.

"One thing certain is, that the roof of a house was thrown down, which is the only trace it has left. It was accompanied and followed by an abundant rain, much lightning, and loud claps of thunder. Continuing in the same direction, it suddenly turned into a column of fire, which, with the fog, rose towards the heavens. This made many persons believe the fog was smoke. It remained about a quarter of an hour in this state, a quarter of a league to the north of the village, and a short distance from the forest of Beaulieu. This column now sunk a little, and at last it suddenly disappeared, leaving a thick fog which had no smell. This phenomenon lasted three quarters of an hour, and travelled over the space of half a league".

(op.cit., 395-396)

Lacking though this account is in certain critical details, we can be quite sure that the phenomenon, whatever it was, was NOT a meteor. The great duration of the sighting --- $\frac{3}{4}$ hour --- the corroboration of details by apparently many witnesses, the change of shape and eventual sudden disappearance (?dematerialization) of the object, all suggest that what was being observed was a ufo. Certainly no known natural phenomena, except whirlwinds and waterspouts, have the capacity to gather up objects in their passage which, moreover, are almost always swift, not virtually stationary as the many eyewitnesses to this event assert. The strange "fog" is also most curious, and, again, is reminiscent of many low-level ufo sightings, in which artificially induced foglike vapours have featured.

It is not, of course, possible to definitely catalogue this event as relating to a true ufo, although careful perusal of early Dutch newspapers and journals for the year in question may ultimately emend the position. Nonetheless, the exceptional features of this occurrence collectively suggest in no uncertain terms that a very abnormal event took place all those years ago at Brezeau.

RECORDS OF EARLY AERIAL PHENOMENA OVER BELGIUM,

by

Jacques Benabot.

The following incidents concern aerial phenomena observed over Belgium before the year 1947. Original references are given for each case where applicable. Figures cited between oblique lines, thus //, refer to the case-number accorded each entry in the catalogue of these events maintained by GESAG (Groupment Etude Sciences Avant-Garde). The incidents are presented chronologically.

1384: Sept. 17th.

Unlocalized (Belgium).

A "comet" with many colours, including red, green, and black, was seen "above the land". /583/

(Huge Neirinck: Sept. 1972 -- citing unknown chronicles).

1515 (approx.): exact date unknown.

Unlocalized (Belgium).

A strange object shaped like a beer barrel and emitting flaming rays, was seen in the sky over almost the whole of the country. Some witnesses asserted that sometimes "fire was felt from it". /584/

(loc.cit.)

1575 (approx.): exact date unknown.

Unlocalized area in the Province of Brabant (Belgium).

Cornelius Gemma, a Professor of Medecine at the University of Louvain, in Brabant, saw at night a powerful beam of light coming from the sky. It swept over the surface of the ground and "we could see a needle on the ground" so brightly did it illuminate everything. /165/

(Cornelius Gemma: 1625. "Cosmocrit" (Antwerp); H.T.Wilkins, 1954*, p.187; H.T. Wilkins, 1969. "Flying Saucers on the Attack", pocket edition, p.184).

*Original hardcover edition entitled "Flying Saucers From the Moon", published by Peter Owen Ltd., (London): "Flying Saucers on the Attack" was the retitled American edition of this book published by the Citadel Press (New York) the same year.

1698: May 30th.

Dinant, Province of Namur, Belgium.

At 02.30 hours many inhabitants of the country around this place saw a mass of fire coming from the eastern horizon. According to some, it split into three parts, and one of them stroked or glanced off the rocks in the River Meuse.

The phenomenon disappeared in three parts in the western sky. /820/

(Hachez: "Histoire de Dinant"; Annie Draize-Deville's "Guide", p.56).

1783: August 18th.

Ostende, Province of Flander W., Belgium.

At 21.00 hours a very luminous spherical body, moved at a slow speed over this city, and rotated on its axis. It cast so much light that people could see as easily as if it had been daylight. The same or a precisely similar object, glowing like incandescent iron, was also seen the same day over Glasgow and Edinburgh, while at 9.25 the same evening (i.e., at 21.25 hours), a luminous round body accompanied by an oblong cloud emitting a prodigious amount of light was seen over Windsor, Berkshire, England. /166/

(H.T.Wilkins: 1954, op.cit., pp.204-205)

1819: November 2nd.

Blankenberge, Province of Flander W., Belgium.

A red or red-violet "rain" is recorded as having fallen upon this place. Samples were later analysed with unusual chemical results. /481/

(Annals de Chimie, 2, 12, p.432; Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, 2, p.381;

Quarterly Journal of the Royal Institute (London), 9, p.202; C.Fort: 1973. "Book of the Damned", Abacus paperback edition (Sphere Books, London), p.52.)

1844: September 10th.

Hasselt, Province of Limbourg, Belgium.

Many witnesses saw a luminous body that remained motionless in the sky for a short period, but then approached. It then split into four parts, which then appeared to extinguish. The dimensions of the object were estimated as 7 x 0,20m or approximately 21 feet x 1 foot. /585/

(Huge Neirinck: Sept.1972 ---- citing unknown chronicles)

1844: September 10th.

Bruges, Province of Flander W., Belgium.

Observations were made of a luminous body exactly similar to that seen over Hasselt on this date (see /585/), and was seen to perform identical movements.

/586/

(Hugo Neirinck: Sept.1972 ---- citing unknown chronicles)

1870: April 5th.

Gent, Province of Flander E., Belgium.

At approximately 23.00 hours on this date, a group of men coming from an ale-house saw, during the space of a minute, an object in the sky which changed its shape many times to that of a ring, a wheel, an egg, and, finally, to that of a fish. It was dark red in colour. During the sighting the weather was cold, and hailstones fell from a dark sky. The final impression caused by this object was that of "...a fish with yellow shining scales and an open reddish mouth". It also had a blindingly bright tail and proceeded over the city at a very rapid speed. /548/

(D.Schoefs: Gazette van Hasselt en der provincie uitg., II, 15, April 6th.1870, bldz.1, kol.1.)

1851: February 21st.

Brussels, Brabant, Belgium.

Mr.Navez, an artist, saw, at 19.00 hours on the Waterloo Boulevard, a brilliant object in the sky having an apparent diameter of about one foot, which emitted blue flames and left a trail of sparks. It moved with a slow and regular motion from North to South, and, at intervals in its passage, explosions occurred./001/ (Reference, of unknown origin, preserved in the Brussels Observatory records).

1851: February 21st.

Marchienne, Hainaut, Belgium.

Mr.Delvaux, an engineer, saw a luminous ball of light giving off explosions during its passage, which appeared to be over the River Sambre at Charleroi.

This was probably the object recorded by Mr Navez (see above). /002/

(loc.cit.)

1873: August 30th.

Brussels, Brabant, Belgium.

During a period of ten minutes, a star-like object was seen at a low altitude above the ground. It then ascended and disappeared. /003/

(D.Leslie and G.Adamski: 1953."Flying Saucers Have Landed" (London), p.28).

1873: August 30th.

Brussels, Brabant, Belgium.

For two minutes a star-like object was seen with the luminosity of a star to ascend the south-western part of the sky on a northerly course. Very probably this was the same object as was seen over Brussels on this date as per the entry immediately above. /587/

(Revue Nature, revue des sciences, Bruxelles, Aout, 1973).

1882: November 17th.

Unlocalised: Belgium.

From many vantage points numerous inhabitants sighted a green disc-shaped object in the sky at a high altitude. Its actual altitude was estimated at between 74 and 370 kilometers. /105/

(H.T.Wilkins: "Flying Saucers on the Attack")

1884: February 3rd.

Brussels Observatory, Brabant, Belgium.

Mr E.Stuyvaert, an astronomer at the observatory in Brussels saw a round spot on the south-western edge of the planet Venus. It was brilliant, and seemed, by irradiation, like a satellite emerging from round the far side of the planet.

/482/

(Annales O.R.B., series viii, 1904; Ciel & Terre, 5 eme annee, 1885, p.127)

1908: exact date unknown.

Pittem, Flaners E., Belgium.

Mr R.V.N., observed a complex phenomena in the sky at 08.00 hours on an unremembered date this year. Initially an apparition was seen in the form of a rose, but this afterwards changed to the shape of a lamb. Later still, as the apparition neared the witness, it assumed the form of a beautiful woman sitting on a seat. It then "passed away" or disappeared. /516/
(personal communication received by and investigated by GESAG: unpublished).

1909: February 25th.

Anderlues, Hainaut, Belgium.

During the night-hours, Paul Bailly, a retired teacher, saw a yellow sphere coming along a road near the ground in front of him. Its dimension appeared to be between 20 and 30 metres (70 to 100 feet). It disappeared on the left side of the witness up a little path. /163/
(communicated by Jean Gerard Dohmen).

1918-1919: exact date unknown, but during the summer.

Pittem, Flander W., Belgium.

A witness, recorded only as "J.G.", saw a phenomenon very similar to that described in case /516/ above. This event occurred at 21.00 hours. /552/
(unpublished GESAG records).

1929: December (exact day unknown).

Weelde, Antwerps, Belgium.

Two witnesses watched a greenish object with a luminous tail pass across the sky. /468/ This event occurred at 02.00 hours.
(communicated by Edgar Simons).

1930: date unknown.

Essen, Antwerps, Belgium.

During the night-hours, two witnesses saw a point of light in the sky which emitted beams of light for several seconds. /469/
(communicated by Edgar Simons).

1931: June (exact day unknown).

Melle, Flander E., Belgium.

Mr. J.D.S., and three other men, who were fishing with him, saw a peculiar point of light which performed a cross-like pattern of movement in front of them. It then flew away in the direction whence it had come. /615/
(communicated by Freddy Botte; investigated by Rudy de Groote)

1932: December 21st.

Beauraing, Namur, Belgium.

At 18.45 hours an incident occurred at this religious centre which took the form of an object of elongated shape in the sky. Three identified women, and the sister of one of them, described it as like a "thousand stars". It was white in colour, and proceeded from the SE horizon. It was observed for several minutes. /212/
(Beauraing: Les Apparitions).

1933: January 3rd.

Beauraing, Namur, Belgium.

Many people assembled at this place to see its celebrated virginal apparitions, saw a globe of light explode in front of them, very close to the ground. This event marked the end of the religious events that up to then had been occurring at this place. /483/
(Beauraing: Les Apparitions).

1933: December 18th.

Onkerzeele, Flander E., Belgium.

At 10.00 hours on this date people reported that, during a strange event having apparent religious overtones, the sun became visible through clouds, and that sparks were seen to issue from it. A crown of fire and patches of brown colours were also seen surrounding the solar orb. Hundreds of people witnessed this event, which is very similar to the Fatima case. Previously unpublished, it is planned to investigate and print a full account of this event later. /551/
(Personal files: EH and GS Onkerzeele report).

1935: Spring (exact date unknown).

Malines, Antwerps, Belgium.

During the night hours, Mr Aerts saw a brilliant circular object, described as "like aluminium", in the sky just above the roofs of houses at this place. Its shape resembled a pan's, and its volume appeared to be enormous. Two small occupants were seen coming from the rear side of the object. They wore square helmets, and moved round the outside of the object in a mechanical or robot-like fashion. They appeared to examine the outer surface of the "pan". /162/
(communicated by Jean Gerard Dohmen).

1944: September (exact date unknown).

Brussels, Brabant, Belgium.

Mr A. Bondroit saw an oval shaped object of "transparent" appearance pass at a stable altitude from West to East across the sky. /344/
(Witness's original communication).

1946: August (exact date unknown).

Sint Niklaas, Antwerps, Belgium.

At 20.30 hours a young man saw a strange looking object, shaped like a pan, near the road. Close to the object was a small entity or being holding an acacia branch. The being then entered the object through some opening in its underside. The witness was terrified. Afterwards, examination of the site disclosed traces of burning on the ground. /325/
(communicated by H. Hus).

NB: This account is conceivably a hoax, although investigations have proved inconclusive either way. It has been registered as a "landing" in the GESAG files.

UFO ACTIVITY AND APPARENTLY RELATED PHENOMENA OVER

PUERTO RICO IN 1975,

by

Sebastian Robiou.

Introduction:

1975 presented a ufo wave of a new and different nature so far as Puerto Rican records are concerned, and involved news of mass animal slaughter throughout its duration.

Previously we had read about the now famous "Snippy" case in Alamosa, Colorado --- the apaloosa mare found dead under mysterious circumstances --- and the sinister experience of Mr Alexander Hamilton when a ufo stole one of his calves, while he watched helplessly, this latter being a well documented event dating from the turn of the century. And we were also familiar with the extraordinary abduction

of a calve by unseen aerial forces at La Palma Velha Estancia, Algrete, Brazil, in late October 1971 (see "Awareness", vol.i, pt.1, March 1972, pp.6-7). Furthermore, we had followed with great curiosity the USA cases of 1974, which were impregnated with widespread occurrences of animal abduction and slaughter, especially in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Colorado (see APRO Bulletin, vol.23, no:4, January 1975: and Jerome V.Clark, "Strange Case of Cattle Killings", Fate magazine, August 1974). Neither had the odd happenings involving the abduction and dismembering of cattle and horses at various Texan localities in late 1973 (see "The UFO Register", vol.5, 1974, p.93) escaped our notice, as had any more the additional similar happenings elsewhere in Texas and in Oklahoma reported in the New York Times of March 4th., 1975, and in which Governor David Brown had asked for a full enquiry because of the seriousness of the cases. In many instances it had been observed that only parts of the animals were missing, effected by perfect cuts as if executed by skilled surgeons. According to members of the faculty at the University at Minnesota, some animals were discovered sucked dry of blood, as if it had been extracted by a hypodermic syringe.

To our knowledge, nothing resembling these events had ever previously occurred in Puerto Rico, yet from February 1975 onwards, effects like those described above hit the island like wildfire, and continued to be reported until July. Hardly a week would pass without a new case being added to the list.

And, more significant still, these mysterious deaths occurred in the same areas where ufo sightings and reports of unusual aerial phenomena were being made. Ufo activity had been commonly reported in the other localities hosting strange animal deaths listed above too.

Our investigation of the above deaths consisted of personal interviews, field readings with electronic equipment, laboratory analysis, photographs, and the collecting and classification of gathered material. This is synthetized below for purposes of convenience; animal killings and ufo reports are treated separately.

A: Mysterious Deaths of Farm Animals.

The first reports of animals found dead under strange circumstances, occurred in late February. From then on, a steady flow of reports involving animal killings came in from the town of Moca, in western Puerto Rico, near Mayaguez and Aguadilla. A total of fifteen cases were made public. Some were very weird, and some were humerous, as in the case of the burnt latrine reported upon later.

By late March, the phenomenon had spread out to other areas, the first case outside the Moca area coming from Aguadilla, where a pig was found dead in suspicious circumstances.

