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The

UFO REGISTER

AN ANNUAL REPORT FOR RECORDING AND DISSEMINATING FACTUAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE UFO PHENOMENON

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THE UFO REGISTER

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

The first half of 1972 has been especially notable for the increase in the number of "special" meetings and conventions held by ufologists in various parts of the world. As these events were staged mostly by two or more ufo study groups in collaboration, or embraced geographic areas not previously covered by such meetings, their very occurrence was of greater significance than those usually held by separate organizations as normal phases of their regular activity. In Britain, the two most important gatherings took place during February (at Banbury, Oxfordshire) and over the Whit-weekend (in London). Both events were attended by ufologists of national and international standing --- the latter by representatives from France, Italy, Belgium, Canada, Puerto Rico, Mexico, and other countries --- both received fair press coverage (the Banbury meeting also being telerecorded), and many interesting aspects of ufology were debated. Late in March, Oklahoma was the host state for the 3rd annual ufo symposium which, staged by the International UFO Bureau in conjunction with Canadian UFO Report magazine (editor John Magor), was attended by many hundreds of individuals. In early June, the first national ufo convention ever organized in New Zealand took place and, supported by almost "everyone who is anyone" in Antipodean ufology, was reportedly a resounding success. It was accorded generous press coverage, was mentioned on radio news-broadcasts, and was partially televised. This successful event preceded the 9th annual convention of the Congress of Scientific Ufologists held at Logansport, Indiana, by only a few days, and will, like that convention, hopefully become a permanent annual fixture in the "ufo calendar".

The trend exemplified by these gatherings, and the increased number of them, provides firm rebuttal of the manifestly nonsensical statement (so often expressed in the recent past) that ufos are dead and that ufology is dying. It is undeniable that, for a variety of reasons, several earlier ufo publications have lately become defunct or have merged one with another in order to remain viable. Previous issues of this journal (vol.2, pt.1, p.2, and vol.2, pt.2, p.2) cited examples of such changes, one of the latest and most noteworthy being the demise of that excellent Canadian periodical "Saucers, Space and Science". While certainly of global extent, this seeming literary contraction is nonetheless of superficial character only, for despite the disappearance of some publications others survive or publish as amalgamated ventures, while yet others, such as "Stendek", "Foresight", "UFO Report", and "Flying Saucers Old and New", have arisen to largely replace them.

A brief and admittedly incomplete review of the world's leading or currently most widely circulated ufo publications shows that "Flying Saucer Review", together with its important subsidiary magazine "FSR Case Histories", is, with the BUFORA "Journal" and Contact's "UFO Register", the chief British repository of factual information relating to ufos, while "Phénomènes Spatiaux" and "Lumières Dans La Nuit" play similar roles in France. Further afield, the Italian magazine "Notiziario-Ufo" and the Yugoslavian journal "UFO-Nyt" ably

disseminate useful factual data about ufos, although neither is as well known outside its country of origin as it deserves to be. The long established NICAP and APRO organizations in the U.S.A. continue to issue important "Newsletters" and "Bulletins", while Ray Palmer's "Flying Saucers" is still the best produced North American ufo periodical. Over the Canadian border, John Magor's "Canadian UFO Report" is easily the most informed ufo publication, and, like the excellent "Australian Flying Saucer Review", regularly displays a sobar and responsible approach to the ufo enigma.

Although still failing, even collectively, to provide a fully comprehensive coverage of world ufo activities, the number and general calibre of the aforementioned publications is --- at least for the time being --- adequate to maintain the interest in ufos shared by committed ufologists and the general public alike. Their survival, and the increase in the number of ufo conventions like those just noted, apparently indicates that ufology is still very much alive, that many ufologists are as active as ever, and that recent writers such as Arthur C.Clarke, who, in his London Daily Mail article of 6th July, 1971 ("Whatever Happened to Flying Saucers?"), concluded that ufos were no longer seen and that individuals still investigating sightings had nothing better to do, are either woefully ignorant of the present "state of play" or deliberately misrepresent the facts. Needless to say, ufos continue to be seen and reported, sometimes in considerable numbers, and numberless ufologists persist in "wasting their time" investigating them. To other observers, however, the issue is no longer whether ufology is dead or dying but whether the somewhat newer ufology (or the material presented from various quarters as ufology) with its tendency to a preoccupation with the occult and metaphysical aspects (if they really exist) of the subject constitutes an acceptable replacement for the more "conventional" type of ufology. Most issues of any of the aforecited ufo publications provide abundant proof that the more conventional or "nuts and bolts" brand of ufology still proceeds apace and that, alongside it, metaphysical and analogous aspects of the ufo phenomena also receive very considerable attention. We cannot, therefore, wholly agree with Dennis Stamey's condemnation (see "Death of Ufology", Stone Dogfall magazine, vol.1, no: 1, 1972, p.6) of John Keel's recent book "Our Haunted Planet", even though the association in the latter of certain bizarre or strange phenomena with ufos is certainly open to question. We do not, of course, advocate that occult or paranormal effects sometimes apparently connected with more recognizable ufo activity should be ignored, or that they should not be investigated, but do counsel caution in linking such effects with ufos until the reality of that association has been positively established.

Data Research continues to support international collaboration between ufologists, and, since the last issue of this journal, has been in correspondence or exchanged information with --- among others --- John F.Schuessler, Dennis Stamey, and Kurt Glemser of the U.S.A., K.G.McGuffin of the University of Sydney, Australia, and

Professor Richard A.Frondizi, of Argentina. Arrangements have also been made with Lucius Farish, of Arkansas, U.S.A., to compile a world catalogue of ufo reports antedating 1947. Fully referenced throughout, the catalogue promises to be very long and the most detailed yet attempted. Commencing with the earliest known records it will list ufo sightings right up to Kenneth Arnold's historic sighting of nine discoidal ufos near Mt.Rainier, and will appear at intervals in future issues of the "UFO Register". Mr.Farish's fame as one of the foremost living ufo historians is, of course, very well known.

During the past few months Data Research has been particularly fortunate in obtaining a special report on the astonishing aerial events occurring recently over Yugoslavia. This important report, prepared by Vincent Strmenik and Kiril Terziev, is printed later in this issue. Embodying much painstakingly researched material, it is a model of its kind, and ufologists everywhere will be for long indebted to its authors for their industry, perseverence, and obvious enthusiasm. It is interesting to compare the details contained in this report with the account of the same events published in "Phénomènes Spatiaux", of June 1972 (see no:32, pp.29-31).

Turning now to other matters, Data Research suffered a serious loss earlier this year when Mrs Ruth Hyatt Verrill, of Chiefland, Florida, passed away after a short illness. For many years Mrs Verrill had been an active "listening-post" and able field-investigator of ufo reports centered around Chiefland, and, over the years, had submitted a significantly large number of excellent accounts of local ufo manifestations to our headquarters at Cumnor. Co-author with her late husband of "America's Ancient Civilizations" (Putnams, N.Y., 1953), Mrs Verrill had long been intrigued by descriptions of powered flight and accounts of aerial devices dating back to virtually prehistoric times, and had, by the time of her death, amassed many examples of the greatest interest. In due course it is hoped to acknowledge her efforts more fittingly, by publishing her findings in some future issue of this journal. Our deepest sympathies are extended to her family.

On a brighter note, Data Research has been delighted to welcome into its team Mr John Loveridge, who has already provided valuable assistance with current research projects, and whose arrival aptly coincides with the temporary but unavoidable retirement of our electronics expert from ufo research --- Richard Woodwards. We look forward to Richard's return in due course, and can, meanwhile, guarantee John a very busy time ahead.

Finally, we again wish to thank all those field investigators who from time to time send us reports of their enquiries into particular sightings, and whose sterling efforts all too often seem to pass unnoticed. We can assure them, and all those individuals who mail ufo press cuttings or analogous items, that their co-operation and enthusiasm is enormously appreciated at Data Research. Our grateful thanks is extended to them all.

The Editor.

UFOS OVER YUGOSLAVIA: A SPECIAL REPORT,

by

Vincent Strmenik and Kiril Terziev.

[Editorial Note: During the Autumn of 1971, much ufo activity occurred over Yugoslavia and several neighbouring countries. In some respects it was reminiscent of that occurring over the same general area in the Autmn of 1968 --- when several ufos were photographed. Most of the 1971 reports were personally investigated by the authors or their associates, and, wherever possible, were checked against official records of civilian and military flights, satellite trajectories, and meteorological balloon routes for the area and period in question. The results of these enquiries are summarized in this remarkable report, the importance of which is self-evident, containing as it does much hitherto unpublished information including, among other things, typical "Fortean" effects]

Although it was not until late September that ufos appeared over Yugoslavia in any appreciable numbers, several earlier sightings of generally similar objects were most probably connected with the ufo concentrations of September and October, and are, therefore, included in this review. The 1971 reports are presented chronologically, the earlier comparative ones being inserted as appropriate.

Case 1: At 5.06pm (GMT), on May 24th, 1971, a DC-9 aeroplane owned by "Atlantic" airlines, on flight 728 from Dubrovnik to Stuttgart, passed over Zagreb at a height of 31,000 feet, and was routinely tracked on radar equipment at Zagreb airport by Mark Dogen (chief flight-controller and instructor), Tomislav Karmer (flight controller) and Velko Jandor (a captain of the Yugoslav Airforce). The image ("blip") of the DC-9 on the radar-screen was very clear. Two minutes later the pilot of the DC-9 radioed to Zagreb flight-control "head-on traffic", and asked what other aircraft were in his vicinity. Zagreb replied that there were no scheduled military or civilian flights over that area at that time. One minute later (at 5.09pm), however, the unknown "traffic" appeared as a second blip on the Zagreb radar, with a bearing of 335°, moving north-east. Almost simultaneously, the DC-9's pilot reported "It is heading straight at me"; within seconds he radioed how the unknown craft, which was shaped like an elongated arrow, passed close by the DC-9 at great speed.

