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DISSEMINATING FACTUAL INFORMATION RELATING
TO THE UFO PHENOMENON

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THE UFO REGISTER

Volume Seven,
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EDITORIAL

Although the now notorious Condon Committee concluded that there was really nothing to the ufo phenomena, and that it did not merit scientific investigation, not only have ufos continued to manifest themselves in Earth's skies in greater numbers than ever before, but, since that committee's ill-judged announcements, a growing interest in ufos can be discerned in the scientific fraternity in general. In recent years, for example, scholars and scientists of the calibre of Salisbury, Poher, Friedman, and McCampbell have openly voiced a belief in ufos, have written books or articles about them, and have stated their intention of conducting in-depth studies of the enigma. They thus join such luminaries as Hynek, Saunders, Ribera, Vallee, and the late James MacDonald, who, in the past have been the most vociferous supporters of the need to properly investigate the ufo phenomenon among professional scientists.

And yet, although the involvement of science, and of scientists, seems eminently desirable and perhaps necessary if the ufo problem is ever to be cracked, there are many who, not without cause, point out that so far none of the scientists who have openly supported ufo research have really advanced very far in the subject or neared the ultimate goal. It is true that several of the books written by these gentlemen are technically much superior to many of the offerings of earlier writers in this field, and do lend a certain lustre to the ufo literature as a whole. Yet, in almost no instance have they succeeded in advancing radically new lines of approach; indeed, even more obvious is the fact that, notwithstanding the general eminence of their authors, these books merely wrap up or package what is known about the ufo problem rather better than previous literary attempts (with one or two notable exceptions) and so do little more than reflect the orthodox training of these academics. In other words, academic expertise, rooted as it is in established dogmas and isms, may not in itself contain the approaches needed to arrive at an acceptable solution to the enigma. These lines are in no way intended to denigrate the efforts of these courageous gentlemen, but are meant to draw attention to the alien intelligence and thought patterns that --- if we accept that ufos are under intelligent control --- must lie behind them.

How does one attempt to come to grips with the thought patterns of an alien intelligence, whose reaction to stimuli may not necessarily always resemble those of men subjected to similar or identical conditions? If, through studying all the known descriptions of reported ufo occupant behaviour relative to terrestrial environments and its denizens, one finds discrepancies, perhaps wide ones, between their reactions and those that could reasonably be expected from humans under the same conditions, do we not run the danger of judging ufo occupant reactions on the basis that human reactions are logical and therefore correct for the circumstances at the time? Even a cursory appraisal of human behaviour reveals that, in general, Man is often irrational, unreasonable, and downright illogical in his activities and decisions. It does not require a catalogue here to remind readers of the crass stupidity of many human beings, of the many vested interests, or of the various pressures and forces within society that often compels individuals to act unreasonably, or illogically. From birth, almost every human being has to be taught to conform to so-called established convention, itself dependent upon the continuance of some hierarchical system, whether it be governmental, ecclesiastical, trade-unionism, or tribalism, in order to attain some overall measure of acceptable social behaviour. These factors, either individually or in combination, play a large role in educative systems, and, in turn, are inevitably at the root of academic thought.

Although we generally accept these conventions (which could also be viewed from some angles as constraints) as being better than an anarchistic free-for-all, it does not follow that our acceptance of them invests them with reasonableness or rationality. We actually tend to accept them as the lesser of known evils. We are thus not necessarily controlling our activities or even reacting to stimuli along purely logical lines. In attempting, therefore, to understand the ufo enigma through the application of what we have been conditioned to regard as logical, we may be creating immense problems for ourselves. They may be unnecessary problems.

On numerous occasions, reported ufo occupant behaviour seems to border on the understandable (from our point of view), but on numerous other occasions, their behaviour seems to be incomprehensible to us. Surely it must all revolve around a matter of rationality. Certainly it is difficult to appreciate that intelligent beings capable of constructing ufos and propelling them into our environment from goodness knows where, and in so doing demonstrating obviously very advanced knowledge, perform irrational acts upon arrival here. They may seem irrational to us, but are they really? Could it not be that, had we, through the educative systems outlined above, been conditioned along other lines, we also might begin to appreciate why ufo occupants sometimes act as they do.