By then, the unknown predator had been christened "El Vampiro de Moca", and was apparently very active and consistent in slaughtering farm animals. As the situation worsened, one leading newspaper, "El Vocero", asked editorially for official intervention, repeating the same plea a few days later.

Unable to identify the killer, someone asked whether snakes were to blame; but Dr Juan A.Rivero, professor and ex-dean of Arts and Science at the University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez Campus, announced on March 22nd., after laboratory analysis of dead farm animals, that snakes had nothing to do with the deaths of these creatures

The same day, Senator Miguel Deynes Soto, President of the Senate Commission for Agriculture, together with District Attorney Victor Calderon and Colonel

Samuel Lopez, police commander for the district, went to Moca on an official visit. After interviewing affected farmers and examining some dead animals, they concluded that some maniac hiding in nearby caves was the criminal hand responsible for these mass slaughters, and promised prompt police action to bring him to face justice as soon as captured. These proved to be "famous last words", for no arrests were ever made. The scoundrel, moreover, must have changed his eating habits and supposed habitat.

On March 28th., Dr Mariano Santiago, a veterinarian, carried out a thorough study, and declared that unusual evidence surrounding the cases and the extraordinary and singular wounds left on the victims could not have been caused by any known natural agencies, that no known predator was capable of producing the wounds, and that the incisions had always been made with remarkable precision. It was also pointed out that Puerto Rico has never had any species of dangerous or poisonous animals, even the snakes inhabiting it being of harmless type.

Once again the notion of one or more killers hiding in nearby caves is aired, about this date, with the result that parties of private investigators and members of a UFO study group from Ponce undertook a search for vampire bats that, at the time, were thought to be possibly responsible for these deaths. The results of these investigations were negative, and several individuals contracted respiratory infection inside the caves.

Once again Dr Juan A Rivero, who specializes in Zoology and who has authored a textbook on the subject, declared that vampires or vampire bats, which do not naturally inhabit Puerto Rico, are incapable of inflicting such precise wounds as were consistently found on the dead animals. In a press conference, Mr Astol Calero, the Island Superintendent of Police, announced that "I do not believe in vampires;" but failed to come up with a satisfactory explanation for the killings to satisfy the anxious community.

On April 9th., Felipe N. Rodriguez, the Under-Secretary of Agriculture, stated that his department was aware of the seriousness of the situation and was extremely worried about the unexplained farm animal slaughter, but announced no plan of action or investigation.

Meanwhile, Mr Isais Fernandez, Federal Inspector for Meats, publically declared that the cause of these abnormal animal deaths is a mystery.

During April, the "Vampiro de Moca" struck again, although very far from Moca, actually in the Metropolitan Area itself. This was the most impressive case that came to our attention, and one we investigated thoroughly. It occurred in the Los Angeles development near the International Airport, where ten dead geese were found spread out in a circle as if the predator had dived from above.

By that date the newsmedia had noticed that UFO sightings were being made in the same areas that reported animal killings, and noted many such cases.

And, to confude matters, the "Vampiro de Moca" moved back to its point of origin and added more cases to the mystery at Moca.

About this time, a group of local farmers proposed another explanation, which centred around the possibility of foreign land speculators using this ploy to scare them out of their farms to get them to sell their land at bargain prices, the suggested reason being that the speculators wished to resell the property to an unspecified American firm at much higher prices. But as time passed, the name of the speculator was not disclosed, nor the American firm identified, so that, to this day, the real identity of the "Vampiro de Moca" remains a mystery.

By this time also, the possible tie-up between the animal killings and ufo activity had suggested to many that once the ufo visits were over or subsided then, too, the animal killings would cease. This is indeed what transpired.

It will now be convenient to present our observations on the killings themselves, as derived from studies of the many cases that came to our attention. Our observations are as follows.

- 1: The animal killings took place at night, especially near dawn.
- 2: In most cases, farmers and owners of the animals, though sleeping very close to them, failed to hear any sound or alarm from the victims, as if they had been paralyzed or stunned before being killed.
- 3: In rare instances, the owners reportedly heard high pitched noises emitted by the predator and a strong flapping of wings as if by an abnormally large bird. In a few cases a strange looking animal completely covered with fur was seen running away after having attacked the farm animals.
- 4: Death resulted from wounds, although some animals managed to survive and behaved normally afterwards.
- 5: The wounds followed a specific pattern in all cases, as if inflicted by a hollow but thick ice-pick, cutting both bone and flesh as penetration occurred. Wounds were always in pairs, but varied in diameter and distance proportionally to the size of the individual victim. Thus, in the case of birds, the wounds would be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and separation one from the other, and up to one inch in diameter and separation in the case of larger livestock. There was no blood around the orifices and the wounds remained open, even in those cases where the victims survived.
- 6: Selected organs were missing. These included ears, brains, legs, testicles, and various internal organs, all removed in a very neat professional way. In some cases the neck of the victim was found broken, and other organs were discovered mutilated. An outstanding instance of this involves case no:12, in which, according to Angel de la Sierra, a doctor in bio-physics, the cuts were very similar to those used in experimental surgery in cases of impaired hearing.
- 7: Even in cases where a variety of animals occupied the same pen, slaughter was selective, only one species being attacked. Nearly all members of the other species remained unharmed and unconcerned, as if they had been previously hypnotized or paralyzed before the attacks took place, thereby keeping them calm and silent while victims were selected and, in most instances, slaughtered.

The distribution of victims is as follows.

	Number.	Percentage.
(i) Chickens, hens, roosters, and guineas....	182.	57.80
(ii) Ducks.....	40.	12.70
(iii) Goats.....	33.	10.50
(iv) Rabbits.....	20.	6.38
(v) Geese.....	18.	5.70
(vi) Cows.....	8.	2.55
(vii) Sheep.....	5.	1.59
(viii) Pigs.....	3.	0.96
(ix) Dogs.....	3.	0.96
(x) Cats.....	1.	0.32

- 8: The above break-down shows that fowls easily make up the largest percentage.

Adding ducks, geese, and rabbits to the same group, the resulting percentage (82.58%) means that a high degree of preference for comparatively small animals by the predator can be established.

9: In a number of cases, human witnesses have seen a strange creature, "like a ball of fur with no appreciable extremities or head" and resembling a large hairy ball, running away. Accompanying noises have included an irritating chirp or cry, an intense humming noise, and a strong flapping of wings sound as if from a gigantic bird in flight.

10: In a number of cases and raids, Mr Cecilio Hernandez, a 65 year-old farmer from Moca, lost 35 hens. On the last raid he was able to observe what he afterwards described as a headless hairy dog, without legs, running away very fast and in total silence. He had never before seen anything like it; it was a large live ball of fur and as fast as a hound.

11: Other instances in which beastly animals were observed are assembled below.

(a) Mrs Maria Acevedo, from Barrio Maria of Moca, was awakened in the middle of the night, during early March, by the sound of a heavy bird landing and then pacing on the zinc roof of her house, pecking hard as if trying to gain entrance into the house. Every time weird music was heard coming from some point higher up on the same hill, the bird would flap its wings heavily and fly off to the source of the music, only to return minutes later to peck again at her roof. Upon take-off it would produce a very annoying squeak. By peeping through a crack in the window shutter, which she did not dare open, Mrs Acevedo was able to discern the silhouette of the large bird.

(b) Another "bird" was reported in Barrio Cupey Alto of Rio Piedras, during June, by the Gabriel Ramo's family, who, upon returning home after attending church services at 9.00pm. on Sunday, found three children hiding under their parents' bed after a similar manifestation of a peculiar bird on the house roof.

Not far from the Ramo's, lawyer Ivan Garcia K., who had not been drinking but reading instead, heard the bird land hard on the roof of the cottage he was in, and heard the sound of loud wing-flapping. Although he had a loaded gun by his side, he decided that "rather than step out to face the unknown and satisfy his curiosity, he would stay inside and shut the windows close".

(c) On March 25th., Pellin Marerro, of Rexville, Bayamon, sighted an unusual bird in flight, its size being that of an eagle or large buzzard.

(d) Next day, Juan Muniz Feliciano, of Barrio Pueblo of Moca, at 10.00pm., on his way back from work, was attacked by a weird looking bird as it dived at him from above. He was able to scare away the bird with his machete and, later, with stones. Neighbours came to his aid when he called out for help, but were too late to see the bird which had by then flown off.

(e) That same day, Miss Olga Iris Rivera and Miss Barbara Pantojas, from the public housing project Nemesio Canales of San Juan, sighted a very strange bird flying in that vicinity, and were unable to identify it.

Although investigated by the police, who did not make public their findings (if any), these instances are admittedly not in themselves demonstrably relatable to the aforementioned animal killings or to the contemporary ufo reports. Nonetheless the simultaneous cessation of all three types of phenomena may be significant.

Enigmatic Cases:

The outstanding case in the Moca area is that of Mr Hector Vega Rosado. It has been thoroughly investigated, both officially and privately. Briefly, it is as follows.

During the morning of March 18th., Mr Vega found two of his goats dead, each exhibiting two round holes one inch in diameter, one below the neck and the other at the base of the front legs. They were very neat holes, as if made with a large syringe, and no traces of blood could be found around these wounds.

The next day, Mr Vega found the act repeated, but on a larger scale --- 10 dead goats, 7 more wounded but surviving, and 10 additional ones missing altogether. This news received widely circulation in the press.

Shortly after the case had become known, the authorities, as well as a private investigator visited the site, while Mr Luis R.Urbina, a radiation specialist with the Civil Defense Office, declared that he had obtained abnormally high readings on his geiger scale at the Vega farm. This latter news generated a considerable amount of general apprehension.

Two days after this, Miss Mildred Caban, also a specialist, said that her radiation readings in the area were only .005.

On March 22nd., our own readings were normal. Note that residual radiation diminishes rapidly in a matter of days.

Mr Vega's land is mostly level, wide open terrain, enclosed by a barbed-wire fence. Though isolated and not illuminated, still it would no small feat to try to capture 27 loose nervous goats on an open piece of land without disturbing them, and also silently so as not to alert the Vega's in their nerby house.

Another very interesting case is as follows.

Mr Buenaventura Bello, of Los Angeles house development, next to the International Airport at Isla Verde, had the habit of feeding his flock of pet geese, which he kept in his backyard. On April 5th., he went, as usual, to feed his geese at 12.30 a.m., but to his surprise one of his dogs, who habitually accompanied him, refused to go along with him and kept at a distance, persistently barking at something invisible in the patio. The yard was well illuminated and Bello could see nobody there, so he went about his chores of feeding his pets. Then he went to bed as usual. His room, so close that he could see the entire patio by merely looking out of the window, was so positioned with regard to the patio that under normal circumstances he would have expected to hear the slightest cackling the geese might have made. The same applied to his wife; but nothing disturbed their sleep that night.

The next morning, at 8.30 a.m. after breakfast, Mr Bello went to the patio to feed his geese again, but to his dismay all ten of them, plus three chicks were dead, not, however, grouped together, but spread-out forming a circle. Upon inspecting the carcasses, he found each of them to have been pierced by wounds of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter, arranged in pairs, each hole being separated from its mate by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. In every case the wounds were clean inside and located within a 1 inch circle devoid of feathers, artificially removed. A missing goose was found in the back yard next to the door, decapitated with a very clean cut.

Mr Bello called the police, and in no time there were 20 policemen and officers on his property, plus officials of the U.S.Department of Agriculture. With great secrecy they took readings, and samples, and even took a few geese for further

analysis. For the next three days Mr Bello's dog refused to venture out onto the patio at all.

On March 8th., Mr Bello claims that, while in his kitchen, he heard a "piercing noise" inside the house, which frightened him, and that at the same time his dog started barking furiously at something unseen in the living room, only stopping when the strange noise ceased. Mr Bello has remained baffled by this and does not know what to make of it. The dog's singular behaviour, however, is noteworthy.

Finally, we took one of Mr Bello's dead geese for X-raying and autopsy, tests conducted for us by a pathologist friend. His findings, however, shed no further light on the cause of death or why it should have occurred.

We come now to the 1975 ufo reports, presented here chronologically.

U.F.O. SIGHTINGS:

The first ufo sighting reported in 1975 occurred in mid-January, when Mrs Annie Alvaredo, while sleeping at her house in Garden Hills, San Juan, was awakened by a weird compound noise, composed of an intermittent buzzing and a constant low frequency hum. Mrs Alvaredo noticed that an electric fan stopped functioning at the time, a circumstance that alarmed her. She quickly got out of bed and, waking her two children, took them into the bathroom and looked herself in with them. When the noise stopped, she opened the door and saw the fan beginning to operate again.

Later in the week, Mrs Alvaredo's gardener noticed three depressions arranged in a triangular pattern on the lawn near her pool.

Upon questioning her neighbours, Mrs Alvaredo learned that they had observed an intense light by the palm tree standing in front of her patio about the same time as she had heard the strange sound and had retreated to her bathroom. Green and red lights are alleged to have been seen issuing from this object, which remained visible for 10 minutes, and then suddenly shot skywards in a westerly direction and out of sight in seconds.

This case was meticulously investigated by our colleague Oscar Hernandez, who, as an engineer with "Foundation Engineering Laboratories", has at his disposal precision instruments for soil studies. His tests showed that the depressions on the lawn were three inches in depth, and four inches each in diameter. They were arranged so that they formed an equilateral triangle, of which the sides measured forty-four inches. Tests showed that a weight of 14,190 pounds would have been required to produce three-inch deep marks on that type of soil. Though no measurable radioactivity was present, grass refused to grow on the three depressions, and has not done so up to the time of writing.

On March 12th., when a number of animal killings had already been reported, Mr Luis Torres Aldarondo, a farmer from Moca, observed "something" resembling a police squad-car's rotating light, but emitting various colours and spinning very fast. It was seen at 9.30pm. at tree-top height, and was moving eastwards while gaining altitude. Other witnesses were his son, Jose Daniel, and his wife, Rosa Maria; eight neighbours also saw the object, who agreed that it was brilliant, like shiny silver, larger than a house, and that it gave off a soft whistling sound.

On March 21st., after a dozen consistent cases of mysterious farm animal deaths in the Moca district had been reported, Mr Carlos Santiago, his wife Maria, and his daughter, chased a low flying ufo in their family car through the Barrio "El

Mamey" area of Moca. The object was incandescent and, although moving at high speed, was watched for about two minutes.

On March 24th., Dr Juan Sanchez Acevedo, a well known physician in Moca and local President of the Political Party, was reading at his house at approximately midnight, when he sensed a potent vibration shaking the entire house, as if by an earthquake, accompanied by a strong humming sound. He noticed that his front gate was rattling and his parked automobile was vibrating as if the engine was running. He went back into the house to wake his wife, but by then the whole affair was over, and she did not experience any of the phenomenon.