Zagreb radar tracked the object all the way to the Hungarian border, ca.40 nautical miles to the north-east, and computed its velocity as being about 1,560 miles per hour. As the object neared the border, Zagreb flight-control was contacted, via the Belgrade control centre, by the Hungarian flight-control at Budapest (LHBP), and was asked what flights they then had scheduled to enter Hungarian airspace. When advised that no such flights existed, LHBP remained silent, although almost immediately afterwards the Zagreb

flight-controllers noticed two additional blips appear on their radar-screen conforming exactly to those typical of MIG jet fighters, and to which they were duly ascribed. All three blips were then tracked on the Zagreb instruments for a further ten minutes, when all three were seen to apparently and suddenly "merge" into a single blip, immediately prior to entirely disappearing from the radar-screen. Enquiries subsequently made by Zagreb of their Hungarian counterparts caused one Hungarian flight-controller to admit that he could not supply further information "because the fighter planes do not return to their base". When pressed for further information, the Hungarian reply was truncated to "no comment".

No additional information relating to this remarkable episode has so far been obtained, the Hungarian authorities maintaining a stony silence about the whole affair.

Case 2: At 10.0pm (GMT), on June 14th, 1971, a round, fiery object making a buzzing noise, and leaving a glowing trail, passed in a SE to NW direction over the Mislinja valley, Slovenia, at such a low altitude that one observer at Smartno thought it would collide with the tower of St.Martin's church there. The object was unlike a fireball, and maintained horizontal flight.

The same eyewitness recalled having seen a similar object two years before (1969) over the same valley. In this connection it can be noted that closely similar objects, which commonly emit sparks, have been seen intermittently over the Mislinja valley for centuries, that on at least one occasion three such objects were observed simultaneously emerging from an old mine shaft at the foot of Mt.Ursula --- located on the northwest side of the valley and now surmounted by a television transmitter --- and that in former times local residents greatly feared the objects since they often ignited the thatched roofs of their houses. Available information suggests that the average diameter of these objects is about two metres.

Case 3: At 10,15pm (GMT), on July 21st, 1971, a star-like object traversed the Mislinja valley on a southerly course. Its brilliance approximated to that of a first magnitude star. Soundless, it first appeared in the constellation Lyra and took ten minutes to reach the southern horizon. The object was not the light of a high-flying aeroplane, and was seemingly not a satellite.

Case 4: About 5 minutes after midnight on August 2nd, 1971, the Director of the Historical Archives at Ohrid (who wishes to remain anonymous), his wife, and an unnamed lady friend of his wife, were driving on the highway between Ohrid and Bitola listening to their car radio. Just as they were passing a locality named Rušanac, the radio began to emit loud thunder-like noises, and ceased playing music. The immediate reaction of the car's occupants was that the radio had burnt out. Almost simultaneously, however, a bright light appeared moving in the air with great velocity, and then suddenly stopped some 20 metres (60 feet) above ground-level nearby. All three eyewitnesses watched the object and afterwards agreed that it was a "sort of plane" 30 to 45 feet in length, which, almost immediately after stopping, proceeded to lower from its sides silvery coloured wing-shaped structures, each approximately 30 feet in length. This accomplished, the object then made a slow landing by vertical descent, after which the wing-like structures were retracted. The object then resembled a silvery-green coloured sphere, and began to radiate light.

By this time the director had stopped the car and, being very curious about the landed object, got out of the car without, however, letting go of the door. Almost immediately a strong beam of light was directed upon him from the sphere, which at once made him feel so dizzy that he was unable to continue standing. His wife and her lady friend pulled the collapsing director back into the car, which, upon recovering a little, the director drove forward towards Ohrid some 300 feet to a parking space by a nearby bridge. Looking in the rear mirror, the director saw that the sphere was moving closer to the car whereupon he drove off once more and continued until Ohrid was reached. When near the village of Openica, the car-radio began functioning normally again. The following day, and with some friends, the director returned to the scene of the foregoing event, but found nothing unusual to denote that it had actually occurred.

The above group of people were not the only persons to become involved with this object, since it was also observed the same night by a musical ensemble calling themselves the "Trubadors of Ohrid", prominent among whom were Kosta Verušić, Milorad Dušanić, and Stoyan Zlatanovsky. Mr Zlatanovsky's account of their sighting is as follows:

> "Driving on the Bitola-Ohrid road, we noticed a great light moving in the sky. When we got out of the car to see what it was I heard the noise [type unspecified: VS and KT], and immediately a beam of very strong light fell upon me. I got the impression it was related to lightning. The stronger became the noise, the stronger became the light also. This unidentified body had a diameter of approximately 10 metres [30 feet] and was just hovering in the air. At first there appeared a big square which was then transformed into an ellipse. The brilliance of the object was stronger around the periphery than in the centre. We did not see exactly whether the object landed or not, because the strong light was coming through the branches of the trees. Now this secret object was somewhat behind the bushes 40 metres from the Ohrid-Bitola highway, at most; while we were looking the square steadily expanded so that it afterwards turned into an ellipse and it at once gave out a very strong beam of light. Although I was ready to go to the object to see what it really was, I wasn't able to. I didn't succeed because of the all too strong light".

Although he does not mention it, it seems as though Mr Zlatanovsky was prevented from investigating the object by the light which presumably produced the same or a similar effect on him as on the director from Ohrid. In Milorad Dušanić's account of this event further extraordinary details come to light; his account follows below:

> "I didn't believe a friend of mine, who, just a day earlier,

told me he had an encounter in this area with an unusual object. When we preceeded on the Bitola-Ohrid highway and came to the Rušanac locality, there jumped on me a little green frog from nowhere. Immediately after that one of the occupants [of their vehicle] said I should take care of myself. It was a timely warning because there then appeared on the door a scorpion. I was as scared as a child of this unpleasant animal because it is quite poisonous. I brought the car to a halt, and that was when one of the occupants noticed a strong light. We got out of the car, and two friends, Stoyan and Kosta went in the direction of the light to find out what it was. But soon they had to give up because they were disabled by the strong beam of light. Then there was a real panic among us. We were all pale in the face, and we barely made it to Ohrid. As we were leaving the spot, we heard a strong holocaust, as if there was something breaking, and then one of my companions noticed that the flying thing changed its place of rest and flew over the river of Kosel".

That something very frightening had occurred at Rusanac and greatly scared Mr Dušanić, was confirmed by his wife, who said:

"I have no words to tell you how my husband looked like when he came home that night. He was pale as chalk. He wasn't able to say anything to me. To come to himself he went into the bath, although it was around 2.0am. Then, as soon as he got up in the morning, he disinfected the car with a very strong, widely known, disinfectant from the village of Volgosti".

When investigating this case we met Sotir Stefanovski, a teacher of technical studies at Grigor Prličev school, who told us that about 11.0pm one night in 1955 [exact date unknown] some workers had a similar experience whilst returning from Ohrid to their village of Peštani. This event happened near the Hydrobiological Institute near Peštani on the Bitola-Ohrid road, and, again, involved a luminous round object possessing retractable "wings". The object so scared the workers that they returned precipitously to Ohrid, and only arrived in Peštani the next day. Fellow villages laughed at their account of the incident.

A still earlier but essentially similar event occurred near the Prentov Bridge at Rušanac in 1942. Mr Pero Krstanovski, now [1971] a 60 years-old pensioner, was a co-witness and told us of an occasion [exact date not recalled] when he was returning to Ohrid from Bitola in a horse-drawn carriage, and how, as the carriage neared the bridge, the horses suddenly stopped. In his own words:

"I was at that time with Mr Boris Alach, who is still living; now, you know that horses are very sensitive animals. Mr Alach said to me, 'Pero, there has to be something', when we realized the horses would not go on. Then, beside the river Kosel, we saw a very strong flame moving horizontally and that it was disappearing. When the flame disappeared completely, the horses went on again".

Confirmatory material like the foregoing, which was previously unknown except to the percipients before we commenced our enquiries, is especially valuable in establishing the likelihood of the more recent events having occurred as described, or of having at least a factual basis.

Case 5: At 9.20pm (GMT) on August 6th, 1971, a noiseless fireball-like object, leaving a long luminous trail, and similar to others previously observed over Canada and Czechoslovakia --- where some performed manoeuvres --- passed over the Mislinja valley, Slovenia, from West to East. One of these objects sighted over Czechoslovakia has been photographed.

Case 6: On several occasions [exact dates unrecorded] during the late summer of 1971, the inhabitants of Ljubljana have observed a bright luminous line extending across the sky from horizon to horizon. This phenomenon usually occurs about midnight, and the line sometimes positionally changes parallel to itself.

Case 7: An object considerably brighter than any known star has been seen on several evenings [exact dates unnoted] during the late summer of 1971 over the Srpska Crnja, an eminence located between Timisoara and Zrenjanin. The object repeatedly changed shape and was similar to, if not actually the same as, the object seen over the same area on October 13th, 1971. An account of these observations was published in the newspaper "Novosti".

Case 8: A noiseless, high speed, round object was observed about 9.0 pm (GMT) on September 27th, 1971, for a few moments over Slovengradec airport, Solenia. Of a brilliant white colour, it left a well marked "vapour" trail behind it.