This is a valid aspect of the overall ufo problem, and one that has apparently received scant attention in the past. Even scientifically trained academics who are now involving themselves in ufo research should be prepared for our psychological shortcomings and, perhaps, restricted vistas, and to at least consider if our present knowledge is adequate to produce a satisfactory explanation of the ufo enigma. It may well be that we have to unlearn certain cherished dogmas, or add others to them hitherto regarded as heretical or at best dubious.

Despite these problems, there can be little doubt that empirical and other tested scientific methods must be employed to help solve the nature, origin, and purpose of the ufos and their occupants, while it is probable that new methods will have to be devised, tested and added to the overall effort. During the course of these processes it is likely that ufology will become "deglamourized" (for want of a better word), whereby many present ufo "buffs" will become disenchanted with the results. Let us hope that such losses will be minimal, and that not too many scientists will become disillusioned with their chosen profession through confrontation with this most baffling of all Man's interests.

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THE NOVEMBER 1973 UFO-INVASION OF QUEBEC,

by
Claude Macduff*

Introduction:

The Canadian province of Quebec was involved in a massive wave of ufo sightings and landings during late 1973, in November to be exact. This wave followed very closely upon the "American wave" of October 1973, in which many important events took place (e.g., Pascagoula, Mississippi, October 11, 1973; a robot-like entity at Falkville, Alabama, October 17, 1973; and the incident involving a U.S. Army helicopter and a ufo over Ohio; etc.)

While these and numerous other contemporary events focused public attention on the U.S.A., similar cases were reported then in Canada, especially in the province of Quebec. These included ufo landings, the sighting of humanoid beings, disturbances and electromagnetic effects in cars, witnesses being irradiated, etc.

In most of the humanoid cases, the entities seemed to be engaged in reconnaissance of specific areas, or exploring the surroundings of a locality, even causing assemblies of people around a limestone quarry after an alleged ufo landing there.

On the basis of these happenings, ufo-researchers have concluded that there was a very real "ufo invasion of Quebec" during November 1973, which corresponded to that in the United States just one month earlier. All the cases and reports forming this article were investigated by many members of the UFO-Quebec Group, which has, since 1974, succeeded in showing the real meaning of contemporary ufology to the public as a whole. Information has been released through the news media, and in the pages of the official publication of the group "UFO-Quebec" magazine. These communiquees showed that, as with the preceding American wave, it was noted that there were very specific areas where all these events happened, suggesting again and again that there is some very definite purpose behind all these ufo activities and the actions of their occupants.

Let us now examine the facts, here presented in chronological order.

The Reports: Part One:

Case 1: At Saint-Mathias-de-Chambly, Chemin des Hurons.

(this locality is situated near Chambly, in area number 8 on the map — see fig.1)

Investigated by Philippe Blaquiére and Wido Hoville.

The case has been reported in "JFO-Québec", vol.1, no:1.