Days later, youngsters Arnaldo Rullan, Carlos Rullan, and Alexis Fernandez, claim to have noticed a flattened circular patch in a neighbouring cane field, as if a heavy object had rested there. The cane was crushed as if from above, and the patch in question still fails to yield any plant growth, even now.

While attending a "soft ball" match in Moca, Teodoro Quinones Muniz, Jorge Ramos, and Norberto Mendez, reported seeing a blue-green luminous object descend and turn towards the east. Everyone at the match saw it, and the game stopped while players stared heavenwards.

In subsequent days, many persons independently reported seeing an eagle-like object in the sky over different areas of San Juan. Simultaneously, slaughter of farm animals continued in different sectors of the island.

On April 1st., we have the first report of a definite ufo from the San Juan area, as against the aforementioned eagle-like object. It took place about 9.30 am., and involved a luminous object.

About the same time a group of people in Santurce observed an unusual aeroplane flying towards the airport in Isle Verde at a speed "impossible" for any known conventional aircraft. As it came closer, the witnesses saw that the object was really shaped like the classic "flying saucer", and was a bell-shaped object having a metallic dome on top.

On April 4th, two secretaries, Antonia Cintron and Paquita Martinez, on their way to lunch near the State Capitol, noticed, at about 1.00 pm., a stationary oval object, silvery and bright, in the sky. It later sent out wandering luminous rays.

April 6th. was a significant date, for it was then that the first recorded animal killings occurred in San Juan, the aforementioned pet geese of Mr Buena-ventura Bello. That same day a ufo was sighted from the heart of San Juan itself.

While disc-jockeying at W.B.M.J. Radio Rock, Willie Lopez heard three knocks on the large glass window directly behind the control board where he was sitting. The studios are situated at the penthouse of the Darlington Apt. Hotel, there being no way of getting up to that terrace except through a side door a few feet away from where Lopez was seated --- unless one landed there by helicopter. As he had not noticed anyone open the side door to step outside, Lopez was naturally apprehensive after hearing the three knocks, but curiosity made him go and look through the window. He saw a glowing figure outside run and hide behind a exterior column attached to the hotel structure. He became nervous and telephoned Jose Manuel sleeping elsewhere in the hotel; but not waiting for his colleague to come up to the studio Lopez the window back, and saw a luminous white oval object, about 40 feet in diameter, approximately 4 feet away from the tower. He noticed the ufo perform a slight rocking motion while hanging there.

Fear possessed him so strongly that Lopez pulled the curtain onto which he had

been unconsciously holding right off its hooks. Going back to the control panel, he cut into the music still being broadcast and related his experience then and there. The Jose Manuel arrived.

Willie Lopez had to be taken to hospital, where he was kept under sedation for three days.

On April 8th., however, he was back at Radio Rock in the company of Raymond Rosado and his wife, who were going to do an interview of Willie's experience. Suddenly, at 10.50pm., the station went off the air, the air conditioning system began to shake violently and rattle. The direct telephone from the antennae site in Barrio Factor II-Guaynabo rings and an engineer at that place reports how a ufo descended and shot out a light, and that an explosion apparently attributable to it caused a power failure that lasted 20 minutes and affected the whole area of Factor II. Radio station employees Efrain Camacho, Wito Castro, and Johny Acevedo, were beside Rafael Perez --- the reporting engineer --- to substantiate his story.

We later personally visited the crater caused by the explosion, which after three days was still smoking, despite heavy rain having fallen meanwhile. The ground there was still hot to the touch. The crater was 8 feet in diameter and was situated on a sloping hillside.

It was perhaps mere coincidence, but fellow W.B.M.J. disc-jockey Marianito Artau, who was a student of the ufo phenomenon, had previously voiced an invitation to ufos to land on that same terrace and pay a visit to Radio Rock. His pleas must have been heard; but as the Spanish saying goes: "No es lo mismo llamar al Diablo, que verlo venir" (To call upon the devil is one thing, but to see him coming your way is quite another story).

On April 11th., sporadic power failures occurred all over the metropolitan area. The next day a group of observers noticed a ufo in the sky shaped like the "Rotonda de Capitolio". They were at "Paquita's Place", in the Pinones Sector near the International Airport at Isla Verde.

On April 17th., Moca is again visited by a ufo, according to Wanda Ellis Feliciano, Felix Cruz, and Rosaura Vargas, who watched it. Significantly, mysterious animal killings are repeated then in various sectors of Moca.

The next day, Orlando Franceschi, a janitor at the Saint Lukes Hospital, had a violent encounter was a "humanoid" in his back yard.

Stepping out to shower, at 8.00pm., he went to the kitchen for a glass of water; and, as he opened the refrigerator door, he glanced at something outside in his yard which he at first took to be a dog. Grabbing a handily placed gardener's spade, he stepped outside to see something advancing in his direction. At it came closer, he could see it was a midget with long ears and nose, two black spots for eyes, and jaws like a monkey's. It walked with a sideways stepping movement, like a zombie or robot.

"I thought it was going to attack me and I hit it hard with the spade, which made him step back, but he emitted no cry. I hit it a second time. I tried to hit a third time, but standing on rough ground I lost foot and failed to land a third blow. Then I tried to stand up, but felt paralyzed, and was unable to do so for I had no strength left. I looked round for the creature but it was gone.

All through the incident, my dog did not bark or come to my rescue".

Franceschi, a man of 26 years, went back into the house where he joined his wife, mother, and two daughters. They immediately called the police, who carried out investigations without apparent results. Being close to collapse, he was taken to hospital, where he remained for two days under sedation.

That same night, five youngsters on a night walk in Glennview, also encountered a strange midget, which they scared away by throwing stones at it.

The next day a rooster was found dead under peculiar circumstances near the Franceschi residence.

On April 19th., Mrs Aida Isabel Figueroa, and her daughter Camille, observed a ufo from Barrio Collores of Juana Diaz, over the Los Corozos sector. At 10.15pm. Mrs Figueroa had finished sweeping the house and went outside to fetch a bundle of clothes to iron. Upon opening the back door, she saw a shiny orange object just above a nearby shed. For nearly five minutes she watched motionlessly while it slowly ascended. It was larger than an automobile tyre, and was intensely bright orange in colour. It slowly disappeared behind nearby mountains, leaving a bright glare behind, which lasted for a few seconds before fading.

Quite soon after the above event, Mr and Mrs Janer observed a brightly shining dome-shaped object in the sky while driving near Coamo, a southern town not far from the site of Mrs Figueroa's sighting.

On April 29th., at 3.30am., Mrs Juana Vazquez and her children were awakened by a bright ray of light while sleeping at their home in Barrio Penones, at San German. Looking out of the window, they were surprised to see a luminous object hovering just above the latrine. While Ivan, Jennie, Luis, Pastora and Ramonita Vasquez all watched the ufo intently, which intermittently emitted rays of light in their direction, the latrine suddenly caught fire. Immediately afterwards, they heard a sound which, although initially mild, increased in loudness as the ufo, which began to move off, gained altitude and disappeared from view. At their cries of "fire", the neighbours, who had also heard the strange sound when the object rose to a higher altitude, came to their help and assisted in extinguishing the fire. A young farm hand, Ruben Hernandez, also saw the ufo as it was departing. Police officers, and members of the press, rushed to the scene, and the incident was thoroughly investigated and reported upon. Interestingly, the night of the incident, neighbours had noticed an unusual nervousness among domestic animals and a constant bark from the dogs. Though not officially confirmed, two cows were afterwards found dead under strange circumstances in the same area.

Mr Rivera, a resident of Cupey Alto, of Rio Piedras, was reading late on May 4th., when his attention was drawn to an intense yellow pulsating light coming from the extremity of a stationary object perched on a hill slope some 1,500 feet distant. As he focused a pair of binoculars on the object he could appreciate another, less intense, light at the other extremity of the object, and a whitish glare from what seemed to be eight rectangular windows in between. He awakened the rest of his family, and together they observed with great curiosity the object for over ten minutes, after which period, and being sleepy, they returned to bed. Next morning, they walked to the apparent site of where the object had been the night before, and found a burnt circular plot, some 25 feet in diameter. Footprints, 14 inches by 6 inches, and characterized by only three toes, were also found in a straight line down the slope. Each imprint was fifty inches apart from the next imprint.

This interesting case was reported in detail by electronics engineer, Heriberto Ramos of Rio Piedras.

Two sightings of ufos were reported on May 17th. One at Las Croabas Beach, at Fajaro on the eastern coast of Puerto Rico, the other near Rio Piedras.

In the first case, Dr. Gustavo Seissic, an astronomer and Professor at the University of Puerto Rico, Julio Peignand, a Professor of Psychology, Luis de Leon, a sculptor, and Jose Delgado, a banker, saw a luminous object in the sky, while in the second incident Nerida Mendez y Georgina and Norma Toro, of Park Gardens, saw a round lighted object, yellowish in colour, over a neighbouring house. They noticed a greenish glare from four windows in the middle of the object, which then started to ascend at an angle with a sound like "pu-pu-pu-pu", at the same time revolving. As it departed it flashed a red light and went out of sight in a matter of a few seconds.

An hour later, in the Miramar residential section of Santurce, a couple who prefer anonymity, reported seeing a low flying object proceeding towards the "El Yunque" area, where very strange events connected with ufo activity were reported in 1973 (October): see AWARENESS, vol.3, no:2, Summer 1974, pp.4-6; loc. cit., vol.3, no:4, Winter 1974, p.6, pl.II, fig.6.

On May 24th., close to Del Faruqe Street, Stop 23, Santurce, a ufo was sighted close to the balcony of the Ortiz del Rivero family's residence. It was observed by all members of the family and reported in detail to our investigator, architect William Santana.

From May 24th onwards, ufo sightings became widespread throughout the island for a while, although none were made at close range. Sightings were recorded in this period from Maricao, Cayay, Salinas, and the San Gerardo housing area at Rio Piedras. About the end of July ufo sightings suddenly ceased, but before then, on June 18th., two commercial airline pilots, who request anonymity, reported to the press that they saw ufos while flying near Villalba and San Sebastian, and that on another occasion a ufo performed an up-and-down motion and then sent out rays of light in their direction. Upon enquiring of air traffic control if there were any other aeroplanes in their vicinity at the time, the pilots were informed that none were known to be there except themselves.

SOME FINAL ENIGMAS:

Although perhaps not demonstrably connected with ufo activity the following strange events occurred during the period when ufos were most often sighted over Puerto Rico. They are also recorded here because further research may establish an association between them and genuine ufo activity, as has already been suggested with respect to Bermuda Triangle-like disappearances by other writers. Again, we list these happenings chronologically.

- (i) January 14th: A mystery detonation was felt throughout the metropolitan area of San Juan, but was never satisfactorily explained.
- (ii) January 14th: At 7.30pm. the same day, Mrs Isabel Davila, from Santa Juanita, Bayamon, claims to have seen and heard an image of the Sacred Heart utter strange cries and shed bloody tears. The claim received wide publicity in the news media at the time.
- (iii) January 23rd: Mrs Dionisia Arteaga claimed that her son, Rahdames, saw tears of blood shed by the "Master" at their house in the Dr.Pila housing development in Ponce.
- (iv) February 22nd: A power boat was reported missing in "La Parguera", near Cabo Rojo, and was found adrift on February 28th. in the "Mona Passage",

everything on board being in good order. Two young professional men, known to have gone out in the boat, were, however, missing and have not been seen or traced since. No clue was found as to why they abandoned the vessel. It should be noted, so far as the known position of the boat is concerned, that this mystery occurred in the area termed the Bermuda Triangle by Charles Berlitz in his book of that title.

- (v) March (exact date uncertain): Another powerful but unexplained detonation was felt and held in Ponce.
- (vi) March-April period (various dates): new miraculous "healings" were reported every week in the "Moat of the Virgin in Sabana Grande", where a sanctuary was built after the apparition there of the Virgin on May 25th., 1953. The possible connection of such events with ufo activity, such as occurred on the island elsewhere almost simultaneously, should not be dismissed as fanciful in view of the rather similar correlations between outstanding religious events and ufo activity noted on other occasions in other countries (see, for example, the discussion of the Fatima affair in R.L.Dione's book, "God Drives A Flying Saucer", Corgi Books, 1973).
- (vii) April 1st: Another instance occurred on this date of a second unaccountably abandoned sailing boat, which had a few days earlier left "Las Mareas Beach", at Guayama, for a short voyage along the coast. When reported overdue local coastguard units effected a thorough but unproductive search for the missing boat, which, up to the time of writing, has not been located.
- (viii) June 20th: Wax residue on a porcelain dish mysteriously formed to produce an image of the Virgin, according to Mr Arturo Gonzalez and his wife, Nereida Tavarez. The local priest, Ignacio Elias, who saw the image, accepted it as a true occurrence when subsequently interviewed by the press.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

Reviewing all the preceding events it is possible to conclude as follows.

- 1: The cause of the many recorded animal killings has never been determined, either privately or officially. Official investigations were carried out by the police, the department of agriculture, and by other federal agencies, but without results.
- 2: Though no relationships can be traced between the attacked and slaughtered animals on the one hand, and the presence of ufos on the other, there does appear to be a remarkable parallelism between the two phenomena in matters of both time and space.
- 3: Ufo sightings were first reported in mid-January, and gained in intensity in February. Mysteriously killed farm animals began to be reported at the end of January and early February. Both these phenomena were first noticed for what they were more or less simultaneously in the Moca region. When ufos were reported elsewhere, then, also, mystery animal deaths began to be recorded from those same localities too. At the end of July the two phenomena return to the Moca area simultaneously. Then, as if the two cycles are truly connected, ufos cease to be sighted just about the same time as animal killings come to an end.
- 4: The reports of strange bird-like creatures and of small round furry "things" observed at or close to the times when farm animals were killed were only received when animal deaths occurred. They ceased when ufo activity diminished. The identity of these creatures or "things" has not been established.

- 5: The unusual behaviour of animals (dogs, cats, etc.) when ufos and entities visited particular localities, and the apparent temporary immobilization of at least one witness by a "midget", are elements that can be repeatedly duplicated in the overall ufo record. Thus, while the 1975 events in Puerto Rico contained many novel features, they also included elements already well known from earlier years elsewhere.
- 6: Finally, ufo activity in Puerto Rico during 1975 seemingly introduced a new phase of action. It manifested itself in a more ample and open manner, moving from rural areas to practically the heart of urban areas. More close range sightings were reported than hitherto, and a comparatively large number of physical marks and traces were left, as in the instances of the crushed cane field, the triangularly arranged marks on a lawn, a burnt circle at another site, and the burnt latrine at still another. Some electromagnetic effects, as in the electric fan at Garden Hills, also occurred.