Case 9: On September 29th, 1971, a brilliantly white object was observed by many residents of Pula, Istria, about 7.45pm (GMT), while the same or a similar object was seen over the town of Osor on the island of Cres by Mr Milan Lazarić, a lecturer at the neighbouring school of shipbuilding. The following days saw the publication in various newspapers (e.g., "Glas Istre" and "Delo") of eyewitness descriptions of the object, and one newspaper printed a rather substandard photograph allegedly of the object taken by Mr Lazarić, with the caption "Posnetek skrivnostnega letečega objekta". Later enquiries revealed the photograph to be almost certainly a fake, although there is no doubt that some kind of unidentified aerial object did appear over this district at the time and date indicated.

Case 10: Reports or an object, or objects, either identical with or similar to those recorded in case 9 above, were also received from the Medulin area east of Pula, on the same date. The activity over Medulin, however, persisted until 10.05pm (GMT), and possibly relates to separate objects. Detailed information on these manifestations is unfortunately not as yet forthcoming.

11: On several undated nights during September 1971, objects apparently of ufo type was reportedly seen over the Zrenjanin area of Vojvodina. Critical details are regrettably absent from the reports, whereby it is impossible to do more here than merely note the occurrence of unusual aerial activity then over the locality mentioned.

12: Between 4.0pm and 5.30pm (GMT) on October 2nd, 1971, many people at Zadar [formerly known as Zara] watched a highly luminous object high in the sky. After sunset, however, the object ceased to be luminous, strongly suggesting that it possessed no light source of its own. Astronomical measurements were made of the object by Mr Mirceta Potić, an aeronautical technician and Yugoslav Airforce major at Zadar aerodrome. According to these calculations, the object was at an altitude of 25,000 metres and moved at an angle of 45° magnetic, while its size [?diameter] seems to have been about 50 by 30 metres. Most observers agreed that its brilliance was one hundred times stronger than that of the planet Venus. An account of the object was published in the newspaper "Politika" on October 4th. It may be noted that this object seems to have resembled another seen over Sarajevo in October 1968.

Case Late in the afternoon of October 2nd, 1971, two more unidentified objects were sighted over Pula, Istria, and Rijeka, Dalmatia, respectively. The object seen from Pula was moving at considerable speed from the north to the south, and, according to observations conducted by Dr Ivan Korulić of Pula, was of triangular configuration. At first, its colour was silvery metallic, although it later changed to red, details clearly seen through Dr Korulić's binoculars and telescope. The object watched from Rijeka moved more slowly, and proceeded in the direction of the island of Krk, and the coastal town of Senj. An account of these events appeared in the newspaper "Dnevnik" on October 7th.

14: Between 7.0pm and 11.0pm (GMT) on the same date, a bright object was seen high in the sky over Niš, Serbia, although from information presently available it is not yet possible to state whether or not it was a genuine ufo. Further information respecting this sighting are urgently required.

15: At 8.12am (GMT) on October 3rd, 1971, the crew of a DC-9 aeroplane belonging to "Inex-Adria" airlines saw, when flying at 10,000 metres altitude, some 60 kilometres northwest of Sarajevo, during a flight between Dubrovnik and Köln [Cologne], an unidentified triangular or cone-shaped object exhibiting a shiny metallic surface. The object was higher than the DC-9, and was reported by the pilot, Boris Zupančić, to the regional flight-control centre at Zagreb, who, in reply, said they had no unscheduled in that area at that time. A short distance behind the DC-9 was a TU-134 aeroplane belonging to "Avio-Genex" airlines, then en route from Dubrovnik to London, and piloted by Voja Veselić. Veselić's observations of the object appeared in on October 5th, and in u Sri-

jedu" no:1017, for October 17th. Another account was published in issue no:184 of "UFO Nachrichten" (1971).

Case 16: During the afternoon of October 3rd, 1971, Milomir Rakic, of Kruševac, together with ten co-witnesses, observed an unknown object high in the sky over Kruševac, Serbia. It was independently watched from Soko Banja by Lazarus Nikolić, a retired mathematician and an amateur astronomoer, and also from Subotinac and Alexinac [or Aleksinac]. According to Rakic, the object apparently glowed with a luminosity of its own (being also apparently illuminated by sunlight), and, through 20 x 50 binoculars, was seen to change its shape and colour. From an account printed in Novosti" on October 9th, we learn that:

> "The thing was moving very slowly, and its top was first turned towards the sun, and afterwards to the opposite sides. As to its appearance, the fuselage consisted of a short cylindrical body, one end of which terminated in a pointed cone, and the other, which was flat, bore a little extension, whose length, because of the distance, one could not estimate exactly. Meanwhile, on the fuselage, one could see a rather large opening which, when the thing changed position, was clearly featured".

From information collected by us, Rakic's observations of this object were made about 5.0pm.(GMT), whereas those made at Soko Banja occurred between 4.10pm amd 4.55pm (GMT) and those at Subotinac at 4.30pm (GMT), the weather at all these localities being exceptionally fine. The observations made at Soko Banja indicate that the object was not self-luminous (contrary to Rakic's belief), although it possessed a shiny surface which may have been metallic. Also, after sunset it was visible for a further 45 minutes, when the light it reflected was of a bluish-colour (of which the wavelength was found, by instruments, to be 3600-6000 angstroms); after this period it disappeared. Its azimuth over Soko Banja was determined at 305° magnetic, and it was seen to be moving slightly in all directions consecutively. Mr Nikolić estimated its altitude as 10,000 to 15,000 metres (30,000 to 45,000 feet), further details of his observations appearing in the newspaper "Novosti" for October 13th.

Observers at Alexinac were able to compare the object's size with that of an aircraft that passed below the object at one stage (see the "Novosti" newspaper for October 20th.), although no record exists of the object being reported by that aeroplane, even though it must have been visible to its crew members either visually or on radar-scopes.

Eyewitness reports of the same object, or a similar one, were received from Valjevo (where it was watched between 11.0am to 11.30am (GMT).), Pranjani (where it was under observation from 12.15pm to 4.20pm), and Niš (where it was sighted between 4.0pm and 4.40pm). None of these reports, however, add any significant details further to those already presented.

future writers publishing in the ufo field to pay special attention to presenting facts accurately. Indeed, the key-words should henceforth be "care" and "accuracy".

As one of the preliminaries towards putting the "house of ufology" in order, a list of all similar anomalies would be a very worthwhile undertaking of lasting value, even though a truly vast amount of literature would require careful perusal. Perhaps a reader who realizes the importance of isolating these discrepancies will be inspired by the foregoing to make a start on this formidable but important task.

Briefly turning now to other matters, this issue reverts to a totally analytical study of ufo reports for a specific year, in this instance 1968, as part of the series inaugurated in earlier issues of the UFO Register.

The Editor.

1968: GENERAL ANALYSIS.

1968 produced an exceptionally large number of separate ufo sighting reports, no less than 895 being received or traced by Data Research. Undoubtedly many further sightings occurred during 1968, but these were either not reported or, if they were, details of them have not yet come to our attention.

Many ufo events during 1968 were evidently directly connected with those of the very busy preceding year, 1967, although in 1968 the regions of greatest (apparent) ufo activity seem to have been Australia and South America (particularly Brazil and Argentina). Also noteworthy was the comparatively high degree of ufo activity over the Warwickshire area of Britain, as the following catalogue shows. Ufo concentrations over specific areas, however, may result less from actual concentrations there and more from uneven collecting of eyewitness accounts or the uneven distribution of field investigators or from the decidedly erratic publication of the known material.

Detailed analysis of all reports received, published and unpublished, shows that all but 422 pertain to identifiable phenomena or objects, or are insufficiently well documented to allow positive conclusions about them to be reached either way. As indicated in the following breakdown (see UFO Register, vol.1, pt.2, page 4 for definitions of the categories), category D embraces a very high percentage of reports, it being quite probable that, in reality, many of these involved badly reported genuine ufos. Lack of critical detail, however, precludes alternative classification of such reports.

Category.	Number.		Category.	Number.	Category.	Number.
A	136	total of 422.	F	23	L	-
B	163		G	10	M	15
C	123		H	3	N	8
D	429		J	2	P	2
E	7		K	2		

Codings of ufo types in the following catalogue are those listed by us previously in this journal (see vol.1, pt.2, pages 5-6; op. cit., vol.2, pt.1, pp.12 and 26). See page 43 supra for additional new codes. The use of the key to the cited references is as described previously (op.cit., vol.2, pt.1, p.24), while the presence of the letter 'o' signifies previously unpublished original reports.

Dates.	Times.	Localities.	UFO Types.	UFO Categories.	References (see pages 43 and 44 for key to numbers)
JAN.					
3-4	11.50pm.	Hampstead, London, ENGLAND.	57	A	o
5	8.15am.	Torrellas de Foix, Barcelona, SPAIN.	* 1a	A	25:49.
c5	?	Swindon, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.	4	B	o
6	c9.00pm.	Prospect, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.	u	C	27:149.
7	c9.00pm.	As locality immediately above.	u	C	27:149.
9	?pm.	Gaborone, BOTSWANA.	29	A	8:34.
9	6.30pm.	Swindon, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.	4	B	o
9	7.30pm.	Baildon, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.	8a	B	o
c13	?	Wattamolla Beach, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	18c	B	27:57-8
14	9.30pm.	Collie, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA.	?45	C	27:162.
14	10.30pm.	Englefield Green, Surrey, ENGLAND.	47	B	o
15	c10.15pm.	Beaconsfield, near Bathurst, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	u	B	27:69.
18	7.30am.	Umbrete, Sevilla, SPAIN.	?11	A	25:49.
c18	?	Near Three Hills, Alberta, CANADA.	43	C	38:8.
c18	?	Hanna, Alberta, CANADA.	* 4	C	38:8.
19	11.55am.	Ballymena, Antrim, N.IRELAND.	?22	C	3.
19	?	Near Tapuperanga Island, Cook Straits, NEW ZEALAND.	?1a	B	27:187.
20	9.30pm.	Collie, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA.	?45	C	27:162.
21	2.57am.	Banksia Park, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.	u	C	27:149-150.
21	8.30pm.	Between Swallowsnest and Whinton, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.	8a	A	o
23	5.00am.	Old Haversham, Bucks., ENGLAND.	41a	B	9:5-6.
23	c7.15pm.	Near Laurentian University, CANADA.	1c	A	38:7.
23	7.35pm.	Roundhay, Leeds, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.	46	A	o
23	11.00pm.	York, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.	u	C	o
23	?	Las Maquinas, Neuquen, ARGENTINA.	* 1a	A	1:52.
24	3.00am.	Henley Beach, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.	u	B	27:150.
25	9.40pm.	Near Bundaberg, Queensland, AUSTRALIA.	?18b + 46	B	27:125-126.