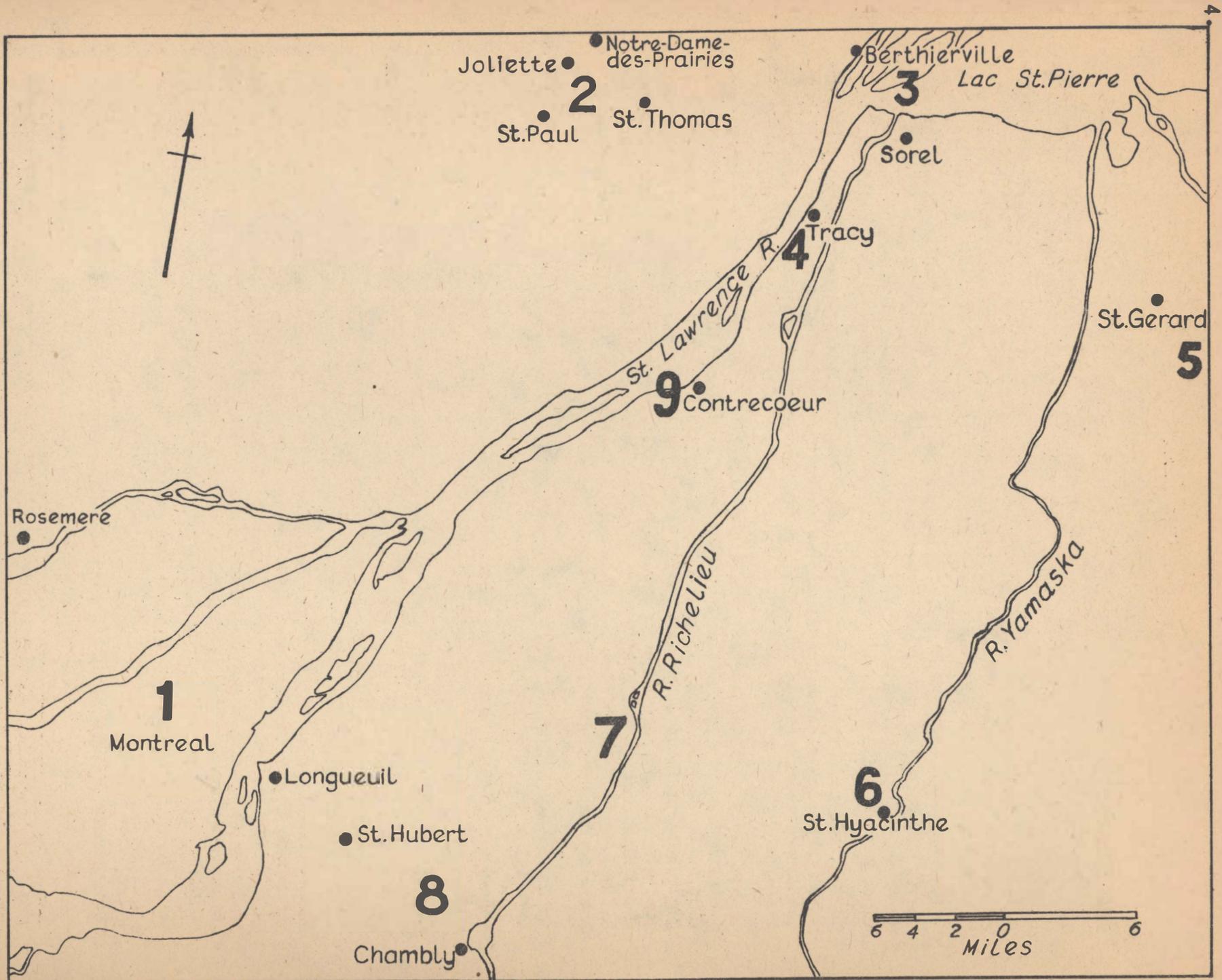
During the night of October 5th and 6th., 1973, Mr and Mrs Leblanc (this is a pseudonym, for by request the witnesses's true name has been with-held) were quietly walking on a road near their home before retiring to bed. Suddenly, about 12.45 am, Mrs Leblanc saw an intense white light similar to that of a searchlight scanning the area. The light seemed to come from a nearby field to the North, distant about 465 metres (1,550 feet) from her and her husband, to whom she said:

"Look there. Somebody seems to be searching for something in our fields".

Her husband replied:

"It is probably some police officers looking for cattle thieves"

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It should be noted that many disappearances of cattle were reported in the general Chambly area about that time, and the police forces of some localities had much to do to cope with the situation. It was for that reason that Mr. Leblanc's answer centred on police officers and cattle thieves. Some minutes later, however, the "spotlight" disappeared and the Leblancs forgot the incident until later developments caused them to recall it.