As a concluding item we append below the correlation of the mysterious animal deaths with the reported ufo activity during the period just discussed which A. Jimenez Lugo, a column writer for "El Vocero", expressed in verse in an issue of that newspaper.

Los Platillos Voladores
 Con sus rapido virajes
 hacen sus aterrizajes
 como sabios planeadores
 con sus celajes mejores
 sparacen a lo lejos;
 luego nos dejan perplejos
 al iniciar su retiro
 cargando con el Vampiro
 que se chupa a los conejos.

Acknowledgements:

Special thanks are due to the following for the help and assistance during the investigations made respecting the above reported events.

Architect William Santana Font; Agronomist Noel E. Rigau; Engineer Oscar Hernandez; Electronics Engineer Heriberto Ramos; and Messrs Salvador Freixedo, Alfonso Martinez T. Carlos Alvarado, Freddy Badillo Javariz, Francisco Marin Gandia, Jose Vargas Lisboa, Osvaldo Laurido Santos, and Rafael Portela.

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A CATALOGUE OF HISTORICAL UFO REPORTS:

PART FOUR,

by

Lucius Farish.

(This installment continues the detailed catalogue of incidents involving ufos or ufo-like aerial phenomena antedating 1947 previously published in part two of volume three, part one of volume four, and part one of volume five of this journal.)

al. As before, the present installment presents the various cases as concisely as practicable, and, where relevant, cites the original texts. References are provided for each entry.

Interested readers who encounter additional records of ufos or ufo-like aerial phenomena predating 1947 but excluded from this or the earlier installments of the catalogue are cordially invited to send full details of such events to the author, either through Data Research's headquarters at Cumnor, or direct to his home on Route One, Plumerville, Arkansas 72127, USA. All such contributions will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged: ED.)

Incident 51: A.D.1558. A manuscript by the chronicler Antonio Cesena, found in the library at La Spezia, Italy, told of peasants in two separate areas saw from time to time "a strange disc, changing from yellow to red, and with red fire-balls shining beneath it".

(Associated Press dispatch, published in the Arkansas Gazette of Little Rock, Arkansas, July 13th., 1967).

Incident 52: A.D.1661. In April of this year, a Captain Chelmsford of Ipswich, England, was traveling by horse to London, accompanied by the son of a lawyer. At about 10.0pm., between Ilford and Rumford (sic Romford, ED.) in Essex, "they saw a fiery light appear between two stars. It approached at a great speed, emitting light beams and radiating a green-white glow. When it was exactly overhead, it suddenly changed direction and disappeared behind the horizon". Upon arriving in London, the two travellers had a notorial deed drawn up, relating their experience.

(Wonderworld, Encyclopaedia for Everybody, vol.1, no:2, October 1952, pp.18-19: Sparta Edition, Antwerp, Belgium).

Incident 53: A.D.1661. During the summer of this year, an Ipswich clergyman saw something which he at first thought to be "three suns in the sky", but he soon saw that the three luminous disc-shaped objects were moving. They then suddenly vanished. Other reports of aerial phenomena were common throughout the summer of 1661.

(same source as for incident 52).

Incident 54: A.D.1662. During June of this year, people in Kent saw "fiery meteors" which were so bright as to dim the light of the Moon. They moved with great speed from west to north, suddenly changing direction near the horizon and disappearing "sideways" at a high rate of speed.

(same source as for incidents 52 and 53).

Incident 55: A.D.1762. On August 9th., M.de Rostan, at Lausanne, Switzerland, was observing the Sun and noticed that he could see only a "faint pale light" through the quadrant he was using. Training a fourteen-foot telescope on the Sun, "he was surprised to see the eastern side of the Sun, as it were, eclipsed about three digits, taking in a kind of nebulosity, which environed the opaque body, by which the Sun was eclipsed. In the space of about two hours and a half, the south side of the said body, whatever it was, appeared detached from the limb of the Sun; but the limb, or, more properly, the northern extremity of this body, which had the shape of a spindle, in breadth about three of the Sun's digits, and nine in length, did not quit the Sun's body or northern limb. This spindle kept continually advancing on the Sun's body, from east towards west, with no more than about half the velocity with which the ordinary solar spots move; for it did not disappear till the 7th of September, and having reached the Sun's western limb. M.Rostan, during that time, observed it almost every

day; that is to say, for nearly a month; and by means of a camera obscura, he delineated the figure of it, which he sent to the royal academy of sciences at Paris". Another observer, M. Coste, saw the object from Sole, about forty-five "German leagues" north of Lausanne. Coste used an eleven-foot telescope and, like de Rostan, described it as spindle-shaped, but quite as broad as de Rostan had seen it. "A more remarkable circumstance is, that at Sole it did not answer to the same point of the Sun as it did at Lausanne: it therefore had a considerable parallax: but what so very extraordinary a body, placed between the Sun and us, should be, is not easy to divine". It was not seen by Messier, observing the Sun at the same time from Paris.

(Annual Register, 1766, pp.120-121).

Incident 56: A.D.1787. Jean Baptiste Perrault, a French voyager, passed through Michigan and apparently on into Wisconsin in this year. In September, he saw "a terrifying phenomenon in the form of a serpent which moved, filling the air with a blinding light as it advanced towards the west, where it disappeared into the horizon. We were filled with terror at the sight, for we had time to consider it; it was at least five minutes in crossing the heavens. It was at least 30 rods long. I asked the old fol-avoine what he thought it was. He said it was a bad omen, that some misfortune would befall us, that the Master of Life was vexed". (The Henry Rowe Schoolcraft papers in the Smithsonian Institution, as reprinted in the Detroit (Michigan) News of January 26th., 1969).

Incident 57: A.D.1796. The Rev. James S. McGivern, S.J., discovered an entry in the diary of one Simeon Perkins, dated October 12th., 1796, which reads as follows: "A strange story comes from the Bay of Fundy that ships have been seen in the air. Mr Darrow is lately come from there by land. I enquired of him. He stated that they were said to be seen at New Mines near Mr. Ratchford's by a girl about sunrise. The girl cried out and two men who were in the house came out and saw them. There were fifteen ships and a man forward with his hand stretched out. They made to the eastward. They were so near people saw their sides and ports. The story did not obtain universal credit, but some people believed it". (Buffalo, New York, Evening News: date unknown)

Incident 58: A.D.1837. On January 25th., between seven and eight in the evening, those observing the sky at Hartford, Connecticut, saw the zenith "splendidly illuminated". When first seen, "the rays of light were of a deep orange color, approaching to redness, and seemed to converge from the North, East, and West of North to a common centre in the zenith. The rays, at different points, were condensed into solid bodies, some of greater and some of lesser density. They gradually moved from North to South until the zenith was reached, and from this as a centre of radiation extended downwards in all directions, till the appearance became in a high degree splendid. The rays and bodies of light, of the deep orange, were beautifully intermixed with those of more than a cream color whiteness....The lighter and deeper shades seemed at length to commingle, and be lost in an appearance not unlike that of the common Aurora Borealis. At the point of greatest illumination, the light was sufficient to cast a distinct shadow. The whole gradually moved to the south and vanished. The appearance in form was unlike any of the same sublime phenomena which we have before witnessed. At a quarter past ten o'clock, the phenomena was again visible and with increased brilliancy. At each time of its appearance the main bodies of light, rising from points East and West of North, were so brilliant as to excite in many minds the apprehension of a great fire. In the second instance the color was of a deeper hue, and the whole seemed to observe the same laws of motion and radiation, and assume the same form as in the first, and for a time to be nearly

stationary at the zenith. It is said the luminous appearance was observed again at midnight, and again at three o'clock in the morning...."
 (Hartford, Connecticut, Watchman, January 28th., 1837)

Incident 59: A.D.1874. On October 11th., about 6.15pm., observers at Beechworth, Victoria, Australia, saw "the sky in the north-north-west....brilliantly lighted up by a flash of lightning (or so it seemed at first) which lasted for ten seconds. Then, about sixty degrees above the horizon a brilliant and beautiful meteor made its appearance. Its head was somewhat larger in appearance than the planet Venus, and in colour it was slightly more delicate. It travelled very slowly, almost perpendicularly, to the earth's angle, being very slightly to the southward. Behind, it left a magnificent silvery band, extending from almost where it started to the horizon. This band was wavy in appearance, and at first looked very much like silvery gossamer floating in the air, wafted by light zephyrs. It held its position long after the meteor was lost sight of, and was watched for fully a quarter of an hour before it finally disappeared....The phenomenon was also noticed at Chiltern, Wagga Wagga, and other places at considerable distances apart".

(Space Probe, July/December 1958, quoting Uforum, vol.1, no:i, which in turn quoted from the Melbourne Argus of October 12th., 1874).

Incident 60: A.D.1875. At London, Ontario, Canada, on the evening of December 29th., a baptism was being performed in the River Thames when "suddenly there came a very beautiful light from heaven, which rested on all -- both members and non-members -- brighter than the sun at noonday....It came down with a sound like a mighty rushing wind. We could hear it far above in the distance and as it reached the place where we stood we were enveloped in the brightest and most beautiful light I ever saw -- the glory of 'the Lord. The light was round, straight up and down, like a shaft from heaven to earth, and just as bright on the inside edge as it was in the center and so far as we could see it was just as dark on the outer edge as it was a mile away....After baptism and dismissal the light did not go out, but gradually went up until it vanished from our sight".
 (Into The Latter Day Light by J.J.Cornish, quoted in The Sacred Book of Ancient America by Harold I.Velt).

NB: Note the nondispersive character of this light beam and its manner of withdrawal, so similar to the light beams reported in some modern ufo cases: ED.

Incident 61: A.D.1876. In Alliance, Ohio, on December 21st., two residents saw, at about 9.00pm., "a huge mass of fire-balls, which came sweeping down Patterson Street from the direction of the C.& P. freight house. These fire-balls appeared to be six inches in diameter, each leaving a train of fire in its wake, and from twenty to thirty in number, with an indefinite number of smaller ones, moving towards the east like a flock of birds. The balls had the appearance of ordinary sky rockets, and moved at a distance from the ground of about sixty feet. This singular phenomenon, we learn, was witnessed by many others of our citizens, but as yet we have heard no theories upon the subject...."
 (Alliance, Ohio, Review, December 23rd., 1876).

Incident 62: A.D.1877. An observer at Gunnersbury, England, saw a "large deep red star" in the constellation of Serpens on March 17th. Its magnitude was greater than Arcturus, though its deep colour made it seem less bright. About ten minutes afterwards I saw it increase and diminish in magnitude two or three times producing the effect similar to a 'flashing' light on the coast, after which it suddenly disappeared". The initial observation occurred about 8.55pm.
 (Nature, March 22nd., 1877).

Incident 63: A.D. 1878. At an unspecified date in January 1878, Mr John Martin, a farmer living six miles north of Denison, Texas, saw a dark object high in the northern sky. "The peculiar shape and the velocity with which the object seemed to approach, riveted his attention and he strained his eyes to discover its character. When first noticed it appeared to be about the size and color of an orange, and then continued to grow in size. After gazing at it for some time, Mr. Martin became blind from long-looking. On resuming his view the object was almost overhead and had increased considerably in size and appeared to be going through space at a wonderful speed. When directly over him, it was about the size of a large saucer and was evidently at a great height".

(The Daily Oklahoman, August 5th., 1965, quoting from the Denison, Texas, Daily News, of January 25th., 1878)

Incident 64: A.D. 1880. At Macon, Georgia, on June 30th., a "brilliant meteor" appeared near the zenith about midnight. It was "like a great mass of fire as large as a barrel and whirling in the air. It moved slowly down the northeastern sky and when at an elevation of 45° the light changed to a brilliant red, paled into saffron and then into all shades of green. At an elevation of 30° the light disappeared and at the expiration of about three minutes a terrible explosion followed. Light was sufficiently brilliant for people to be awakened in their houses. Was observed at Hawkinsville 40 miles south and at Eatonton 50 miles north".

(Monthly Weather Review, July, 1880).

Incident 65: A.D. 1881. On the evening of July 3rd., at Lebanon, Connecticut, an observer noticed a "singular appearance" on the face of an almost-full Moon, then about three-quarters of an hour high. "Two pyramidal luminous protruberances appeared on the moon's upper limb. They were not large, but gave the moon a look strikingly like that of a horned owl or the head of an English bull terrier. These points were a little darker than the rest of the moon's face. They slowly faded away a few moments after their appearance, the one on the right and southeasterly quarter disappearing first. About three minutes after their disappearance two black triangular notches were seen on the edge of the lower half of the moon. These points gradually moved towards each other along the moon's edge, and seemed to be cutting off or obliterating nearly a quarter of its surface, until they finally met, when the moon's face instantly assumed its normal appearance. When the notches were nearing each other the part of the moon seen between them was in the form of a dove's tail".

(Scientific American, January 28th., 1882).

Incident 66: A.D. 1882. In Jersey City Heights, New Jersey, on the evening of July 6th., an observer sighted a "bright object about the size of a star of the second magnitude moving slowly from west to east. It passed within a degree of Polaris and continued steadily in its course eastward, disappearing from view in the neighbourhood of Capricornus". The object was deep red in colour, with no scintillations or train, and was visible for "fully three-fourths of a minute, varying but slightly in brightness during that time". The observer failed to note the exact time, but afterwards guessed it to have been about 10.30pm."

(Scientific American, July 22nd., 1882).

Incident 67: A.D. 1884. At Norwood, New York state, at 8.30pm. on July 3rd., an observer saw a "remarkable meteor" moving slowly from east to west. It "had a long tail, a nucleus like a globe, (was) as large as the moon, surrounded by a bright ring, two dark lines crossing the nucleus in vertical direction, the lines larger in the middle, straight on inside, curved on outside, tapering both ways

to points. The tail was 30° in length. The general appearance was that of a gigantic sword of fire, moving handle first through space".
(Science Monthly, vol.2, 1884, p.136).

Incident 68: A.D.1886. At a place called Yloilo, in England, on the night of September 30th., in this year, "a most extraordinary phenomenon" was seen. "About 9 o'clock the sky was perfectly clear, all the stars visible, but no moon, when suddenly the whole heavens were lit up as if by electric light, a very large globe of fire became visible (about the size the moon appears when full) and floated slowly northwards.... This ball was followed by smaller ones, which were close to the big one, and gradually got smaller, till they appeared like falling stars, only they went much more slowly".
(Nature, December 23rd., 1886).

Incident 69: A.D. 1839. "About 11.30 p.m. on the night of June 13....a shooting star appeared in the north, at an elevation of about 50° to 60° , and descended obliquely towards the east. It was as bright as a star of the first magnitude, and was visible during a slightly zigzag flight of some 30° , leaving no trail. But the remarkable thing was that the sky in that quarter was pretty closely covered with slow-moving fleecy clouds, so that no fixed stars were visible. The meteor, therefore, must have been below the clouds, at least in the latter part of its course". This observation took place at Birstal Hill, Leicester, England.
(Nature, June 20th., 1839).