JAN.					
26	8.20pm.	NE.of Portadown, Armagh, N.IRELAND.	8a + 13b	A	o
28	6.30am.	Kirkby-Malzeard, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.	?8a	A	o
28	6.17pm.	Fagley, Bradford, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.	8a	B	o
31	9.50pm.	Between Bwlch and Crickhowell, Brecknock, WALES.	11	A	o
early	?	Greybank, Alaska, USA.	4	B	38:8.
?	c4.30am.	Between Yea and Yarra Glen, Victoria, AUSTRALIA,	46	B	27:94.
?	evening.	Strathfield, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	47	C	27:70-1
FEB.					
1	am.	Cinco Picos, Terceira I., AZORES.	* ?2	A	10:34; 11:iii-iv.
1	1.30am.	Hanworth, Middlesex, ENGLAND.	1c	A	o
1	7.10pm.	Openshaw, Lancashire, ENGLAND.	47	B	o
2	c10.55pm.	Dungarvan, Waterford, EIRE.	?28	A	46.
2	?pm.	Moate, Westmeath, EIRE.	?28	B	46.
?2	9.30am.	Bury, Lancashire, ENGLAND.	16	A	o
3	8.0am.	Kilmacthomas, Waterford, EIRE.	17a	B	o
4	2.09am.	Bristol, Gloucestershire, ENGLAND.	1a	A	o
4	c1.55pm.	Bristol, Gloucestershire, ENGLAND.	1a	A	o
4	pm.	Derby, Derbyshire, ENGLAND.	16	B	o
5	6.30pm.	Shepreth, Cambridgeshire, ENGLAND.	46	B	o
5	7.00pm.	Great Chishill, Cambridgeshire, ENGLAND.	9	B	o
c7	?	Wattle Park, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.	10	C	27:150.
8	c10.00am.	Near Koorda, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA.	10	C	27:163.
8or 9	c11.00pm.	Melbourne, Cambridgeshire,ENGLAND.	*46	A	o
9	c4.30am.	Groveton, Missouri, USA.	5a	A	61.
9	6.43pm.	Near Deep River, CANADA.	46	B	38:7.
c10	?pm.	Bury, Lancashire, ENGLAND.	46	C	o
12	7.45pm.	Merredin, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA.	47	C	27:163.
14	c4.00pm.	Near Koorda, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA.	* u	C	27:163.
14	c6.10pm.	Foxton, Cambridgeshire, ENGLAND.	1a	A	o
15	9.10pm.	Swindon, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.	10	B	o
15	?	Hilton Park, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA.	?10	C	27:163.
17	7.20am.	Sheldon, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	u	B	o
19	11.40pm.	Benough, Saskatchewan, CANADA.	u	A	39:7.
c19	11.30pm.	Wellington, NEW ZEALAND.	11	B	27:187.
22	c1.15am.	N.of Awanui, NEW ZEALAND.	* u	A	15:29-30.
23	7.45pm.	Adelaide, South Australia, AUST.	10	B	27:150.

FEB.					
25	11.49am.	Sale, Cheshire, ENGLAND.	8a	A	o
26	?	Collie, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA.	10	C	27:163.
28	c8.00am.	Finaghy, Antrim, N.IRELAND.	17a + 11	A	o
28	c.10.00pm.	Gipton, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.	46	A	o
29	c.11.00pm.	NW.of Steinbach, Manitoba, CANADA.	1a	B	2
29	c.11.00pm.	Fort Alexander, Manitoba, CANADA, and Grand Marais, Minnesota, USA.	46	B	2
MAR.					
1	8.00am.	Ampang district, MALAYSIA.	1a	C	9:33-4.
2	c10.30am.	Harlin, Queensland, AUSTRALIA.	u	B	27:125.
8	10.00pm.	Rossington, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.	1a + 17a	A	o
9	12.05pm.	Tottenham, London, ENGLAND.	16	A	o
10	?8.20pm.	Rossington, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.	10	A	o
11	?	Mabusu, SWAZILAND.	1c	B	41:13.
17	4.50pm.	Cavan, CANADA.	1a	B	38:4.
17	night.	Beallsville, Ohio, USA.	46	C	32:199.
19	8.30pm.	Beallsville, Ohio, USA.	6	A	32:198-199.
19	9.00pm.	Beallsville, Ohio, USA.	6	C	32:199.
20	6.45pm.	Avonmouth, Gloucestershire, ENGLAND.	?1a	B	o
20	11.00pm.	Skerton, Lancashire, ENGLAND.	1a	B	1:51-2.
21	5.40pm.	Skerton, Lancashire, ENGLAND.	17a + 47	B	1:51.
22	8.00pm.	Candanchu, near Monte Tobazo, Huesca, SPAIN.	*?1c	A	25:50.
24	1.30am.	Between Mexico City and Tulancingo, MEXICO.	46	A	10:33-4
27	8.30pm.	Swindon, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.	46	B	o
28	3.15am.	Torquay, Devonshire, ENGLAND.	51	A	o
29	c.midnight.	Dunedin, NEW ZEALAND.	27a	B	27:187.
29	c.12.05am.	Mornington, NEW ZEALAND.	27a	B	27:187-188.
29	8.00pm.	Luton, Bedfordshire, ENGLAND.	1a	B	o
29	10.30pm.	Hampstead Heath, London, ENGLAND.	4	A	o
c30	c9.45pm.	New Plymouth, NEW ZEALAND.	46	C	27:188.
?	?am.	Hartlepool, County Durham, ENGLAND.	12	B	55:2.
?	11.00pm.	Gravataí, Rio Grande do Sul, BRAZIL.	u	C	21:10.
APR.					
4	7.00pm.	Unlocalized, Transvaal, REP. SOUTH AFRICA.	46	A	41:13.
6	c12.15am.	Mile End, London, ENGLAND.	u	C	o
6	11.30pm.	Corfe Mullen, Dorset, ENGLAND.	65	A	o
7	c12.15am.	Mile End, London, ENGLAND.	u	B	o
7	?	Near Dundas, Ontario, CANADA.	u	C	26.
8	9.0am.	Magill area of Adelaide, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.	10	C	27:150.
8	11.45am.	As locality immediately above.	10	C	27:150.
8	5.00pm.	As locality immediately above.	10	C	27:150.

APR.					
8	9.45pm.	Portadown, Armagh, N.IRELAND.	51	A	o
8	10.00pm.	As immediately above.	46	C	o
8	11.25pm.	Magill area of Adelaide, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.	10	B	27:150-1
9	11.50am.	Callan, Kilkenny, EIRE.	10	A	o
14	10.30pm.	Near Rockbeare, Devon, ENGLAND.	10	B	o
14	11.30pm.	Ely, Cambridgeshire, ENGLAND.	1c	A	o
15	7.58pm.	Cape Town, Cape Province, REP. SOUTH AFRICA.	?11	B	41:14.
16	6.00pm.	Rose Bay near Sydney, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	47	C	27:58.
17	?	Parry Sound, Ontario, CANADA.	u	B	6.
18	8.40pm.	Near Pashley, Alberta, CANADA.	46	A	33.
19	10.00pm.	Doubs, FRANCE.	u	B	52:5.
20	10.00pm.	Sydney and Chatswood, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	u	C	27:58-9
21	5.55pm.	Durban, Natal, REP.SOUTH AFRICA.	u	B	41:14.
21	6.35pm.	Mill Hill East, London, ENGLAND.	u	C	o
21	8.05pm.	Kingston Hill, Surrey, ENGLAND.	18a	A	o
23	c8.50pm.	Royston, Hertfordshire, ENGLAND.	11	A	o
23	pm.	Leicester, Leicestershire, ENGLAND.	8a	A	31.
24	c5.05am.	Near Tauranga, NEW ZEALAND.	46	B	27:188
24	7.00am.	Low Fell, Northumberland, ENGLAND	1a	B	35:27.
24	c8.50pm.	Royston, Hertfordshire, ENGLAND.	11	A	o
25	c10.45pm.	Near Flint Hill, Surrey, ENGLAND.	46	B	o
25	10.55pm.	Rossington, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.	47	B	o
25	pm.	Betchworth and Leith Hill, Surrey, ENGLAND.	u	B	o
25	?pm.	Armagh, Armagh County, N.IRELAND.	u	C	9:33.
26	9.20pm.	Leytonstone, London, ENGLAND.	46 + 47	A	o
26	9.45pm.	As locality immediately above.	6	A	o
27	9.20pm.	Arno's Park, Bristol, Gloucestershire, ENGLAND.	1c	A	9:3-4.
28	c.mid-day.	Dublin, County Dublin, EIRE.	u	C	o
c28	?	Unlocalized, south Ohio, USA.	46	B	9: 33.
29	c.mid-day.	Dublin, and Dublin Bay, EIRE.	u	C	o
29	10.20pm.	Bookham, Surrey, ENGLAND.	?1c	B	1:50-1.
29	10.45pm.	Norridge Hill, Wiltshire, ENGLAND	46	B	1:49.
?	c.1.00pm.	Woodford, Essex, ENGLAND.	14b	C	28:14a.
late.	9.15pm.	Baldock, Hertfordshire, ENGLAND.	10	B	o
MAY.					
1	?pm.	Melilla, SPANISH MOROCCO.	1a	C	53:5.
2	v.early am.	1½ miles from Heyfield, Victoria, AUSTRALIA.	*?1a	B	9:33; 27:85-6
2	4.40am.	Near Heyfield, Victoria, AUSTRALIA.	46c.	C	9:33; 27:86.
2	9.32pm.	Bristol, Gloucestershire, ENGLAND	47	B	o
3	c.10.00pm.	Bournemouth, Hampshire, ENGLAND.	22	B	o
4	9.30pm.	Cirencester, Gloucestershire, ENGLAND.	4	A	o