The following morning, Saturday, October 6th., 1973, workmen arrived to repair a wrought-iron handrail at the house's rear gallery. Mr. Leblanc was occupied in preparing a switch for the repair gang's welder. At the time the sky was sunny, and the temperature about 6,67° C (44° F), with humidity at 49%. The wind was soft and blowing at about 14mph from the West. Mrs Leblanc was washing clothes, which she hung up at the rear of the house on a clothes-line. It was while she was doing that that she noticed thick smoke ascending from a field North of her. No flame or fire was visible. She told her husband about it, and was very surprised because it had been raining hard a short while before and there was nothing capable of being burnt in that field, which, moreover, had not been ploughed for 9 years. According to other witnesses, the smoke seemed to emanate from farther away in the field than did the events described below, and which followed the appearance of the smoke. It is therefore probable that the smoke was not related to the case itself.

Thus, around 11.35am, two witnesses watched a round, yellowish object resembling a cupola some 22 metres (75 feet) in diameter, in the field at a distance of approximately 465 metres (1,550 feet). At the time the witnesses thought that the object was a kind of camping "tent". Soon, however, another smaller object described by the witnesses as being similar to a very small "bulldozer" emerged from the "tent" and proceeded to a point about 60 metres (200 feet) from it, very close to a spring, which are very numerous in this region.

Then, between these two objects, five "little people" were observed on the ground by the witnesses. They looked from that distance like children, and the Leblanc's, in fact, concluded that they were "boy scouts" — because they still regarded the cupola shaped object as a "tent" such as boy scouts might erect in a field. But, even if they were surprised, the witnesses did not care to go and see what was going on in their field.

According to the Leblanc's, the "boy scouts" were about 1,22 metres tall (i.e., about 4 feet), but they never saw their legs as these were hidden by grass, which was growing there to a height of approximately 61 centimetres (2 feet). The "boy scouts" were continually moving back and forth between the "tent" and "bulldozer". They seemed to be very busy and gave the impression of rushing whatever they were doing; their arms moved very often as if they had something to bring here and there. According to Mrs Leblanc, these beings wore a kind of helmet on their heads, and their clothes or suits were of the same yellow colour as the two objects, but shining and brilliant. The objects themselves were very hazy in shape and presented no distinguishable features such as doors or port-holes.

The total duration of this event lasted from 20 to 25 minutes, during which period the witnesses continued their own work, only coming back from time to time to check if the "children" were still there. After a while they noticed that the two objects and the "children" had disappeared. It was only at that precise moment that the two witnesses became aware of the strangeness of the situation. The only road to the field runs just beside the Leblanc's house. Yet they never saw anybody or anything pass along it, such as would have been the case by users of the field. Later, a neighbour said that he had seen a large object take off from the field without any noise and disappear in the direction of the nearby Rougemont mountain.

The workmen, too, who also saw the objects and "boy scouts", did not at the time

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attach undue importance to the events, and only later said:

"Who would have thought that there were flying saucers: we always considered that these things are seen by other people, not by us".

Shortly after mid-day, the Leblancs' daughter returned from work and, after hearing her parents' story decided to visit the site. There, she found a large circle of burnt and crushed grass, 17 metres (55 feet) in diameter. On the ground, traces or tracks were visible, proceeding from this circle to another smaller one about 3,66 metres (12 feet) in diameter, and close to a spring. The track was 15 centimetres (6 inches) in width. The girl returned home, and, some time later, became sick. She developed a bad headache, nausea, and symptoms of irradiation.

The case became known to the investigators about 3 weeks after it happened. In a report subsequently compiled by them, they state:

"We, the investigators....visited the area on November 4, 1973...."

"The first circle was still visible, and so was the "track" and the other smaller circle. We took some colour photos by which we can see the round impressions in the ground and the burnt grass. Inside the circumference of the large circle we found three imprints arranged in a triangular pattern; the distance between the imprints was 10 metres (34 feet). At that time we did not have a Geiger meter and it was impossible to make a radiation test."