Incident 70: A.D.1890. In letters received from ships' captains by the U.S.Navy Hydrographic Office, a Captain Ohling of the German ship Doris, reported that, "on August 29th., in Latitude $29^{\circ}28'$ N. Longitude $75^{\circ}45'$ W. he saw a meteor about 5° above the level of the sea (horizon). It stood perfectly still for about one minute and then, slowly rising to 20° above the horizon, it separated into two parts and disappeared".
(Letter from Lt.F.H.Sherman, U.S.N., Custom House, Savannah, Georgia).

* * * * *

Although the following item cannot be readily fitted into known ufo phenomena, it is worth recording it here in detail since it occurred during a period (1870 to 1899) notable for a very large number of ufos or ufo-like incidents.

The account was originally printed in the Bucks (UK) Advertiser, of July 24th., 1875, and has been submitted by Mr Hendry of Ambrosden, Oxfordshire. It is quoted in full.

"An unusual phenomenon: Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening a thick mist being on the Earth as Mr Bates and a lad were in his garden in Bioester Road, his attention was attracted by a peculiar rushing sound, and looking in the direction, he observed, behind an elm tree, what appeared to be a thick cloud twisting itself round and moving forward. He and the boy ran to a greenhouse for shelter, but the whirlwind passed northwards over the Bicester Road towards Buckingham Road, where it was seen apparently sucking up water from the stream and, rising up, it disappeared in the Heavens.

The lower portion of Mr Bates' garden was under water but the whirlwind rose from the high ground at the further end".

Certain elements in this account suggest that the phenomenon was not a true whirlwind, although what it really was we shall, perhaps, never know.

THE UFO REGISTER

Volume Six,
Part Two.

November, 1975.

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EDITORIAL

In the early years of ufology, that is, between Kenneth Arnold's famous sighting of 1947 and 1957, when Lonnie Zamora observed an egg-shaped ufo on the ground, the tendency among the majority of ufologists, and certainly among the military establishments, was to dismiss reports of ufo landings as something rather too suspect for serious study or as deliberate hoaxes. The same attitude was applied to many early photographs of ufos, in particular those made at close quarters (the Adamski bell-shaped ufo photographs, for example) or on the ground (with or without alleged occupants). The Monguzzi photographs are a good example of material in this second category. Yet, the steady accumulation of ufo data of all kinds down the years now enables us to perceive that the early reports, fantastic though they often seemed at the time, were essentially identical to those being made today. And so were the early photographs. For this reason it is surely incumbent upon all researchers to study the earlier reports as avidly as the latest ones, for only by such comparisons can the overall ufo picture ever be satisfactorily unveiled. Such comparisons must also encompass ufo photographs, since these represent permanent pictorial records in many ways far superior to even the best written descriptions or eyewitness drawings. This second part of the UFO REGISTER, therefore, presents the first installment of a comprehensive ufo photograph catalogue, the first of its kind believed ever attempted.

The Editor.

A PROVISIONAL CATALOGUE OF UFO PHOTOGRAPHS:
PART ONE : 1883-1957.

by

J.B.Delair, E.Cox, and R.Twine.

Ever since the late 1940's, when the general public first became aware of the ufo phenomenon, images of ufos have been repeatedly captured on emulsion, so that today many hundreds of separate photographs and films of these mysterious aerial visitors are available for study and analysis. Down the years, some of these photographic records have gained considerable fame or notoriety, and many have been repeatedly published and discussed.

Indeed, so numerous have these photographs now become, that even many ufologists are unaware of the actual total presently in existence, or can quickly locate published versions of particular examples in the literature. For this reason, and

because no catalogue of ufo photographs and/or films has to our knowledge been issued to date, the authors have compiled the following lists in an attempt to at least partially rectify this situation, and to provide a framework around which meaningful analyses of ufo photographs can henceforth be undertaken.

At the outset it must be stressed that the present catalogue embraces only films and photographs shot between 1883 (when the earliest known examples were secured) and December 31st., 1957 --- which is why it is subtitled as PART I. In due course ufo films and/or photographs taken from January 1st., 1958, onwards will be issued as lists forming subsequent parts of this catalogue.

The present list does not pretend to be exhaustive for the years it purports to cover. Nevertheless, it is felt that, collectively, the chronologically arranged entries comprising it are truly representative of the photographic record accumulated on ufos during the 1883-1957 period, and as such constitute a reliable basis enabling interesting comparisons to be effected between apparently similar objects photographed on different occasions at different localities. Informed readers will know that some comparative work on ufo shapes has already been attempted by such researchers as Cramp (1955) and Stevens (1975).

In due course, photographs and films of ufos shot during the years in question, but omitted from the present installment, will be assembled as a special supplement for publication at some future date. In that connection, correspondence is cordially invited from all those possessing knowledge of or information about such additional material.

At this juncture it should be noted that the present catalogue excludes all photographs of alleged ufo occupants --- as, for example, published in Flying Saucer Review, vol.15, no:1, 1969, p.15; or by Fawcett, (1975), p.77 --- except for the series shot by Monguzzi (1952) and Menger (1956), in both of which entities evidently closely associated with landed or low hovering ufos were featured.

The catalogue makes no attempt to evaluate the validity or otherwise of particular entries, although well established misidentifications (such as a meteorological balloon over Portland, Oregon, on July 4th., 1947 -- vide E.U.Condon (1969) p.503), have naturally been omitted. The authors are also aware that a number of deliberate hoaxes have been perpetrated at different times during the period here covered, among which may be mentioned the Rae photograph (Shuttlewood: 1967, pl. opp.p.129) and the Sugawara photograph (vide Spacelink magazine, vol.6, no:4, 1971, p.31). These, too, have properly been excluded from the lists. Readers interested in faked ufo photographs should consult the discussions of such material published by Sagan and Page (1972, pp.11-22), Kettlecamp (1972, pp.72-73), the Condon Report (1969, see index -- pp.956-957), and Flyings Saucers-UFO Reports (published by Dell, N.Y.), no:1, 1967, pp.42-43.

Specimens of lens-flare, and other accidental optical effects, or spurious images produced by inferior developing of negatives, such as have in the past often been mistaken for ufos (e.g., the gyroscope-like lights over the Armco Steel Corporation's blast-furnace at Hamilton, Ohio, in 1950 -- H.T.Wilkins (1954), frontispiece), are also omitted from the catalogue insofar as it has been possible to positively identify such blemishes. An excellent review of these and other unusual photographic effects, illustrated by illuminating examples, was published by Major George W.Ogles in July and August issues of The Airman (the official magazine of the U.S.Air Force) for 1967, and should be read by everyone desirous of conducting serious studies of ufo photographs and films.

The catalogue itself provides only that information most commonly recorded in all cases, i.e., date, time, place, and name of photographer. In several instances,

however, even some of these important details have not been recorded and are, in all probability, actually unknown. In such cases the authors have endeavoured to infer the general time of the day when pictures were taken by consideration of the character of the affected photographs, and have thus been able to state in many instances whether they were shot during daytime or night hours.

Some attempt has been made to describe the ufo types photographed. The descriptions are usually brief and in only a few instances refer to particular details. It will be seen that the ufo types most frequently photographed have been variously domed discs, the configurations of these domes ranging rather widely. The numbers of ufos sighted and actually photographed have also been recorded where known.

As is well known, some ufos were evidently not visible to certain photographers who, at the time, were engaged in photographing entirely different subjects, the ufo images only appearing when films were developed and processed. All cases in this category have been distinguished by a double asterisk, viz **, since it is strongly suspected that anomalous results of this kind may well have been generated by some form of radiation or force-field allied, perhaps, to the well known electromagnetic effects often featured in ufo sightings. Investigators of such electromagnetic effects may thus find the segregation of these photographs of some use.

Other important case details, such as the make and model of camera, types of film used, weather conditions, length of exposure, etc., seem to have been even more erratically recorded (or not recorded) in the literature, so have therefore been excluded from the catalogue. Perusal of the cited references for each entry will, however, provided interested parties with such information as and where it has been published.

Most of the references cited for specific cases represent a selection only of the total number of sources often available for particular photographs. In the main, however, the authors have tended to select those sources that are either the most easily accessible or which contain the largest numbers of ufo photographs, or those which provided vital additional details about specific entries.

During the course of compiling the catalogue, several discrepancies --- mostly relating to dates or the spelling of photographers' names --- have been noted. Attention has been drawn to these where applicable.

Some photographers (e.g., Martins and Keffel: 1952; Barauna: 1958; Heflin: 1965; Villa: 1965; Barnea: 1968; et al) have been fortunate in obtaining several consecutive photographs of the same ufo. The total number of photographs comprising these sets is also given where known. It is important to note, however, that comparatively few of the cited references have published all the photographs constituting individual sets, but have usually printed only one or a limited selection of them. Thus, one source may print one picture and another source a different photograph, both belonging to the same set. Such treatment has been noticeable in all the instances just quoted and in the sets obtained by Adamski on March 5th., 1951, and by Fry in May 1964. Such selectivity on the part of publishers has tended to create a considerable amount of confusion.

It has also been noticed that some ufo photographs have occasionally been printed with their original images reversed, or even up-side-down. The Amarillo (Texas) photograph of August 2nd., 1956, is a case in point.

Not all the sources cited for each entry carry pictures of the relevant ufos, but have been included when they refer to some important detail omitted from the

other sources cited, or when they provide an especially complete account of the circumstances under which the photographs were first secured. In this way it has been possible to compile a fairly comprehensive coverage for the majority of entries present in the catalogue.

Finally, the existence of several hitherto unpublished ufo photographs has been recorded here for the first time, as well as those which, although again apparently never published, have nevertheless been briefly alluded to in the literature. Such entries have been respectively designated as "unpublished" or "not seen".

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- A..... Awareness magazine (Contact (UK)).
- AFSM..... Australian Flying Saucer Magazine.
- AFSR..... Australian Flying Saucer Review.
- B..... Brothers magazine (Japan).
- BJ..... Bufora Journal.
- CANUFOR.. Canadian UFO Report.
- DN..... Data-Net.
- FSL..... Flying Saucers (Look magazine).
- FSM..... Flying Saucers Magazine.
- FSN..... Flying Saucer News.
- FSR..... Flying Saucer Review (London).
- FSRCH.... Flying Saucer Review, Case Histories (London).

FS(RP).. Flying Saucers (Ray Palmer's magazine). PS..... Phenomenes Spatiaux.
 FS(T)... Flying Saucers (True magazine). S..... Saucers magazine.
 FSUFOR.. Flying Saucers: UFO Reports (Dell). SL..... Spacelink magazine.
 L..... LIFE magazine (special edition devoted to ufos). SN..... Saucer News.
 LDLN.... Lumieres Dans le Nuit. SSS..... Saucers, Space & Science magazine.
 O.....Orbit (CRIFO). TRB..... Telonic Research Bulletin.
 P..... Proceedings. UFOI.... UFO International.
 UFOR.... UFO Report (Saga magazine).

THE CATALOGUE.

- 0001; 1883: August 12th. Time: unnoted but daytime.
 Zacatecas Observatory, MEXICO.
 Hundreds of objects sighted. One oval shaped object photographed.
Photographer: Jose Bonilla.
Refs: L'Astronomie, 1885, p.347; FSR, vol.4, no:1, 1958, p.15; Leslie & Adamski, 1953, p.30; Wilkins, 1954, pp.212-214.
- 0002; 1908: September 14th. Time: unnoted but night-time.
 Gosport, Hampshire, ENGLAND.
 Moon-like object.
Photographer: David Packer.
Refs: Country Queries & Notes, Sept., 1908; English Mechanic, Sept., 1908; Jessup, 1956, p.173; Constance, A., 1956, "The Inexplicable Sky", pp. 148, 189-190.
- 0003; 1942: February 25th (?). Time: unnoted but night-time.
 Los Angeles, California, USA.
 Several discs (caught in defense search-lights).
Photographer: unidentified pressman.
Refs: REAL magazine (1966: exact date uncertain), pp.22-23.
- 0004; 1940's (Early: but exact date unknown). Time: unnoted but daytime.
 Unlocalized area in Alaska, USA.
 Two oval objects.
Photographer: Eugene Havord.
Refs: Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.181.
- 0005; 1944 (Exact date unknown). Time: unnoted, but daytime?
 Unlocalized area in the Alps, AUSTRIA.
 One "foo-fighter".
Photographer: unknown German airman.
Refs: Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.54.
- 0006; 1944 (Exact date unknown). Time: unnoted but daytime.
 Unlocalized area in the PACIFIC.
 Four "foo-fighters".
Photographer: unknown.
Refs: Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.142.
- 0007; 1944 (Exact date unknown). Time: unnoted, but daytime.
 Unlocalized area in the PACIFIC.
 Two "foo-fighters".
Photographer: unknown.
Refs: Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.142; Binder, 1967, p.101.

- 0008; 1944 (exact date unknown)... Time: unnoted but daytime.
 Unlocalized area in the PACIFIC.
 One "foo-fighter".
Photographer: unknown.
Refs: Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.142.
- 0009; 1946: August (exact day unremembered). Time: unnoted, but during
 the afternoon.
 Near Stockholm, SWEDEN.
 Rocket-shaped with glowing trail.
Photographer: Dr. Herbert A. Sandford.
Refs: unpublished (original-held privately).
- 0010; 1946: September (exact day unknown). Time: unnoted, but daytime.
 Island near Stockholm, SWEDEN.
 Glowing rocket-like or cigar-shaped object.
Photographer: Erik Reuterswaerd.
Refs: Daily Telegraph (London), 6.9.1946; UFOR, vol.2, no:1, 1974, p.25.
- 0011; 1947: June 29th. Time: circa.6.55pm.
 Near Mount Rainier, Baker, Oregon, USA.
 Twenty to twenty-five pseudobirds.
Photographer: Kenneth Arnold. (Film taken).
Refs: Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.26.
- 0012; 1947: July 4th. Time: 5.45pm.
 Seattle, Washington State, USA.
 One disc.
Photographer: Frank Ryman.
Refs: unidentified newspaper dated 8.7.1947; Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.181.
- 0013; 1947: July 7th. Time: Late afternoon.
 Phoenix, Arizona, USA.
 Heel-shaped.
Photographer: William A. Rhodes. (2 photographs taken).
Refs: Arnold & Palmer, 1952, pp.164-5; FSR, vol.5, no:3, 1959, p.3.
- 0014; 1947: July 7th. Time: Dusk (exact hour ?).
 Pontiac, Michigan, USA.
 Two domed discs.
Photographer: A. Weaver.
Refs: Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.176.
- 0015; 1947: July 8th.* Time: 10.15pm.
 Louisville, Kentucky, USA.
 Two discoidal objects.
Photographer: Al. Hixenbaugh. (2 photographs taken).
Refs: Scully, 1950, p.218; Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.174; Guieu, 1956, pp.
 19, 64.
 * Dated as July 7th. by Arnold and Palmer (loc.cit.).
- 0016; 1947: July 10th. Time: 10.00am.
 Morristown, Tennessee, USA.
 Four discs arranged in an arc-like formation.
Photographer: John H. Janssen.
Refs: Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.174; Wilkins, 1954, pl.opp.p.156.
- 0017; 1947: August 13th. Time: unnoted but daytime.
 Boise, Idaho, USA.