MAY.					
5	12.05am.	Near Kindred, North Dakota, USA.	*46	B	16:19.
5	10.00am.	Foxton, Cambridgeshire, ENGLAND.	1a	A	o
5	10.15pm.	Stotfold, Bedfordshire, ENGLAND.	6	B	o
6	c1.00pm.	Beare Green, Surrey, ENGLAND.	46	A	o
10	5.00pm.	Near Coogee Beach, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	* 14b	B	44: 31, bottom r.h.pic.
15	10.15pm.	Ranmore, Surrey, ENGLAND.	1a	B	o
15	c11.35pm.	Clontarf, near Balmoral, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	?18c	C	27:69.
18	5.00am.	Caconde, São Paulo, BRAZIL.	* 18a	A	32:294-295.
c24	c12.10pm.	Between Brough and Barnard Castle (?) Yorkshire, ENGLAND.	?45	A	9:33.
27	6.50am.	Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA.	4	A	10:36.
28	10.10pm.	Lea, Derbyshire, ENGLAND.	11	C	o
29	?pm.	El Chora, Oruro, BOLIVIA.	1a	C	10:23.
30	4.05pm.	Canoas, Rio Grande do Sul, BRAZIL	1a	C	21:10.
31	?	Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, BRAZIL.	u	C	21:10.
late.	c11.00pm.	Strathfield, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	10	C	27:71.
JUN.					
early	10.05pm.	Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, BRAZIL.	8a	B	21:10.
1	6.00am.	Durban, Natal, REP.SOUTH AFRICA.	1a	C	42:9.
1	10.30am.	Durban, Natal, REP.SOUTH AFRICA.	11	A	42:9.
2	c11.25am.	Sierra Chica, Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA.	* 11	A	10:26.
4	6.05pm.	Guanabara Bay, BRAZIL.	1a	B	21:10.
4	9.17pm.	Chavunco, CHILE.	18a	B	10:23.
4 or 5	9.00pm.	Lytham St,Annes, Lancashire, ENGLAND.	* 11	A	o
6	2.15am.	Melville, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA.	8a	B	27:164.
6	6.40pm.	Near Para Hills West, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.	22	C	27:151.
6	10.40pm.	East Horsley, Surrey, ENGLAND.	46	B	11:34-5
7	5.25pm.	Tauranga, NEW ZEALAND.	17a	A	27:188.
c7	?	Over Lake Ontario, near Scarborough, CANADA.	1a	B	32:297.
9	8.00pm.	Raynes Park, Surrey, ENGLAND.	5a	B	10:35.
10	10.30pm.	East of Manilla, PHILIPPINES.	?46	B	4:14.
11	c12.15am.	Kinson, Hampshire, ENGLAND.	8a	C	o
c13	c3.05am.	Los Cigarreles, Cordoba,ARGENTINA.	u	B	10:3.
14	5.30pm.	Park Renie, Natal, REP.SOUTH AFRICA.	41a	A	42:9.
14	pm.	Colón, URUGUAY.	4	C	10:23.
15	1.00am.	Cordoba, Cordoba State, ARGENTINA.	* u	A	32:293-294.
c15	?pm.	Over Buenos Aires City, ARGENTINA.	* 4	A	10:23.

JUN.					
16	?pm.	El Chora, Oruro, BOLIVIA.	*10	A	10:24.
17	?	Heidelberg, Victoria, AUSTRALIA.	25	B	27:86.
18	?pm.	Catamarca, Catamarca Province, ARGENTINA.	4	B	10:24.
20	9.00am.	Krugersdorp, Transvaal, REP.SOUTH AFRICA.	u	C	42:10.
c20	?pm.	Miramar, ARGENTINA.	*11	A	10.24.
21	11.30am.	Brazey-en-Morven, Côte d'Or, FRANCE.	* 9	A	14:6.
23	12.05am.	Bilbao, Vizcaya, SPAIN.	*10	A	25:50.
23	?	Laguna Paiva, ARGENTINA.	23	A	10:24-5
24	11.30am.	Brazey-en-Morven, Côte d'Or, FRANCE.	8a	B	14:6.
24	8.25pm.	Murray Bridge and Tailem Bend, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.	?46	B	27:151.
25	9.40am.	Florianopólis, Santa Catarina, BRAZIL.	1c	B	10:24.
25	10.45am.	San Lorenzo, Santa Fé, ARGENTINA.	4	C	10:24.
25	6.05pm.	Guajara, Rio Grande do Sul, BRAZIL	8a	C	21:10.
27	6.50am.	Santa Fé, Santa Fé Province, ARGENTINA.	4	A	10:24.
27	9.40am.	Florianopólis, Santa Catarina, BRAZIL.	1c	A	10.24.
27	?	El Sosniego, ARGENTINA.	23	A	10:25.
27	?	Brazey-en-Morven, Côte d'Or, FRANCE.	8a	B	14:6.
28	9.40am.	Florianopólis, Santa Catarina, BRAZIL.	1c	C	10:24.
28	?	El Sosniego, ARGENTINA.	23	A	10.25.
29	?pm.	Near San Lius del Palomar, Corrientes, ARGENTINA	1a	B	10:26.
?	?pm.	Curepipe, MAURITIUS.	9	A	12:11.
?	11.40pm.	Woodford, Essex, ENGLAND.	8a	C	28:14a.
JUL.					
1	11.50pm.	Botucatú, São Paulo, BRAZIL.	* u	B	12:6.
c1	?	Old Trafford, Lancashire, ENGLAND.	1a	C	45
2	(?)8.15pm.	Salta, Salta Province, ARGENTINA.	?4	B	10:26.
2	?	El Portezuelo, ARGENTINA.	u	C	10:26.
2	?	San Lorenzo, ARGENTINA.	?4	B	10:26.
3	9.00pm.	Bilbao, Vizcaya, SPAIN.	u	C	10:iii.
3	pm.	Unlocalized site, BALEARIC ISLES.	u	C	10:iii.
4	c12.30am.	Itapeva, São Paulo, BRAZIL.	?56a	A	18:20-1
5	pm.	Jagersfontein and Bethlehem, REP. SOUTH AFRICA.	45	C	42:10.
6	?pm.	Bloemfontein, Thabazimbi, Vryburg, Stilfontein, Heilbron, Bethlehem, Near Jagersfontein, Abrahamskraal, and Brandfort, REP.SOUTH AFRICA.	45	B	12:iii
7	6.15pm.	Charlottenlund, DENMARK.	?8c	B	47:6.
9	c9.40pm.	Belfast, County Down, N.IRELAND.	41a	A	29.
10	9.00am.	Hitchin, Hertfordshire, ENGLAND.	*13a	A	10:34.

JUL.					
13	5.05am.	Necochea, ARGENTINA.	13a	B	o
14	10.30pm.	Willenhall Wood, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	46	C	o
14	c11.00pm.	Intake, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.	17a	B	10:34.
14	11.15pm.	Chelysmore, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	46	C	o
c14	?	Belfast, County Down, N.IRELAND.	41a	C	30.
15	2.00am.	Coventry and Coundon, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	46	C	o
15	c7.32pm.	Near Pinetown, Natal, REP.SOUTH AFRICA.	?* 8a	B	10:36-7
15	c10.35pm.	Near Westville, Natal, REP.SOUTH AFRICA.	8a	B	10:36-7
17	c11.00pm.	Near Educandário Dom Bosco, BRAZIL	* u	A	15:32, 34.
19	early am.	Perth, Scarborough, and near Claremont, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA.	?1c	A	27:164f
c20	?	Earlsdon, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	47	B	35:20.
21	?	Artigas, URUGUAY.	u	C	11:iv.
22	?	Artigas, URUGUAY.	u	C	11:iv.
23	?	Artigas, URUGUAY.	u	C	11:iv.
23	c11.00pm.	Combe Martin, Devonshire, ENGLAND.	4	A	o
24	?	Artigas, URUGUAY.	u	C	11:iv.
25	?	Artigas, URUGUAY.	u	C	11:iv.
25	c1.45am.	Near Hilton, Shropshire, ENGLAND.	?* 11	A	14:24-5
26	?	Artigas, URUGUAY.	u	C	11:iv.
26	?	Brazey-en-Morven, Côte d'Or, FRANCE	8a	C	14:6.
26	c2.05am.	Olavarría, Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA	*11	A	11:iii.
26	c10.00pm.	Coventry, Foleshill, Earlsdon, Bell Green, Coundon, and Kersley, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	42	A	34:20;o
26	c10.10pm.	Radford, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	42	B	o
27	1.20am.	El Sauce, ARGENTINA.	u	C	10:32.
27	night-time	São Paulo, São Paulo State, BRAZIL	u	C	21:11.
27	?	Artigas, URUGUAY.	* u	C	11:iv.
28	9.00pm.	Saint Stanislas de Kostka, Quebec, CANADA.	* 8a	A	13:20.
28	c7.00pm.	Canagua, Rio Grande do Sul, BRAZIL	u	C	21:11.
28	?	Artigas, URUGUAY.	u	C	11:iv.
29	6.05pm.	Canoas, Rio Grande do Sul, BRAZIL.	46	C	21:11.
29	?	Artigas, URUGUAY.	u	C	11:iv.
30	?	Artigas, URUGUAY.	u	C	11:iv.
c30	c9.00pm.	River Turvo, near Rio Preto, BRAZIL	46	A	13:iii-iv.
31	9.00am.	La Plaine des Caffres, RÉUNION.	* 9	A	12:8.
31	?	Artigas, URUGUAY.	u	C	11:iv.
?	?	Cobby Creek, Queensland, AUSTRALIA	(X)	C	27:120-121.
AUG.					
1	10.15pm.	Nr.Shirley, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	32c	B	35:20.
c1	?	Urmston, Lancashire, ENGLAND.	17a	B	45.