"Close to the landing site are many springs where domestic animals come for drinking. To the East, at about 450 metres (1,500 feet), are two high-voltage power lines; to the West there is also a pipe-line. At the exact place of the landing we find a synclinal axis."

"We flew by plane over the site to take some photos showing the marks of the landing, and the synclinal axis crossing the area from South-West to North-East. The fact that there is a synclinal axis in the area confirms the hypothesis that UFOs are often seen in the regions where geological undulations exist, like faults, quarries, canyons, etc. Since 20 years, the areas of Chambly and Rougemont have been subjected to similar cases of close sightings and landings of UFOs, and of encounters with humanoids. One point is sure in this case: the landing was probably made for "refueling" in water, because the marks clearly indicate that there was a kind of device that "traveled" on the ground from the first object to the spring; all this being added to the movements of the humanoids seen running between both objects and giving the impression of being on a "rushing-job"."

(Editor's note: this report, given as issued by the investigators, contains phraseological idiosyncrasies reflecting the type of English written and spoken by predominantly French-Canadian individuals).

The Reports: Part Two.

We come now to the ufo waves constituting the November 1973 wave proper.

Case 2: On Road 3 between Montreal and Tracy (area number 4): see fig.1.

Investigated by Marc Leduc.

This case is reported in UFO-Quebec magazine, vol.1, number 3.

November 21st., 1973, was the spectacular "peak" of this period of intense ufological activity during that month. It was a cold day (-2,22 ° C., or 28 ° F.), and the sightings cover a period of time from 18.00 hrs. to the early hours of the next day. The general area of occurrences is bounded by the cities and towns of Joliette (area number 2), Tracy (area number 4), Berthierville (close to area number 4), and Saint-Gerard-de-Magella (in the same region). Added to these are two cases from Ottawa, Ontario, one from Saint Hyacinthe (area number 6) and one from Montreal (area

number 1). Some of these reports are from the personal files of Mr.P.Blaquiere. Others are the result of radio-broadcastings by Mr.Hoville, which brought him reports about cases that he later investigated. Finally, other cases are drawn from the files of the National Research Center in Ottawa, Ontario.

On this clear and starry evening of Sunday, November 18th., 1973 (when the first event in this November wave occurred), four young women, aged 14 to 24, left the town of Tracy by car. Miss G...(all names with-held by request, but are on file), the oldest of the group, was driving.

After a while, they suddenly noticed a luminous ball, whose size was estimated by the witnesses as being approximately that of a water-melon. This was located over a pylon about 1/4 mile ahead of the car. The car was heading West, and passed beside the pylon and the glowing ball. At that moment the girls noted that the ball started to move. It went from left to right, or flew over the Saint Lawrence River just to the right of the road.

The ball had a white colour with a slightly yellowish tinge, shining with a soft sparkling light, and surrounded by a thin halo. The dimensions of the ball were always changing: big and shining or small and non-shining. In other words, its smallest apparent size was twice that of the planet Venus. None of the witnesses could gauge its true size. It was at that juncture that they became aware of the ball following their car. The ball seemed to come closer to the car when uninhabited districts were being traversed, and receded when it passed through more populated areas. Most of the time the ball flew at the same speed as the car, but sometimes came closer, or moved off, or went ahead of the vehicle, or followed it. At one time, the women noticed that the ball was at a height no greater than that of a telephone pole. The object's altitude was also always changing, from a mere 9 metres (30 feet) above ground level to the height of low clouds. Sometimes the ball stopped behind the car, but at other times seemed to hurry ahead of it. Every time this occurred the witnesses were very scared. Just before reaching the Louis-Hyppolite-Lafontaine tunnel running under the Saint Lawrence River which connects the South Shore with Montreal, the object disappeared over Montreal.

But the most fantastic part of the event, and yet quite real and authentic, had happened a little while before the tunnel was reached. We let the main witness narrate this section of the case.

"Before arriving at Contrecour (area number 9), a red and grey car overtook ours at great speed. The driver was alone. At that exact moment, the UFO ascended high in the sky. After leaving Contrecour, the UFO stood still at the poles' height, far in front of us. This made us discuss hotly about the event until we came closer to the UFO which then flew toward the River and hovered over a field".