One luminous object.

Photographer: Charles Shangle.

Refs: Arnold & Palmer, 1952, pp.170-171.

0018; 1947: September 14th. Time: unnoted but daytime.
Unlocalized (but probably CANADA).
One disc.

Photographer: unrecorded.

Refs: Toronto Globe & Mail, ? .7.1947; Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.170.

0019; 1948: February 2nd. Time: 5.05pm.

Nine miles North of Norton, Kansas, USA.

An irregularly shaped object.

Photographer: Duane Wray.

Refs: Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.179; SL, vol.5, no:4, 1969, p.2, lower photograph.

0020; 1948: September (exact day unknown). Time: unnoted but daytime.

Fromm "SS Skaugum" in Port Said harbour, EGYPT.

Egg-shaped or oval object (with ?rough exterior).

Photographer: unknown.

(2 photographs taken).

Refs: unpublished; positives held by CONTACT (UK).

0021; 1948: Date unknown. Time: unknown, but daytime.

Near Chicago, Illinois, USA.

One oval shaped object.

Photographer: Robert W.Kirk.

Refs: Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.175; Wilkins, 1954, pl.opp.p.156.

0022; 1949: January 16th. Time: unnoted but daytime.

Paris, Kentucky, USA.

Walnut-shaped object.

Photographer: Mrs Paul Brammon.

Refs: Nicholas County Star (Kentucky), ? .1.1949; Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.176.

0023; 1949: June 17th. Time: unknown.

Battle Creek, Michigan, USA.

A luminous triangular object.

Photographer: Lloyd Sanders.

(2 photographs taken).

Refs: Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.172.

0024; 1949: October 12th. Time: unnoted but daytime.

Badestrand at Locarno, SWITZERLAND.

Vertical cylindrical object with wide encircling median flange.

Photographer: H.Bosshardt.

Refs: Allemann, 1958, p.48, pl.8.

0025; 1949: October 23rd. Time: unnoted.

Near St.Peter & St.Paul church, Norwood, Ohio, USA.

Two discoidal objects and five triangular objects.

Photographer: uncertain.

(Filmed).

Refs: Q, 1 (5), p.1; S, vol.vi, no:3, 1958, p.2.

0026; 1949 (uncertain, but possibly April). Time: unnoted.

Circa 40 miles North of Juneau, Alaska, USA.

Eight discoidal objects.

Photographer: Mikel Conrad.

(Filmed).

Refs: Scully, 1950, p.254; Guieu, 1956, p.229; UFOR, vol.i, no:5, 1974, p.15; ibid., vol.2, no:5, 1975, p.37.

- 0027; 1949 (date uncertain, but probably September). Time: unnoted.
 Adak, Aleutian Islands, Alaska, USA.
 Four luminous objects.
Photographer: George R. Peck.
Refs: UFOR, vol.2, no:5, 1975, p.37.
- 0028; 1950: February 23rd. Time: unnoted but night-time.
 Unlocalized Chilean naval base in ANTARCTICA.
 Several "saucers".
Photographer: unnamed Chilean naval personnel. (Several photographs taken).
Refs: Keyhoe, 1950, "The Flying Saucers Are Real", p.183; Keyhoe, D., 1954, "Flying Saucers From Outer Space", p.50; Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.132.
- 0029; March 2nd., 1950. Time: midnight.
 Tonantzintla Observatory, near Puebla, MEXICO.
 A round object.
Photographer: Luis E. Erro.
Refs: Het Belang van Limburg, 13.3.1950; Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.132.
- 0030; 1950: March 12th.* Time: unnoted, but day-time.
 Hawthorn, California, USA.
 Spindle-shaped object.
Photographed by Bette** Malles.
Refs: Scully, 1950, p.233; Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.183; Wilkins, 1954, pl. opp.p.125.
 * Dated as March 11th., 1950, by Arnold & Palmer (ibid.).
 ** Given as Belle Malles by Wilkins (ibid.).
- 0031; 1950: March 12th. Time: late afternoon.
 Pacific City, Oregon, USA.
 A discoidal object.
Photographer: Rand Hermann.
Refs: Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.177.
- 0032; 1950: March 16th. Time: 1.00pm.
 San Juan Purua, MEXICO.
 Object shaped like a truncated cone.
Photographer: Dr. W.C. Behen. (Filmed and snapped in separate photographs).
Refs: Arnold & Palmer, 1952, pp.133-134.
- 0033; 1950*: March (exact day unknown). Time: unknown but day-time.
 Near Dublin, Co. Dublin, EIRE.
 At least four (but possibly more) round objects.
Photographer: unknown.
Refs: Le Derniere Heure, 28.3.1950; Michel, A., 1967 edn., pl.8; Le Charivari (Paris), no:14, 1971, p.45; Rand Daily Mail, 24.1.1972.
 * Dated as 1965 by Le Charivari (Paris), no:14, 1971, p.45.
- 0034; 1950: March* 25th. Time: 3.00am.
 Palma, Majorca, Balearic Islands, SPAIN.
 Oval object emitting curved "rays".
Photographer: Enrique H. Muller.
Refs: Le Libre Belgique, 16.4.1950; Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.178; Wilkins, 1954, p.124; Guieu, 1956, p.30; Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.130.
 * Dated as April 24th., 1950, by Arnold & Palmer (ibid.).

- 0035; 1950: April 19th. Time: unnoted, but daytime.
 Fort Worth, Texas, USA.
 One arc of light (?= partially illuminated disc), and six banana-shaped objects.
Photographer: Ira Maxey. (Several photographs taken).
Refs: AP.wire in Het Belang van Limburg, 19.4.1950; Scully, 1950, p.252;
 Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.175; Wilkins, 1954, p.125.
- 0036; 1950: April (exact date unknown). Time: unnoted but daytime.
 White Sands proving grounds, New Mexico, USA.
 Blurred object.
Photographer: unnamed guided-missile tracker. (Filmed)
Refs: Ruppelt, E.J., 1956, pp.120-2; S, vol.vi, no:3, 1958, p.2.
- * 0037; 1950: May 1st. Time: unnoted.
 Two miles North of Filer, Idaho, USA.
 One side-ways-on banana-shaped object.
Photographer: Walter Mueller.
Refs: Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.182.
- 0038; 1950; May 6th. Time: circa 2.30am.
 Palomar Gardens, California, USA.
 An elliptical object.
Photographer: George Adamski.
Refs: Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.191; Leslie & Adamski, 1953, pl.opp.p.48;
 Barker, G., 1965, p.31.
- 0039; 1950: May 11th.* Time: circa 7.30pm.
 Trent farm at McMinneville, Oregon, USA.
 Domed disc.
Photographer: Paul Trent. (Five photographs taken).
Refs: Arnold & Palmer, 1952, pp.166-7; Wilkins, 1954, pp.128-129, pl.opp.
 p.188; LIFE magazine, 1.4.1966, p.30; FSUFOR, no:1, 1967, p.58; FSL,
 1967, p.25; FSM, 1967, p.47; FSP, 1967, pp.12, 54; Binder, O, 1967,
 p.133; Condon, E.J., 1969, pls.23, 24, 26; Lorenzen & Lorenzen, 1969,
 pl.opp.p.129; Godwin, J.1968 (see 1971 edn.), p.96; Kettlecamp, L.,
 1972, p.23; Sagan & Page, 1972, pp.207-208; DN, vol.vi, no:12, 1973,
 pp.10-11; Trench, B.Le Poer, 1973, pl.15; FS(RP), no:81, 1973, p.40;
 Trench, B.Le Poer, 1975, p.15.
- * Dated as May 2nd., 1950 by Lorenzen & Lorenzen, 1969, p.36; as May 22nd.,
 1950, by FS(RP), no:82, 1973, p.57; and as June 11th., by FSUFOR, no:1,
 1967, p.58.
- 0040; 1950; May 27th.* Time: unnoted but night-time.
 Palomar Gardens, California, USA.
 Several discoidal objects.
Photographer: George Adamski. (Several photographs taken).
Refs: Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.190; Leslie & Adamski, 1953, pl.following
 p.48 (third pl.).
 * Dated as May 29th., 1950 by Leslie & Adamski, 1953, caption below second
 pl.following page 48 but referring to third plate.
- 0041; 1950: June (exact date unnoted but probably early in month).
 White Sands proving grounds, New Mexico, USA. Time: unnoted, but day-
 time.
 A shiny object.
Photographer: unnamed guided-missile tracker. (Filmed).
Ref: Ruppelt, E.J., 1956, p.121.

- 0042; 1950: circa August 15th. Time: circa 11.30am.
Great Falls, Montana, USA.
Two round objects.
Photographer: Nick Mariana. (Filmed).
Refs: Condon, E.U., 1969, pl.27, pp.52-53, 407-415; Sagan & Page, 1972, pp.191-198; U OR, October 1975, pp.27-29, 49, 50.
- 0043; 1950: (Exact date uncertain). Time: unnoted, but believedly during the morning.
Red Bud, Illinois, USA.
Three domed discs.
Photographer: Dean Mergen.
Refs: FS(RP), no:81, 1973, p.40; Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.117.
- 0044; 1950: (Exact date unknown). Time: unnoted but daytime.
Catalina Island, Idaho, USA.
A discoidal object.
Photographer: Bob Jung.
Refs: Arnold & Palmer, 1952, pp.172-173.
- 0045; 1950: (Exact date unknown). Time: 7.00 am.
Unlocalized area in Washington State, USA.
A "foo-fighter".
Photographer: unknown.
Refs: Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.140.
- 0046; 1951: February 19th. Time: 7.20am.
Over Mt.Kilimanjaro, TANZANIA (seen from "Lodestar" airliner).
A cigar-shaped object.
Photographer: J.Bicknell.
Refs: Nairobi Sunday Post, 25.2.1951; Natal Mercury, 14.3.1951; Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.135; AFSM, May 1953; S, vol.3, no:3, 1954, pp.4-5; Wilkins, 1954, pp.142-143; FSN, no:9, 1955, p.5.
- 0047; 1951: March 5th. Time: unnoted but believedly night-time.
Palomar Gardens, California, USA.
One cigar-shaped object releasing six saucer or bell-shaped objects.
Photographer: George Adamski. (Four photographs taken).
Refs: Leslie & Adamski, 1953, second plate following p.176; Barker, G., 1956, p.30; Barker, G., 1965, p.30; Binder, O., 1967, p.128; SN, vol. 15, no:3, 1968-1969, p.40.
- 0048; 1951*: August 30th. Time: unnoted, but late evening.
Lubbock, Texas, USA.
V-shaped formation of about 18 globular lights.
Photographer: Carl Hart, junior. (Five photographs taken).
Refs: Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.192; Leslie & Adamski, 1953, second plate following p.48; Wilkins, 1954, p.145; Guieu, 1956, pp.39-40; Ruppelt, 1956, pp.130-148; Binder, O., 1967, middle plate on p.5; FSUFOR, no: 1, 1967, p.56; Lorenzen & Lorenzen, 1969, p.41; Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.137.
* Dated as August 1948 in Round Robin, x (2), p.7, and as 31st.August by Ruppelt (ibid.).
- 0049; 1951: November ?21st. Time: unnoted, but daytime.
Near Riverside, California, USA.
Bell-shaped object.
Photographer: Guy B.Marquand, junior.

Refs: Arnold & Palmer, 1952, p.180; FSR, vol.5, no:2, 1959, p.3; FSUFOR, no:1, 1967, p.59; FSL, p.48; FSM, p.28, FS(RP), no:81, 1973, p.41; Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.125.

- 0050; 1951: (Exact date unknown). Time: unnoted but daytime.
 Unlocalised area in KOREA.
 One domed disc.
Photographer: unknown.
 Refs: FSR, vol.5, no:2, 1959, p.8; Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.103.
- 0051; 1952: March (exact day unrecorded). Time: unnoted but daytime.
 Biel, SWITZERLAND.
 Mushroom-shaped object seen side-ways-on.
Photographer: unknown.
 Refs: Allemann, 1958, p.48, pl.7.
- 0052; 1952: May 1st. Time: 7.58am.
 Palomar Gardens, California, USA.
 A cigar-shaped object.
Photographer: George Adamski.
 Refs: Leslie & Adamski, 1953, third plate following p.176.
- 0053; 1952*: May 7th. Time: 4.30pm.
 Barra da Tijuca, near Ilha des Amores, Rio de Janeiro Bay, BRAZIL.
 One domed disc.
Photographers: Ed.Keffel & Joao Martins. (several photographs taken).
 Refs: Western Evening Herald, 9.5.1952; Wilkins, 1954, pp.148, pls.opp. pp.63 and 94; Guieu, 1956, pp.47-48; APRO Special Report no:1, Oct. 1961; Barker, G., 1965, p.27; FSUFOR, no:1, 1967, pp.60-61; Lorenzen & Lorenzen, 1969, p.43; Condon, E.U., 1969, pls.28, 29, 30; Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.130.
 * Dated as May 7th., 1951 by Wilkins (ibid.).
- 0054; 1952: July 2nd. Time: 11.10am.
 US Highway 30, 7 miles North of Tremonton, Utah, USA.
 "Fleet" of "saucers" manoeuvring.
Photographer: Delbert C.Newhouse. (Filmed).
 Refs: Keyhoe, D., 1954, pp.152-153, 127; S, vol.iv, no:4, 1956-1957, pp. 7-10; ibid., vol.vi, no:3, 1958, pp.3-4; Trench, B.Le Poer, 1966, p.33; Condon, E.U., 1969, pl.31; Sagan & Page, 1972, pp.198-201; UFOR, Oct., 1975, pp.27-29, 49, 50.
- 0055; 1952: July 16th. Time: 9.35am.
 Coastguard Station at Salem, Massachusetts, USA.
 Four oval luminous objects.
Photographer: Shell Arpert
 Refs: Le Soir, 6.8.1952; Le Libre Belgique, 2.8.1952; Wilkins, 1954, pl.opp. p.31; Guieu, 1956, p.62; Michel, A., 1956 (see 1967 edn. pl.7); Holledge, J., 1965, pp.96-98; Binder, O., 1967, p.146; FSUFOR, no:1, 1967, p.48; FSL, p.26; Lorenzen & Lorenzen, 1969, p.44; Le Charivari, no:14, 1971, p.27; FS(RP), no:81, 1973, p.41; Fowler, R., 1974, third pl.following p.110; UFOR, vol.1, no:5, p.8 (an an upside-down enlargement on pp.16-17), 1974; Fawcett, G., 1975, p.78.
- 0056; 1952: July 18th. Time: unnoted.
 Lake Chauvet, Saucy, Puy de Dome, FRANCE.
 A discoidal object.