AUG.					
2	6.00pm.	Valdemanco, Ciudad Real, SPAIN.	* 44b	A	25:50.
2	11.44pm.	Monte Gallicant, Tarragona, SPAIN	* u	C	25:50.
3	10.30pm.	Leamington and Milverton, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	17a	B	o; 35:20.
5	6.45am.	Lins, São Paulo, BRAZIL.	8a	B	21:11.
7	7.45pm.	Biskra, ALGERIA.	?24	B	12:32.
10	10.00pm.	Sydney, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	22	B	27:59.
11	?	Unlocalized site, RÉUNION.	17a	C	12: 11.
15	12.30am.	Villaverde-Brenes, Sevilla, SPAIN	?* 11	B	25:50.
15	c6.35am	St.Peter's Beach, Florida, USA.	27a	A	48:6.
16	6.00am.	Tivissa, Tarragona, SPAIN.	?* 70	A	25:50.
18	1.30pm.	Cluj, ROM NIA.	1c	A	16:pl. 2f.
19	7.55pm.	Coolangatta, Queensland, AUSTRALIA.	u	C	27:121.
19	9.30pm.	Earlsdon and Canley, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	46	B	o
20	7.30am.	Carrigtohill, County Cork, EIRE.	11	C	7.
20	10.30pm.	Calvados, FRANCE.	32a	B	o
21	?	Brooksville, Florida, USA.	10	B	57:16.
21	?	Detroit, Michigan, USA.	10	B	57:16.
22	10.30am.	Birmingham, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	10 + 47	A	o
22	5.40pm.	130 miles E.of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA.	1a + 46	A	27:165; 49:6.
22	9.30pm.	Birmingham, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	17a	A	o
24	7.33pm.	Between Sydney and Wollongong, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	17a	B	27:59.
24	7.45pm.	Oatley, Coogee, and W.of Church Point, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	u	C	27:59.
24	7.50pm.	Wollongong, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	11	C	27:59.
25	daytime.	Belmont, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	49	A	27:60.
25	night-time	Coogee, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	11	C	27:59-60.
25	?	Newcastle, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	17a	A	47:6-7.
26	8.30pm.	Detroit, Michigan, USA.	10	B	57:16.
27	c12.10am.	Near Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA.	32b	A	49:6.
27	c6.45am.	Lins, São Paulo, BRAZIL.	22	A	12:4-6.
27	?	Detroit, Michigan, USA.	10	C	57:16.
28	7.30pm.	Ucero, Soria, SPAIN.	5b	A	25:50.
29	9.30pm.	San Sadurni de Osomort, Barcelona, SPAIN.	?8a	A	25:50.
29	9.40pm.	Castrejana, Vizcaya, SPAIN.	?* 44b	B	25:50.
30	?	Colloto, near Oviedo, SPAIN.	78	B	25:51.
31	8.00pm.	Santiponce, Sevilla, SPAIN.	* u	A	25:51.
31	11.00pm.	Umbrete, Sevilla, SPAIN.	u	B	25:51.
31	pm.	Reading, Berkshire, ENGLAND†	27a	A	47:5-6.

†Also over Denham (Bucks) and Uxbridge (Middx.).

AUG.					
?	2.00pm.	Halifax, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.	1b	B	49:3.
?	5.15pm.	Woodford, Essex, ENGLAND.	1a	C	28:14a.
?	?pm.	Cauquenes, CHILE.	* 4	A	57:17.
?	?	Volusia, Florida, USA.	11	C	57:16.
?	?	Urubici, Santa Catarina, BRAZIL.	u	C	21:11.
SEP.					
1	1.00am.	Pallensa, Palma, SPAIN.	?8a	B	25:51.
1	c3.42am.	Near Calle Laprida, ARGENTINA.	* 10	A	11:2-5.
2	5.40am.	Lockleys, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.	8a	B	27:151.
2	?pm.	Near Vacaville, California, USA.	* 1a	B	58:16.
4	early am.	Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, BRAZIL.	u	C	22:11.
4	c10.30pm.	Near Caracas, VENEZUELA.	1a	B	32:299.
5	7.30pm.	Madrid, SPAIN.	12	A	63.
6	?	Chew Reservoir, Somerset, ENGLAND.	1a	B	57:14.
6	?	Melbourne, Victoria, AUSTRALIA.	?13a	B	51:6.
7	10.05pm.	Santurce, PUERTO RICO.	32b	A	o
7	?	Cuenca, Madrid, SPAIN.	41a	B	57: 15.
7	?	Over Lake Ontario, near Scarborough, CANADA.	1a	B	32:296.
9	?daytime	Itaipu beach, Niteroi, BRAZIL.	* 1a	A	34.
11	11.15am.	Near Cognac, Charente, FRANCE.	8a	C	57:15.
11	11.05pm.	Knowle, Bristol, Gloucestershire, ENGLAND.	47	C	57:14.
14	c10.00pm.	Taradale, NEW ZEALAND.	?* 46	A	27:188-189.
15	c10.00pm.	Carora and Barquisimeto, VENEZUELA.	1a	B	32:299.
15	pm.	Caracas, VENEZUELA.	11	C	32:299.
15	pm.	Near Port William, Nova Scotia, CANADA.	* u	B	58:16.
15	?	Awson, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	17a	A	o
16	7.15pm.	Jerramungup, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA.	41a	B	27:165.
17	10.07pm.	Cheylesmore, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	46	A	o
17	10.20pm.	Earlsdon, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	79	A	o
18	4.00pm.	St Anne, Steinbach, Manitoba, CANADA.	6	A	48:5-6; 51:5-6.
18	c6.00pm.	Between Luling and San Antonio, Texas, USA.	u	B	32:296.
21	8.15pm.	Near Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, ENGLAND.	8a	A	o
23	c8.25pm.	W.of Nyngan, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	1a	B	27:60; 47:6-7.
24	c8.05pm.	Malaga, SPAIN.	u	B	11:iv.
25	pm.	Near "Old Harry" rocks, Studland, Dorset, ENGLAND.	8a	B	16:30.
26	11.05pm.	Waterburg, Transvaal, REP.SOUTH AFRICA.	46	C	43:13-4
29	?	L.Macquarie, N.S.W., AUSTRALIA.	8a	C	47:7.

SEP.					
early	6.15am.	Drouin South, Victoria, AUSTRALIA.	?45	C	27:86.
?	c12.00am.	Klemskerke, Flandres, BELGIUM.	* 11	A	49:5.
?	3.40pm.	Bristol, Gloucestershire, ENGLAND.	32b	A	48:4.
?	4.00pm.	A32, 1 mile N of Alton, Hampshire, ENGLAND.	c	B	o
?	?	Coromandel, Minas Gerais, BRAZIL.	11	C	22:11.
OCT.					
1	7.30am.	Melilla, SPANISH MOROCCO.	?5a	B	53:5-6.
2	6.20am	Lins, São Paulo, BRAZIL.	* 17a	A	12:22.
3	7.40pm.	Darlington, West Australia, AUSTRALIA.	u	C	27:165-166.
7	?	Lins, São Paulo, BRAZIL.	3a	B	22: 12.
10	7.30am.	Melilla, SPANISH MOROCCO.	?5a	B	53:5-6.
12	8.00pm.	Gétulina, near Lins, São Paulo, BRAZIL.	47	B	22:12.
12	?	Lins, São Paulo, BRAZIL.	* 22	B	22:12.
13	2.00am.	Lins, São Paulo, BRAZIL.	8a	B	22:12.
13	8.45pm.	Monmouth, Monmouthshire, ENGLAND.	46	B	47:5.
14	7.35pm.	Between Lincoln and Saxilby, Lincolnshire, ENGLAND.	?22	A	47:4.
14	7.35pm.	Peterborough, Northants, ENGLAND.	?22	B	o
15	c6.40pm.	Tuira, Oulu, FINLAND.	11	A	48:5.
17	c10.40pm.	Poole, Dorset, ENGLAND.	11	C	o
18	4.00am.	Hythe, Hampshire, ENGLAND.	10	B	55: 1.
21	c6.32pm.	Ferndown, near Bournemouth, Hampshire, ENGLAND.	46	C	o
21	10.35pm.	Meopham Green, Kent, ENGLAND.	8a	B	57:14.
21	?	Near Lilbourne, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	1a	A	o
22	7.45am.	Near Knaphill, Surrey, ENGLAND.	8a	C	o
22	c1.40pm.	Kalamunda, West Australia, AUSTRALIA.	10	C	27:166.
22	7.45am.	Near Brookwood, Surrey, ENGLAND.	10	B	o
23	?	Aarschot, Limburg, BELGIUM.	1a	A	47:5.
24	3.47pm.	Mozambique Channel, MOZAMBIQUE.	1a	A	37:33.
28	?	Muswellbrook, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.	44a	B	27:60.
28	?	8 miles NE.of Murray Bridge, South Australia, AUSTRA IA.	* 11	B	27:151-152.
30	3.00am.	Harlow, Essex, ENGLAND.	11	A	47:3-4.
30	7.15pm.	Near Brussels, BELGIUM.	46	C	47: 6.
30	?	Passo Funde, Rio Grande do Sul, BRAZIL.	?46	C	23:12.
?	Night-time	Between Sabino and Lins, São Paulo, BRAZIL	4	B	22:12.
?	?	Lins, São Paulo, BRAZIL.	u	C	23:12.
?	?	Clemente Ferreira Sanatorium, Lins, São Paulo, BRAZIL.	* ?1a	A	23:12.
NOV.					
1	4.00am.	East of Manilla, PHILIPPINES.	* 4	C	4:14.
1	c4.30am.	Los Monegros, Aragon, SPAIN.	* 1a	A	12:iv.