"At that moment, many cars were following each other at a distance of 2 metres (6 feet). We were travelling at 60 mph. Then we had to slow down because, one after another, the cars had to enter in, and passed through, a kind of pink cloud laying down on the road. This cloud was a light red colour, similar to sand, of the same length as that of four cars joined together, of the same width as the road's, and of the same height as a car's. This "cloud" greatly astonished us because we could not imagine nor understand what was causing it, and this made us forget about the UFO that was hovering over the field, on our right side. At that place, everything was very quiet and silent: nevertheless, our car was well functioning and no mechanical trouble affected the car. We did not feel any kind of physical indisposition physiological effect on us, neither at that moment nor since that happened. In the cloud we had to slow down to 20 mph. In leaving the cloud I accelerated to 40 mph and then I had reduce the speed again because there was the car that had overtaken ours just some time before. The car had fallen in the ditch on the right side of

the road with its head-lights on, aimed to the road. The car seemed to have had an accident, and we did not see the driver around the place. I speeded again at 40 mph, and then occurred the strangest fact of all this incredible adventure".

"Just before I left the cloud, there was the appearance of a small "man", standing exactly on the white line of the road. I had to make a sudden manoeuvring of the car and a stop to avoid hitting that little man: he did not seem to be concerned with, nor troubled by the cars that were passing just beside him. This little man gave the impression of "sweeping" or cleaning the road, even if the apparatus that he was using was very unusual for that kind of job. The man did not seem to be worried or disturbed by the cars that were passing close to him on both sides of the road. He was inclined to his "tool" and gave the impression of being very busy with it. The creature was moving it back and forth on the road, exactly on the white line, and that was what gave us the idea that he was brushing the road. His "clothes" were of a dark green colour, or black, and he was seen only by the side. His head was covered with a kind of peaked cap that would hide his face; his legs were very short and so was his outer garment. He looked very slim and his height was no more than 1,52 metres (5 feet)".

"The unconcern and the inattention of the being regarding the cars passing near him surprised us very much: I had to deviate my way and move round him. Then I got angry because I nearly hit him with the car. It was around 18.05 hours (6.05pm.) when this happened. And there was another car stopped just a little farther; two or three persons dressed in dark clothing were standing up near the road. At 20.00 hours (8.00pm.), when we left Montreal to come back, we took the same time for the return journey. We arrived at home at 21.15 hours (9.15 pm.). The light red-coloured cloud was still there, but there was no more trace of the car that had fallen in the ditch".

(Investigator's Note: As described by the witnesses, the "human being" seems very like those in the celebrated Betty and Barney Hill case, of September 1961. The description of the "man" is in accordance with drawings of them shown to the witnesses after the events of Tracy; and the "being" also very much resembles the one seen at Vilvord, Belgium, in December 1973, both in the description of its appearance and its activities).