- Photographer: Andre Freguale. (Four photographs taken).
Refs: Le Soir, 26.7.52; Guieu, J., 1956, p.60; Michel, A., 1956 (see 1967 edn., pls.12-13).
- 0057; 1952: July 20th. Time: unnoted.
 Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, USA.
 A luminous object.
Photographer: unnamed.
Refs: TRUE magazine, December 1952, p.25; S, vol.vi, 1958, pp.4-5.
- 0058; 1952: July 28th. Time: 00.11am.
 New York City, New York State, USA.
 A circular object having patterned light effects on surface.
Photographer: August C.Roberts. (several photographs taken).
Refs: Leslie & Adamski, 1953, pl.opp.p.176; Steiger & Whritenour, 1967, fifth plate following p.64.
- 0059; 1952: July 29th. Time: unnoted but daytime.
 Passaic, New Jersey, USA.
 One domed disc.
Photographer: George J.Stock. (seven photographs taken).
Refs: Saucers, vol.3, no:4, 1955, p.1; FSL, p.27; FSM, p.53; FSP, p.53; Binder, O., 1967, p.134; Steiger & Whritenour, 1967, eighth and ninth plates following p.64; FS(RP), no:81, 1973, p.40; Hobana & Weverbergh, 1974, p.169; Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.53.
- 0060; 1952*: July 31st. Time: circa 9.30am.
 Bernira Pass, ITALY/SWITZERLAND border.
 Dish-shaped object.
Photographer: Giampiero Monguzzi. (six photographs taken).
Refs: AFSM, August 1954, p.1; FSR, vol.4, no:5, 1958, pp.2-4, photos.; Allemann, 1958, pp.47-48, pls.3-6; AFSR, vol.9, 1966, pp.5, 7; Holledge, J., 1965, pp.81-84, photos.; Binder, C., 1967, p.109; FSR, vol.16, no:4, 1970, pp.16-17; Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.135.
 * Dated as 1962 by Holledge (ibid., p.81.).
- 0061; 1952: July (exact day unknown). Time: unnoted, but daytime.
 Kutztown, Pennsylvania, USA.
 An oval-shaped object.
Photographer: unknown.
Refs: FSUFOR, no:1, 1967, p.58.
- 0062; 1952: August (exact day unknown). Time: afternoon (exact hour unknown).
 Delft, HOLLAND.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: M.Nijhof.
Refs: De Telegraaf, 9.8.1952; Le Soir, 9.8.1952.
- 0063; 1952: 19th September.* Time: 10.53am.
 Seen from US Navy Carrier "FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT" in ENGLISH CHANNEL.
 A discoidal object. (three photographs taken).
Photographer: Wallace Litwin.
Refs: Michel, A., 1956 (see 1967 edn., p.136); Guieu, J., 1956, p.79; Vallee, J., 1965 (see 1965 edn., p.61).
 * Dated September 20th., by Vallee (ibid.).
- 0064; 1952: September 29th. Time: unnoted.
 Unlocalized area in Scania, SWEDEN.

Several luminous objects.

Photographer: unknown.

Refs: Michel, A., 1956 (see 1967 edn., pl.9).

- 0065; 1952: November 16th. Time: 5.00pm.
 Florence Airport, near Landrum, South Carolina, USA.
 Five discoidal objects.
Photographer: unknown.
Refs: Keyhoe, 1954, p.14.
- 0066; 1952: November 20th. Time: about noon.
 Near Desert Center, California, USA.
 Bell-shaped object.
Photographer: George Adamski.
Refs: Leslie & Adamski, p.65; Guieu, J., 1956, pp.232-237.
- 0067; 1952: December 13th. Time: 9.10am.
 Ball-shaped object.
 Palomar Gardens, California, USA.
Photographer: George Adamski.
Refs: Leslie & Adamski, 1953, frontispiece, three plates following p.112;
 Girvan, W., 1955, pl.opp.p.64; Barker, G., 1956, p.30; Barker, G.,
 1965, pp.24, 25.
- 0068; 1952* (exact date uncertain). Time: unnoted but daytime.
 Unlocalized area in PERU.
 One rocket-like or shell-like object trailing smoke**.
Photographer: unknown.
Refs: Kettlecamp, L., 1972, p.49; Gross, L.E., 1974, pl.opp.p.52.
- * Year uncertain, but 1952 is thought to be the latest year when this photograph could have been taken. It may, therefore pre-date 1952.
- ** A second disc-like object appears to have been caught in the lower right-hand corner of this photograph.
- 0069; 1953: January (exact date uncertain). Time: unnoted, but daytime.
 Bulawayo, RHODESIA.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: Barney Wayne.
Refs: Guieu, J., 1956, pp.106-107; Michel, A., 1956 (see 1967 edn., pl.6);
 Le Charivari (Paris), no:14, 1971, p.26.
- * 0070; 1953: March 14th. Time: unnoted but daytime.
 Puddingstone Reservoir, Pomona, California, USA.
 Multitiered object.
Photographer: J.W.Wagner.
Refs: S, vol.2, no:3, 1954, p.1, photograph.
- 0071; 1953: May 16th. or 17th. Time: circa.8.15pm.
 Near Chareloi, Hainaut, BELGIUM.
 A discoidal object enveloped in "radiation".
Photographer: Hermann Chermanne. (two photographs taken).
Refs: La Peuple, 18.5.1953; Guieu, J., 1956, pp.118-119; Michel, A., 1956
 (see 1967 edn., pl.11).
- 0072; 1953: June 26th. Time: circa.7.00pm.
 Unlocalized area in Cuenca Province, SPAIN.
 A ridged disc.

Photographer: unknown.

Refs: Ya (Madrid), 25.7.1953; Guieu, J., 1956, pp.119-120.

0073; 1953: August 23rd.

Time: 11.00am.

Port Moresby, NEW GUINEA.

A discoidal object.

Photographer: T.P.Drury.

(Filmed).

Refs: S, vol.vi, no:1, 1958, p.15; ibid., vol.vi, no:3, 1958, p.5; Vallee, 1965, p.65; A, Summer, 1968, p.16; FSR, vol.15, no:3, 1969, p.5.

0074; 1953: December 29th.

Time: 3.45am.

Paris, FRANCE.

Two blue lights.

Photographer: M.Paulin.

Refs: Guieu, J., 1956, p.140; Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.137.

0075; 1953 (exact date unnoted, but during the Summer). Time: unnoted but day-

Bad Hersfeld, WEST GERMANY.

time.

A discoidal object.

Photographer: unknown.

Refs: Wilkins, 1956, pl.opp.p.96.

0076; 1953 (exact date unnoted).

Time: unnoted.

Venice, California, USA.

A luminous object.

Photographer: M.Waeltzman.

Refs: S, vol.1, no:3, 1953, p.6.

0077; 1954: February 15th.

Time: 11.00am.

Coniston "Old Man", Coniston, Lancashire, ENGLAND.

A bell-shaped object.

Photographer: Stephen Darbishire.

(two photographs taken).

Refs: Daily Mail (London), 18.2.1954; Lancashire Daily Post, 19.2.1954;

Girvan, W., 1955, pl.opp.p.65; pp.20, 99, 129; FSR, vol.5, no:3, 1959, p.3; Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.139.

0078; 1954: February 18th.

Time: circa.3.45pm.

Near Lossiemouth, Morayshire, SCOTLAND.

A bell-shaped object.

Photographer: Cedric Allingham.

(two photographs taken).

Refs: Evening News (London), 22.10.1954; Reynold's News, 24.10.1954; FSN, no:7, 1954-1955, p.13; Allingham, C., 1955; Girvan, W., 1955, pl.opp.p.96, pp.20, 148-156; Barker, G., 1965, p.27.

0079; 1954: March 5th.

Time: unnoted but day-

Near Rouen, Seine-Maritime, FRANCE.

time.

A domed disc.

Photographer: unnamed French pilot.

(photograph unpublished).

0080; 1954: July, circa 15th.

Time: afternoon (exact

North-east of Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA.

time unknown).

A five-sided object.

Photographer: unnamed.

Refs: TRB, vol.2, no:1, 1957, pp.4-5.

0081; 1954: June 30th.

Time: 2.17pm.

Near Lifjell, DENMARK.

Two shiny ?discoidal objects.

Photographer: Johnnie Bjornulf.

(filmed).

Refs: Wilkins, 1956, pl.opp.p.97; FSR, vol.2, no:1, 1956, p.6; S, vol.vi, no:3, 1958, pp.5-6.

- 0082; June 30th., 1954. Time: afternoon.
 Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA.
 An elliptical object.
Photographer: Marvin Tjornham.
Refs: Wilkins, 1956, pl.opp.p.97, middle fig.
- 0083; 1954: June 30th. Time: afternoon.
 Chicago, Illinois, USA.
 Two circular objects.
Photographer: Mildred Maier.
Refs: Wilkins, 1956, pl.opp.p.65.
- 0084; 1954: July 1st. Time: afternoon.
 Over the Hardangervidde Plateau, NORWAY.
 A discoidal object.
Photographer: unnamed. (several photographs taken).
Refs: Daily Mail (London), 7.7.1954; FSR, vol.1, no:3, 1955, p.7; O, vol.1, no:5, p.3; Wilkins, 1956, p.89.
- 0085; 1954: July 5th. Time: circa 10.15pm.
 Near Chanctonbury Ring, Sussex, ENGLAND.
 A bell-shaped object.
Photographer: B.V.Simmons.
Refs: FSN, no:9, 1955, p.7; Gibbons, G., 1956, pp.125-126.
- 0086; 1954: July circa 11th. Time: unnoted.
 Unlocalized area in southern FINLAND.
 A cigar-shaped object, with other luminous objects.
Photographer: unknown.
Refs: Sunday Dispatch (London), 11.7.1954.
- 0087; 1954: July 16th. Time: unnoted but
 Rio de Janeiro, BRAZIL. night-time.
 A luminous circular object.
Photographer: unknown.
Refs: FSUFOR, no:1, 1967, p.47, right-hand photograph.
- 0088; 1954: July 31st. Time: unnoted but
 Durban, Natal, REP.SOUTH AFRICA. daytime.
 An elliptical object.
Photographer: Eugene Meyer.
Refs: Outspan, 3.12.1954; FSN, no:8, 1955, p.16, photograph.
- 0089; 1954: August 3rd. Time: 1.00pm.
 Reichenstein Mountain, Styria, AUSTRIA.
 Three or four domed discs.
Photographer: Erich Kaiser.
Refs: S, vol.v, no:3, 1957, p.1.
- 0090; 1954: September 9th. Time: 2.20am.
 Nelson, South Island, NEW ZEALAND.
 Three discs.
Photographer: K.M.Gibbons.
Refs: O, vol.1, no:8, 1954, pp.5-6; FSN, no:7, 1954-1955, p. 20; Wilkins, 1956, photographs opp.pp.65, 96.

- 0091; 1954: September (exact day unknown, but early in month). Time: unnoted.
Helsinki, FINLAND.
Two circular objects.
Photographer: unnamed.
Refs: Wilkins, 1956, pl.opp.p.64.
- 0092; 1954: September 24th. Time: unnoted.
Near Grenoble, FRANCE.
A black sphere trailing smoke. (photographer unnamed).
Refs: Wilkins, 1956, pl.opp.p.65.
- 0093; 1954: October 27th. Time: unnoted.
Und, HUNGARY.
A luminous object.
Photographer: unnamed.
Refs: Esti Bud, 27.10.1954; Hobana & Weverbergh, 1974, p.194.
- 0094; 1954: November 2nd. Time: unnoted.
Near Malaga, Granada, SPAIN.
A discoidal object.
Photographers: J.Coll, and J.A.Baena.
Refs: Girvan, W., 1955, pl.opp.p.97.
- 0095; 1954: November 4th. Time: 6.00pm.
Santa Margherita a Montici, Florence, ITALY.
A round object.
Photographer: Mario Romoli. (five photographs taken).
Refs: FSR, vol.1, no:3, 1955, p.5.
- 0096; 1954: December, 25th. Time: unnoted.
Unlocalized area in Cape Province, REP.SOUTH AFRICA.
A cigar-shaped object.
Photographer: unnamed.
Refs: FSN, no:8, 1955, p.16.
- 0097; 1954: December 28th., or 29th. Time: circa.3.55pm.
Wednesfield, Staffordshire, ENGLAND.
A finned cigar-like object, or domed disc.
Photographer: H.J.Oummins.
Refs: Junior Sketch (London), 1.3.1955; FSN, no:8, 1955, pp.5-6.
- 0098; 1954 (exact date unnoted, but during the Spring). Time: afternnon.
Taormina, SICILY.
Two domed discs.
Photographer: unnamed.
Refs: Wilkins, 1956, pl.opp.p.64; Michel, A., 1956 (see 1967 edn., pl.1);
FSUFOR, no:1, 1967, p.51; Godwin, J., 1971, p.75.
- 0099; 1954: Date unknown. Time: unnoted, but
Unlocalized area (over a flock of sheep), AUSTRALIA. daytime.
A domed disc (six were observed by witness).
Photographer: W.C.Hall.
Refs: SIR magazine, February 1955; FSN, no:8, 1955, p.12; FSM, p.12; AFSR,
no:5, 1966, pp.8-9; Bendigo (Victoria) Advertiser, 23.3.1966; Binder,
O, 1967, p.99; FSUFOR, no:3, 1969, front cover, upper right photo-
graph; FS(RP), no:81, 1973, p.41.
- 0100; 1954: Date uncertain (but probably in January). Time: unnoted, but
Alice Springs, Northern Territory, AUSTRALIA. daytime.

A round object of enormous size.

Photographer: unnamed.

Refs: Hervey, M., 1969, p.97; Hervey, M., 1975, p.123.

0101; 1954: Date unknown.

West New York, New Jersey, USA.

Three glowing oval objects.

Photographer: Burt Bula.

Refs: Binder, O, 1967, p.175; FSUFOR, no:2, 1967, p.31 and rear cover; FSM, p.50; FS(RP), no:81, 1973, p.41.

Time: unnoted, but night-time.

0102; 1955: March 12th.

Giant Rock airport, California, USA.

Four heel-shaped objects.

Photographer: O.H.Mitchell.

Refs: P, July 1955, cover; S, vol.3, no:3, 1955, p.15.