NOV.					
1	c11.55pm.	Drogheda, Louth, EI E.	22	B	5.
1	?	Guarulhos, São Paulo, BRAZIL.	u	C	59:17.
2	3.55am.	Unlocalized site, southern FRANCE	5a	B	24: 3f.
2	5.30am.	Calgary, Alberta, CANADA.	?1a	B	40:5.
2	4.00pm.	Saltdean, Sussex, ENGLAND.	4	B	o
3	3.00pm.	Portadown, Armagh, N.IRELAND.	8a	B	o
6	c2.00pm.	Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, AUST ALIA.	?1a	A	27:166.
6	8.05pm.	São Paulo, São Paulo State, BRAZIL	u	C	23:12.
6	?pm.	Near Zavala, Inhambane, MOZAMBIQUE.	1c	B	12:32.
6	?	Houston, Texas, USA.	1c	A	36:8.
7	c7.00pm.	Rotherham, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.	41a	A	49:1.
8	8.05pm.	Brasília and Taguatinga, Federal District, BRAZIL	4	C	23:12; 59:17.
9	5.15pm.	Saxilby, Lincolnshire, ENGLAND.	22	A	o
10	Night-time	Urcos, Cuzco, PERU.	?25	C	17:iii.
11	3.00pm.	Ardrossan Beach, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.	10	B	27:152.
11	?	30 miles E.of Swift Current, Saskatchewan, CANADA.	1a	A	40:5.
13	pm.	Forbes Landing, British Columbia, CANADA.	46	B	39a:8.
16	am.	San Jose, COSTA RICA.	4	A	59:17.
19	8.45pm.	Guarulhos, São Paulo, BRAZIL.	u	C	23:13.
20	5.30pm.	Hanbury, Derbyshire, ENGLAND.	?* 1c	B	12:2-3, 24.
20	6.58pm.	Woking and Sheerwater (S rrey), Rickmansworth and Watford (Herts), ENGLAND.	18a + 46	B	12:31-2
20	7.00pm.	East Croydon and Lewisham (S r-rey), ENGLAND.	18a + 46	A	12:31-2
22	pm.	Tweedsmouth, Northumberland, ENGLAND.	17a	B	35:29.
25	c9.40pm.	Between Maitland and Port Victoria, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.	46	A	27:152.
26	pm.	Brazey-en-Morven, Côte d'Or, FRANCE.	10	B	14:6.
27	pm.	Locality as immediately above.	10	B	14:6.
27	pm.	Mouscron, BELGIUM.	1a	B	58:15.
28	pm.	Brazey-en-Morven, Côte d'Or, FRANCE.	10	B	14:6.
30	pm.	Locality as immediately above.	10	B	14:6.
30	pm.	Woomera, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.	46 + ?	A	27:152-153.
late	7.30pm.	Ejanding, Victoria, AUSTRALIA.	?46	C	27:87.
?	1.30am.	Caulfield, Victoria, AUSTRALIA.	1a	A	27:87.
?	5.00am.	Henningsvatnet and Mosjoen, NORWAY.	8a	B	62,
?	11.45pm.	Korumburra, Victoria, AUSTRALIA.	1	B	27:86.
?	Night-time	Leongatha, Victoria, AUSTRALIA.	41a	C	27:87.

DEC.					
1	pm.	Rome, ITALY.	u	C	59:15.
c3	6.00pm.	Iracema, near Fortaleza, BRAZIL.	u	A	13:iv.
c4	?pm.	Unlocalized site near São Paulo, BRAZIL.	1a	B	13:iv.
5	12.35am.	Slemmstad, SWEDEN.	46	B	28:21.
5	6.35pm.	Farmoor, Berkshire, ENGLAND.	60	A	o
8	6.20pm.	NE.Birmingham, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	1a	B	49:1-2.
9	3.00am.	Lima, PERU.	u	A	24:16.
10	7.20pm.	Near Nytoft, DENMARK.	46	A	54:5.
10	7.30pm.	Bucharest, RUMANIA.	u	C	37:33.
c10	3.30pm.	Matagalpa, NICARAGUA.	4	C	17:iii.
12	5.50pm.	North of Palokka, Jyvaskyla, FINLAND.	u	B	48:5.
13	?pm.	Grey, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.	23	C	13:iii.
15	c.midnight	Near Coorong, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.	u	B	27:153.
15	2.30pm.	Solihull, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	10	C	47:4.
19	?	Near Parral, CHILE.	4	C	17:iii.
21	6.30pm.	Rotherham, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.	8a	A	o
21	c7.15pm.	Dahra Camp, LIBYA.	47	A	17:iii.
23	10.10pm.	Watford, Hertfordshire, ENGLAND.	47	C	50: 4.
c23	c2.30pm.	Chertsey, Surrey, ENGLAND.	10	B	o
c24	?am.	Tønsberg, NORWAY.	8a	A	58:15.
25	?am.	Wigston, Leicestershire, ENGLAND.	8a	B	58:14.
25	11.00pm.	Guarulhos, São Paulo, BRAZIL.	3a + 8a	B	23:13.
28	9.15am.	Bearwood and Harbourne, Warwickshire, ENGLAND.	17a	A	o
28	am.	Paignton, Devonshire, ENGLAND.	1a	B	58:14.
29	early.	Melbourne, Victoria, AUSTRALIA.	14a or 48	B	27:87.
29	c2.00am.	Unlocalized area of PACIFIC OCEAN	u	C	27:60.
29	7.50pm.	Puebla City, MEXICO.	10	C	60:17.
31	8.15pm.	Derryvore Bog, Armagh, N.IRELAND.	1c	A	o
?	5.30am.	Calgary, Alberta, CANADA.	45	C	56:4.
?	6.00pm.	Otoco, near Uyuni, BOLIVIA.	(E)	B	19:15-17.

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NEW UFO TYPES DURING 1968.

Only two new types of ufo, additional to those previously coded by Data Research (UFO Register, vol.i, pt.2, pp.5-6; op.cit., vol. 2, pt.1, pp.12, 26), have been noted for 1968. They follow below:

78. Umbrella-shaped.

79. Catherine-wheel shaped.

Two further categories, however, have now appeared requiring some kind of distinctive coding; they are:

E. Cases where entities or beings (essentially similar to those seen in association with hovering or grounded ufos) are featured without associated ufos (e.g., as at Otoco in December 1968).

X. Cases where no visible ufo or entity is seen but which involve loud or intense noises emanating from undiscernible (but often aerial) sources, and of a type frequently associated on other occasions with visible ufos when animals or humans are effected (e.g., as at Cobby Creek in July 1968).

Cases in this latter category should be studied in conjunction with those listed by Gordon Creighton in "A New FSR Catalogue", issued serially in various recent volumes of Flying Saucer Review.

UFO LANDINGS AND NEAR-LANDINGS.

It is difficult to pick out single ufo events in 1968 as being especially significant, since the year was full of them, but the large number of recorded landings or near landings was certainly remarkable. In addition to the landing reports in the foregoing catalogue, where they are indicated by asterisks, several other fairly well documented similar events are known to have occurred in 1968. In Spain these incidents have been listed by V.J.Ballester-Olmos ("Survey of Iberian Landings", FSR Special Issue, no:4, 1971, pp.49-53), and include several previously unplished events. An important list of ufo landings compiled by J.D.Pereira on a global basis for 1968, also including a number of episodes excluded from our catalogue, appeared in issue no:29 of "Phénomènes Spatiaux" (1971: pp.23-6) and features some reports for which Data Research has received no information. The same may be said of the alleged landing at Clare, Australia, in mid-November, when the ground is reported as having been locally scorched (vide M.Hervey: 1969."Ufos Over The Southern Hemisphere", p.152), an event omitted from the Pereira catalogue incidentally.

Three further landings, each involving entities or ufonauts, deserve mention here, although at present certain critical details concerning them are regrettably absent. The events took place respectively at Viamão, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, sometime during early January (vide FSR Case Histories, no:5, pp.3-4), at Mendoza, Argentina (FSR, vol.17, no:3, p.20), and at Gerona, Spain (FSR, vol.17, no:5, p.32), on September 1st and September 21st.

1968 is clearly a very fertile year for landings of ufos and ought to well repay any ufologist able to collect and sift through the impressively large amount of available information.

MATERIALIZATIONS AND DEMATERIALIZATIONS.

Several observations of the astonishing feats of materialization and dematerialization, now a well established feature of many ufo manifestations, occurred in 1968. They are summarized below.