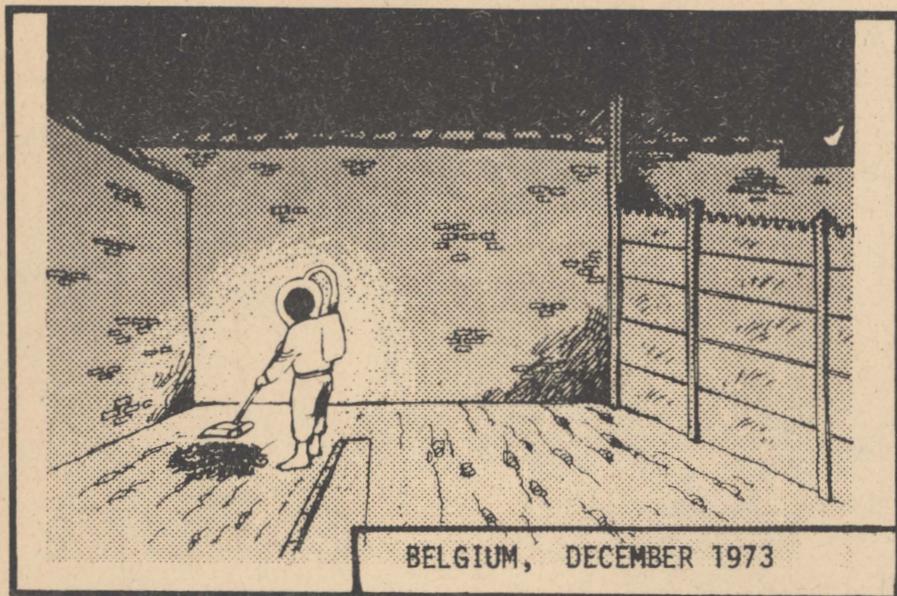
Author's Comments: As incredible as it sounds, this case certainly offers many characteristics pertaining to the ufo-phenomenon as a whole, containing proofs of its authenticity and of its high degree of strangeness, and giving much food for thought. Let us consider some of these points.

Firstly, an Unidentified Flying Object precedes and follows a car during a period of time, or goes from side to side of the road. With the exception of a helicopter (which this object was not) no known aircraft or natural phenomena are capable of such manoeuvres.

Secondly, the UFO, after having streaked about the sky in all directions in front of, behind, and beside the car, hovers over a specific spot and is then observed near to the occurrence of the strangest event of all --- the passage through a "cloud" of singular type and whose origin and purpose are unknown, and the encounter with a diminutive "man" whose identity, motive for being there, and general behaviour are also unknown.

These matters raise vital questions.

Who, or what, really was this "little man", standing on the white line of the road? He was certainly not an employee of the Public Works Department, as this idea could come to mind at first. Which employee would have decided to clean and sweep the road, alone in his labour, under such dangerous conditions? Road repairs and rest-



BELGIUM, DECEMBER 1973

RESEMBLANCES BETWEEN THE HUMANOID SEEN AT TRACY, QUEBEC, CANADA, NOVEMBER 18, 1973, AND THE HUMANOID SEEN AT VILVORDE, BELGIUM, IN DECEMBER 1973.

NOTE ALSO THE SIMILARITIES WITH THE HUMANOIDS OF THE BETTY AND BARNEY HILL'S CASE, U.S.A., SEPTEMBER 1961.



TRACY, QUEBEC
NOVEMBER 18, 1973

oration works are usually undertaken by a team of workers. Again, would any sensible person engage in road sweeping on a Sunday evening when much traffic used the road and when to do so would expose the sweeper to being hit, maimed, or killed at any moment by the vehicles travelling it? And in a fog? And why was only the white line and area immediately adjacent to it being "swept"? If it was a road-cleaning exercise, then why had no warning cones, lights, etc., been erected to advise drivers of the situation? Such failures, if pertaining to real official road-sweeping operations, transgress by-laws.

Is it not more plausible, in view of the above anomalies, to regard the "little man" as an occupant of the ufo seen previously, engaged in some mission of exploration or analysis of the area? As far as the witnesses could determine, he was primarily interested in the white line and area immediately around it, as if it and little else interested him at the time.

Even if the dimensions of the humanoid and the ufo are not proportional, this does not mean that the two are not compatible or lessen the worth of the case. Remember that there are numerous similar cases recorded in ufological annals. The instrument handled by the humanoid could have been a device used for analysing or recording material, all as a part of some mission of exploration which he was executing. Any well-informed student of ufology knows that these elements reccur in and are typical of many other recorded cases. We list these elements as including:-

- i) the "cloud" lying over the road, and whose origin and nature are unknown.
- ii) the localized silence and calm within the area of the "cloud".
- iii) the uneasy feelings of the witnesses.
- iv) the red and grey car seeming to have had an accident, but without its driver.
- v) the people dressed in dark clothing seen close to the location of the incident.
- vi) the strange humanoid, and its even stranger activities, seen at the exact site of all the aforementioned elements.