Time: afternoon.

0103; 1955: April 8th.

Roseville, Michigan, USA.

A bar-shaped object.

Photographer: unnamed.

Refs: O, vol.2, no:3, p.2; ibid., vol.2, no:4, p.3.

Time: 7.15pm.

0104; 1955: May 15th.

Union Square, New York, New York state, USA.

Photographer: W.Siegmund. (with J.Bouiller)

Refs: Flying Saucer News (NY), July 1955, pp.8-9; FSR, vol.i, no:3, 1955, pp.2-3; ibid., vol.2, no:3, 1955, p.5; World Telegram & Sun (N.Y.), 23.5.1955; Barker, G., 1956, p.79; Jessup, 1956, second pl.following p.192; FS(RP), January 1963, p.17; Trench, B.Le Poer, 1973, pl.18; Trench, B.Le Poer, 1975, pl.18.

Time: 4.00pm.

0105; 1955: June 5th.

Near Namur, BELGIUM.

One luminous object.

Photographer: unnamed.

Refs: Vallee and Vallee, 1967, pl.iii.

Time: unnoted.

0106; 1955: August 5th.

Pioneer Hall School, Anchorage. Alaska, USA.

A spherical object.

Photographer: Gordon Henning.

Refs: S, vol.3, no:3, 1956, p.1.

Time: unnoted.

0107; 1955: September 19th.,

Plattsburg, New York State, USA.

An elongated object.

Photographer: John Lonergan.

Refs: Plattsburg (NY) Press, 19.9.1955; Jessup, M., 1956, p.297, sixth plate following p.192.

Time: 4.00am.

0108; 1955 (exact date unknown, but during the Summer). Time: unnoted.

Near Mount Lassen, California, USA.

A luminous oval object.

Photographer: unnamed.

Refs: S, vol.4, no:1, 1956, p.1.

* 0109; 1956: March 5th.

Kaimuki, Honolulu, HAWAII.

Time: 8.45pm.

Three round luminous objects and one potato-shaped object.

Photographer: Mr W.L.Wannall. (with Mrs W.L.Wannall)

Refs: S, vol.4, no:2, 1956, pp.1, 7.

0110; 1956: March (exact day unnoted).

Time: unnoted.

Arcadia, California, USA.

A discoidal object.

Photographer: John A.Moore.

Refs: S, vol.4, no:3, 1956, pp.1, 16.

0111; 1955: May (exact day unnoted).

Time: unnoted but daytime.

North of Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA.

A domed disc or bell-shaped object.

Photographer: unnamed British army personnel.

Refs: A, Dec., 1972, p.14.

0112; 1956: July 17th.

Time: circa.11.00am.

Near the Drakensburgs, Natal, REP.SOUTH AFRICA.

A domed disc.

Photographer: Elizabeth Klarer.

Refs: FSR, vol.2, no:6, 1956, pp.3-5; S, vol.4, no:4, 1956-1957, p.3;

Sunday Times Colour magazine, London, 13.8.1972, pp.25, 27, photo.

0113; 1956: July 19th.

Time: 2.30pm.

San Bernardino, California, USA.

A discoidal object with a very low dome.

Photographer: Michael Savage.

Refs: FSR, vol.2, no:4, 1956, p.2; S, vol.4, no:3, 1956, p.7; FSUFOR, no:1, 1967, p.58.

0114; 1956: August 2nd.

Time: 4.00am.

Amarillo, Texas, USA.

A glowing elongated object.

Photographer: J.G.Kirby.

(Filmed).

Refs: Oakland (California) Tribune, 5.11.1957; Levelland (Texas) Daily Sun News, 5.11.1957; Montreal Gazette, 7.11.1957, Dallas (Texas) Morning News, 5.11.1957; FSR, vol.4, no:4, 1958, p.6; FSUFOR, no:1, 1967, pp.1, 59 (top fig.); Le Charivari (Paris), no:14, 1971, p.29.

0115; 1956: August 11th.

Time: unnoted but during

Mo, in North Rana, NORWAY.

the evening.

A domed object.

Photographer: Sigurd Gaasland.

Refs: Nation (Oslo), 21.9.1956; P, vol.5, no:2, 1956, p.14.

0116; 1956. (exact date unknown, but during the Summer). Time: unnoted but day-

time.

Wilcannia, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.

A silvery discoidal object.

Photographer: unnamed.

(two photographs taken).

Refs: AFSR, no:5, 1966, p.15; Hervey, M., 1975, p.48.

0117; 1956 (exact date unknown, but during the Summer). Time: unnoted, but night-

time.

High Bridge, New Jersey, USA.

A bell-shaped object.

Photographer: Howard Menger. (several photographs taken).

Refs: P, vol.5, no:2, 1956, front cover, pp.5, 7, 9, 10, 13; FSR, vol.4,

no:4, 1958, pp.10-13.

- 0118; 1956: September 18th. Time: circa.1.00pm.
 Near Joshua Tree, California, USA.
 A spinning-top shaped object.
Photographer: Daniel W.Fry. (Filmed).
Refs: Saucers, vol.6, no:3, 1958, p.6; UFOI, no:24, 1966, p.6; ibid., no:25, 1967, p.15; Tambling, 1967, p.32.
- 0119; 1956: October 10th. Time: circa.Noon.
 San Francisco, California, USA.
 A discoidal object with a very low upper dome.
Photographer: Joseph Kerska.
Refs: P, vol.5, no:4, 1957, p.1; SN, vol.15, no:3, 1968-1969, p.40; Binder, 0, 1967, p.131.
- 0120; 1956: October 13th. Time: unnoted, but daytime.
 San Francisco, California, USA.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: unnamed.
Refs: FSR, vol.3, no:6, 1957, p.4.
- 0121; 1957: January 16th. Time: unnoted.
 El Cajon, California, USA.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: Sharon Hoag.
Refs: FSR, vol.6, no:6, 1960, p.27.
- 0122; 1957: January 17th. Time: 10.47am.
 Yokohama, JAPAN.
 A discoidal object.
Photographer: Yusuke J.Matsumura.
Refs: FSR, vol.3, no:2, 1957, p.3.
- 0123; 1957: February 21st. Time: 9.07pm.
 Yokohama, JAPAN.
 Several ?discoidal objects.
Photographer: A.Komaki.
Refs: FSR, vol.3, no:3, 1957, pp.5-6.
- 0124; 1957: February 28th. Time: 1.30pm.
 Darmstadt, WEST GERMANY.
 An elongated object.
Photographer: Sigrid Brandt.
Refs: FSR, vol.3, no:4, 1957, p.2.
- 0125; 1957: March 5th. Time: 8.13am.
 Rouen, Seine-Maritime, FRANCE.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: unnamed.
Refs: Bolton (UK) Observer, ?4.1957; FSR, vol.3, no:3, 1957, p.2; LIFE magazine, 1.4.1966; FS(RP), no:81, 1973, p.40; Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, pp.125,131.
- 0126; 1957: May 3rd., or 4th. Time: unnoted but evening.
 Forcalquier, FRANCE.
 One (or two) light/s, manoeuvring.
Photographer: R.Rigollet.
Refs: Vallee & Vallee, 1967, p.13, pl.iv.

- 0127; 1957: June 3rd. Time: 4.00pm.
 Mossley, Manchester, Lancashire, ENGLAND.
 An oval object.
Photographer: Colin Nutt.
Refs: FSR, vol.4, no:6, 1958, p.7.
- 0128; 1957: June 3rd. Time: circa.00.30am.
 Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, BRAZIL.
 A glowing object of uncertain shape.
Photographer: Lucas A.Santos. (three photographs taken)
Refs: FSR, vol.5, no:2, 1958, p.8.
- 0129; 1957: June 8th. Time: unnoted but night-
 Fukuoka City, JAPAN. time.
 A tadpole-like object.
Photographer: Ikuo Koyama. (two photographs taken)
Refs: FSR, vol.3, no:5, 1957, p.14.
- 0130; 1957: June (exact day unnoted). Time: 11.00pm.
 St.Austell, Cornwall, ENGLAND.
 A glowing circular object.
Photographer: John Burberry.
Refs: Weekend magazine, July 3rd.-7th., 1957.
- * 0131; 1957: July (exact day unnoted). Time: unnoted but daytime.
 Unlocalized fiord, NORWAY.
 A glowing ring-like object.
Photographer: Mrs W.F.Barrett.
Refs: FSR, vol.4, no:6, 1958, p.6.
- 0132; 1957: August 20th. Time: 11.28am.
 Fujisawa City, near Enoshima, JAPAN.
 A cigar-shaped object.
Photographer: Shinichi Takeda.
Refs: The Japan Times, 7.9.1957; FSR, vol.4, no:1, 1958, p.7; Binder, 0,
 1967, p.162.
- 0133; 1957: August 29th. Time: 10.10pm.
 Troodos Mountains, CYPRUS.
 A spindle-like object.
Photographer: P.Stokes.
Refs: FSR, vol.4, no:1, 1958, p.8.
- 0134; 1957: September (exact day unnoted). Time: circa.3.00pm.
 Kreuzlinger Hafenbucht, SWITZERLAND.
 A heel-shaped object.
Photographer: M.Bruder.
Refs: Allemann, T., 1958, p.47, pls.1-2.
- 0135; 1957: September (exact day unknown). Time: circa.9.00am.
 Fort Belvoir, Virginia, USA.
 A ring-shaped object.
Photographer: unnamed army personnel. (several photographs taken).
Refs: FSUFOR, no:4, 1967; Condon, E.U., 1969, pp.427-434, pls.32-37; UFOR,
 vol.1, no:5, pp.28-29.
- 0136; 1957: October 16th. Time: late afternoon (exact
 Alamogordo, New Mexico, USA. hour unknown).
 An elliptical object.

- Photographer: unnamed.
Refs: San Francisco Call-Bulletin, 31.7.1958; Ocala Star-Banner, 7.9.1966; AFSR, no:9, 1966, p.35; Binder, O., 1967, p.147; Godwin, J., 1971, p.107.
- 0137; 1957: October (exact day unknown). Time: dusk (exact hour uncertain).
 Between London and Copenhagen, NORTH SEA.
 An elongated cylindrical object.
Photographer: S.Morrell. (photograph unpublished: in CONTACT(UK)'s files)
- 0138; 1957: November 3rd. Time: unnoted.
 US Highway 54. between Alamogordo and White Sands, New Mexico, USA.
 An egg-shaped object.
Photographer: Allan D.Baker. (several photographs taken).
Refs: Christian Science Monitor, 5.11.1957; Grand Rapids Press, 5.11.1957; Montreal Star, 5.11.1957.
- 0139; 1957: November 6th. Time: circa.midnight.
 Anaheim, California, USA.
 A luminous object.
Photographer: Edwin Leadford.
Refs: The Mid-Ocean News (Hamilton, Bermuda), 12.11.1957; FSUFOR, no:1, 1967, p.6; Australian UFO Review, no:10, December 1969, p.30.
- 0140; 1957: November 24th. Time: 5.20pm.
 Reay, near Douneay, Caithness, SCOTLAND.
 A glowing elliptical object.
Photographer: John Adams.
Refs: Aberdeen Press & Journal, ?.11.1957.
- 0141; 1957: November 26th. Time: 6.10pm.
 St.Andrew's Observatory, St.Andrew's, Fife, SCOTLAND.
 Several glowing objects.
Photographer: unnamed.
Refs: Dundee Evening Telegraph, 26.11.1957.
- 0142; 1957: November (exact day unknown). Time: unnoted but daytime.
 Unlocalized area, USA.
 An umbrella-like glowing or cloudy object.
Photographer: Ralph Nicholson.
Refs: Binder, O., 1967, p.158.
- 0143; December 1st., 1957. Time: circa.3.00pm.
 Los Angeles, California, USA.
 Four fuzzy objects (six observed by witness).
Photographer: unnamed.
Refs: S, vol.6, no:1, 1958, pp.4-6.
- 0144; 1957: December 18th. Time: unnoted, but early evening.
 Caracas, VENEZUELA.
 A round luminous object.
Photographer: Luis Corrales.
Refs: El Universal (Caracas), 19.12.1957; Edwards, F., 1966, pp.138-139.
- 0145; 1957: December (exact day uncertain). Time: circa.2.30pm.
 Off San Pedro, California, USA.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: T.Fcgel.

Refs: AFSR, no:9, 1966, p.28; Sherwood, J., 1967, p.22; Steiger & Whrite-nour, 1967, third plate following p.64.

0146; 1957: Date unknown. Time: unnoted, but daytime.

Pescara, ITALY.

Three bell-shaped objects.

Photographer: unnamed.

Refs: Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.131.

M i s c e l l a n e o u s .

The following entries relate to photographs that, so far as data currently available to us permits, cannot be certainly dated, although it is thought that all had been taken by the end of 1957. Elsewhere only loose dates are known.

In order that they can be readily segregated from the main body of the catalogue, the letter M (signifying their "miscellaneous" nature) has been prefixed to their respective catalogue numbers.

Should it prove possible to discover more definite information about these examples, then the photographs can be inserted into the main catalogue by removing the M prefix and adding an a suffix as in those entries forming supplements (to be issued later). Thus M0147 would become 0147a.

M.0147. Date unknown. Time: unnoted but daytime.

Unlocalized seaplane base.

A discoidal object.

Photographer: unnoted.

Refs: Binder, O., 1967, p.52.

M.0148. Date unknown (but before 1956). Time: unnoted but daytime.

Unlocalized area in AUSTRALIA.

A ribbed discoidal object.

Photographer: unnamed.

Refs: Barker, G., 1956, p.73.

M.0149. Date unknown. Time: unnoted but daytime.

Unlocalized area in CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Six discoidal objects in circular formation; or a circular object otherwise invisible except for six evenly spaced visible circular structures or orifices.

Photographer: unnamed.

Refs: Hynek, J.A., 1974, 6th.plate following p.150, upper illustration.

* * * * *

Further parts of this catalogue, including supplements to the present part, will be published in due course in future issues of this journal. The authors would be grateful for any additional information about the imperfectly documented entries listed on the foregoing pages and of details about any additional photographs omitted from them. All such correspondence should be sent to Data Research's headquarters at Sumner.

CORRIGENDUM.

Since the publication of volume 5 of this journal, it has come to our notice that the events described therein on pages 95-6 should have been dated March 1966.

The current volume, and many back numbers, available ex-stock on application to the Senior Research Officer, 75 Norreys Road, Cumnor, OX29PU. Prices will vary according to stocks in hand at any given time.

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Blank duplicate maps of (a) Britain and (b) the world (for plotting specific UFO data-landing, type distribution, ufocals, etc.) are now available upon request from Data Research; price 5p each or three for 10p (postage excluded). Monthly frequency charts are similarly available; price 10p per set (postage excluded).