Category.	Materializations.	Dematerializations.
A.	3	16
B.	-	17
C.	1	21

Once again, many dematerializing ufos were seen to abruptly "flip over" or reorient themselves immediately prior to vanishing, the latter a process frequently described as "like a light being turned off", "suddenly wasn't there any more", etc. With one exception, all dematerializations were noiseless.

TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION.

The following table summarizes the distribution of ufos during 1968 over a normal 24-hour day, indicating that, as noticed for other years, more ufos are seen between 6 pm. and midnight than at any

other period. It is unfortunate that not all reports, several of which are otherwise of great interest, contain adequate details of the times of the sightings they describe.

Category.	Midnight to 6 am.	6 am. to Noon.	Noon to 6 pm.	6 pm. to Midnight.
A	14	10	7	31
B	16	9	8	36
C	6	10	11	53

NOISES AND EMISSIONS.

Noises allegedly emitted by ufos during 1968 were as follows. The total of noiseless ufos is provided for comparison.

Category.	Indistinct Voice-like (from above).	Vibratory.	Droning.	Throbbing.	Whispering.	Whistling.	Whooshing,	Whirring.	Revving.	Hissing.	Banging.	Rattling.	Roaring.		Noiseless ufos.
A	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	A	30
B	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	B	22
C	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	C	23

In addition there were also eleven category A objects reported as having emitted a humming noise.

EJECTA.

Several ufos in 1968 were reported as having emitted rays, sparks or other kinds of ejecta, usually noiselessly, and these are summarized below. They should not be confused with halo-effects.

Category.	Angel Hair.	Rays or Beams.	Vapour.	Flashes.	Sparks.	Exhausts: Flames.	Exhausts: Smoke.	Noiseless Explosions
A	-	12	5	8	-	2	4	1
B	1	4	7	5	1	1	-	-
C	1	5	4	5	1	1	1	-

In addition, two ufos are recorded as having released odours, and another is reported to have emitted intense heat.

DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS.

The following table summarizes the various disruptive effects on terrestrial installations and mechanical equipment attributable to ufos during 1968. Authenticated cases are not very common.

Transient Effects:

Category.	Engine Failure (vehicles).	Light Failure (buildings and vehicles).	Compass re-orientation.	Interferences: TV.	Interferences: Radio.	Interferences: Watches.	Interferences: Phones.
A	6	2	1	2	3	3	2
B	3	3	-	-	-	1	-
C	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

Permanent or Semi-Permanent Effects:

Category.	Scorching.	Burning.	Grass Damage.	Crushed Foliage.
A	5	1	-	1
B	1	-	1	-
C	-	-	-	-

Other Effects:

Category.	Excessive Cold.	Excessive Winds.
A	-	1
B	1	-
C	-	1

COLOURS.

Ufo colours reported during 1968 are summarized below.

	A.	B.	C.		A.	B.	C.		A.	B.	C.
White.	11	8	17	Purple.	-	1	-	Silver.	7	4	1
Cream.	-	1	-	Violet.	1	-	-	Grey.	3	-	2
Yellow.	6	5	4	Blue.	3	1	1	Metallic.	4	2	1
Golden.	1	-	-	Pale Blue.	-	1	-	Black.	1	2	3
Orange.	6	11	9	Green.	-	1	1	Pink.	2	-	1
Orangy-red.	-	-	1	Pale Green.	1	-	1	Red.	8	7	11

Categories.	Multi-coloured. (various combinations)	Bi-coloured. (various colours)
A	2	11
B	10	12
C	6	9

MOTIONS AND SPEEDS.

As the following summary indicates, ufo speeds and motions during 1968 varied enormously, the velocities, of course, being those estimated by the original eyewitnesses. They are classified below as in the first issue of the UFO Register (vol.1, pt.1, page 11).

Categories.	Stationary or Hovering.	Very Slow.	Slow.	Moderately Fast.	Fast.	Very Fast.	Wobbly.	Undulatory or yo-yo.	Erratic (Speeds).	Erratic (Courses).	Zigzag.	Circular.	Rotating or Spinning.
A	44	2	19	6	23	5	1	2	2	1	4	-	10
B	39	3	16	8	24	2	2	2	1	4	7	2	6
C	25	1	17	7	24	4	1	3	3	-	2	2	3

Reported descriptions of speeds and motions contained adjectives similar to those used in reports for other years, thereby confirming the "special" character of the ufo performances observed.

ANIMAL AND HUMAN REACTIONS.

The following table shows that human reactions during confrontations with ufos varied widely during 1968, as in other years.

Fright or Fear.	15	Panic.	5	Wonder or Awe.	2	Excitement.	4
Shock.	3	Flight.	3	Fascination.	1	Curiosity.	2
Amazement.	5	Temporary Immobilization.	7	As if hypnotised.	2		

One case also occurred where a percipient sustained temporary skin discoloration, which may or may not have been psychological rather than the result of physical effects.

Reported animal reactions to the near approach of ufos were more numerous in 1968 than in 1969, but less so than in 1967. The best authenticated cases are tabled below.

	Fear or Panic.	Restlessness.	Excitement.	Subsequent avoidance of the area visited.
Dogs.	2	4	5	1
Cats.	1	1	1	-
Horses.	-	1	-	-
Cattle.	3	1	3	-
Sheep.	2	-	-	-
Rabbits.	1	-	-	-
Birds.	-	1	-	-

Three instances are also known involving the death of sheep under circumstances almost certainly associated with ufo activity. Perhaps the strangest of these concerns the slaughter of 34 sheep by a small "flying" entity at Otoco, Bolivia, sometime in late December.

OBSERVER STATISTICS.

As in other years, numerous reports were received for 1968 in which the numbers of percipients involved were given in very arbitrary terms. The available data, however, is summarized below. Races are again undifferentiated.

Ages (in years)	Males P*	Males S*	Females P*	Females S*	Sex Unrecorded P*	Sex Unrecorded S*
0 - 15	10	4	16	4	1	3
16 - 30	22	2	3	-	-	-
31 - 45	11	-	3	3	-	1
46 - 60	9	1	-	-	-	-
61 - 75	2	-	3	-	2	-
over 75	-	3	-	-	-	-
Age unspecified.	141	178	25	42	24	503

*P = Primary Witness; *S = Secondary Witness.

Although it has proved impossible to determine the occupations of all ufo eyewitnesses, the information presently available is summarized in the following table.

Government Employees.	4	Farmers and Farm Workers.	12	Judges/Lawyers.	3
Military Personnel.	10	Factory Workers.	4	University Personnel.	1
Policemen.	18	Insurance Agents.	1	Doctors.	4
Meteorologists.	3	Metallurgists.	2	Medical Personnel.	6
Television Engineers.	2	Engineers.	3	Technicians.	3
Pilots (Civil)	15	Mechanics.	1	Scientists.	2
Pilots (Military)	3	Postmen.	1	Clergymen.	2
Sailors.	5	Busmen.	3	Journalists.	2
Librarians.	1	Casino Workers.	2	Artists.	1
Teachers.	3	Deliverymen.	1	Receptionists.	1
School Children.	20	Chaffeurs.	1	Shop-keepers.	2
Students.	419	Foremen/Managers.	2	Watchmen/Caretakers.	3
Nuns.	3	Housewives.	18	Storemen/Clerks.	1
Builders/Labourers.	6			Other Professionals.	4

Analysis of these statistics shows that exactly the same kinds of people saw ufos in 1968 as in other years having comparable statistics (i.e., 1967, 1969 and 1970), and generally corroborates the conclusions reached for those years.

A CATALOGUE OF HISTORICAL UFO REPORTS

by
Lucius Farish

In this, the first part of a catalogue detailing ufo or ufo-like activity pre-dating 1947 --- the year when modern ufology, errupting with Kenneth Arnold's classic sighting of June 24th., may be said to have properly begun --- a series of randomly selected accounts are given in order to show that activity of this kind has been constant from earliest times. Wherever possible, the wording of the original reports has been reproduced in full, and the sources from which they were taken are furnished throughout. The catalogue does not pretend to be complete, and probably never could be, since early reports like these are recorded in all kinds of old publications and there is no definable pattern for searching the literature as a whole. It is inevitable, therefore, that many early reports will get overlooked, although readers locating additional examples are cordially invited to send in full details to either Data Research's headquarters at Cumnor, or to the writer's address, which is: Route One, Plumerville, Arkansas, U.S.A. Later parts of the catalogue will list incidents chronologically.

Incident 1: AD 1200. In December, "a little before the Nativity of the Lord", in the province of York (England), "five Moons" were seen "at about the first watch of the night". One "moon" appeared in the North; one in the South; one in the East; and one in the West. The fifth "moon", having many "stars" accompanying it, was first seen in the middle of the other "moons" [in the zenith?]. It made a circuit of the other "moons" five or six times. The entire phenomenon lasted for about one hour.
(Roger de Hoveden's "Chronica"; quoted in the BUFORA Journal, Autumn 1965).

Incident 2: AD.1643. "About midnight three men, coming in a boat to Boston [Massachusetts, U.S.A.], saw two lights arise out of the water near the north point of the town cove, in form like a man [word is indistinct in the original source: LF], and went at a small distance to the town, and to the south point, and there vanished away. The like was seen by many, a week after". The dates were April 11th and 18th.
("The American Almanac", no:317, 1860).

Incident 3: AD.1742. An object "like a large Sky-Rocket" seen from St.James's Park in London, England. Visible for more than 30 seconds. A sketch shows it to be a long tubular object with two "chambers" at the rear. It emitted a fiery trail. Observed by a member of the Royal who is identified only as "C.M.".
("Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society", vol.43, p.524).

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