As noted previously by the investigator, this case is exceedingly interesting by itself, and becomes even more so when related to the numerous other sightings made the same evening in the same general region (see below). The drawing of the humanoid (see fig.2) has been made in accordance with descriptions provided by the witnesses. There is a great likeness with the beings of the Betty and Barney Hill case of September 1961, and with the entity acting similarly at Vilvorde, Belgium, in December 1973 (see fig.2), as described in the official publication of the Societe Belge d'Etudes des Phenomenes Spatiaux --- "Inforespace", no:18, 1974. Other accounts of the case have appeared in Flying Saucer Review, vol.20, no:6, 1975, pp.13-17, 22, and in Stendek magazine, vol.vi, no:20, 1975, pp.10-17, issued by the Centro de Estudios Interplanetarios of Barcelona, Spain. In the Vilvorde case, there was a "little man" who seemingly "swept" or "cleaned" the ground with apparatus closely similar to that in the Tracy case under discussion. Other quite similar cases have occurred elsewhere in the world on other occasions.

We now present, rather briefly, details of the other ufo sightings that occurred in this general region of Quebec on the same evening as the extraordinary case near Tracy which we have just reviewed. These may help to place the Tracy case into better overall perspective, and follow-on numerically from the two so far dealt with in this article.

Case 3: 19.15 hours (7.15pm.). A similar case occurred involving a driver and his wife travelling on the highway near Ottawa. A luminous red-coloured object of oval shape followed their vehicle for a while at a distance, approaching closer when passing through deserted areas. The witnesses were very scared.

Case 4: 20.00 hours (8.00pm.). Again near Ottawa. Six balls or spheres were seen in the sky for 1 hour, 30 minutes.

- Case 5: 21.15 hours (9.15pm.). A police officer of the Provincial Quebec Police observed an oval-shaped object above Saint-Gerard-de-Magella. The officers in the Joliette area informed their superiors, who requested that a detailed report be made concerning the sighting.
- Case 6: 22.15 hours (10.15pm.). Two white parallel bars, each resembling beads of balls joined together, crossed the sky in only six seconds. Despite the brevity of the observation, this case is recorded as authentic, as careful investigations disclosed no other likely interpretation. This phenomenon passed at 15° elevation above the western horizon as seen from Berthierville (in the region of Tracy: see area number 4 on map). One above the other, the two bars proceeded in a south-easterly direction, and flew at a very high speed.
- Case 7: 22.20 hours (10.20 pm.). Witnesses saw, over Sorel, a luminous ball in the south-eastern part of the sky some 20° above the horizon. Its colour changed from vivid blue to green, then to red. The ball was stationary, and, because of the coldness of the weather at the time, the witnesses did not observe it for longer than 15 minutes.
- Case 8: 22.30 hours (10.30 pm.). For 15 minutes a motionless luminous object hovered over the Boulevard Industriel at Joliette. Its height above ground-level appeared to be 30 metres (100 feet). Its shape was similar to that of a pear upside-down. Red and green lights surrounded it on both sides. Then, the object began to move slowly southwards and two other similar objects joined it. Then all the objects and the lights disappeared silently.
- Case 9: 22.46 hours (10.46 pm.). At Longueuil, on the south-eastern edge of Montreal, a witness living close to the Saint Lawrence River saw a very brilliant light at low altitude. In size it compared to that of a truck headlight. The light was revolving in a clockwise direction and proceeded towards the Jacques-Cartier Bridge. It was under observation for 7 minutes.
- Cases 10, 11, and 12: Numerous luminous spheres performing aerial manoeuvres in all directions were seen over Saint Thomas, Joliette, and Berthierville, between 23.00 hours (11.00 pm.) on November 18th. and the early hours of the next day. The observations, in fact, covered a period of some 3 hours. In Joliette, the local radio-station (CJLN) informed listeners that a multicoloured ball, about the size of a child's balloon, was visible in the sky. Three similar spheres in the sky attracted attention at Saint-Thomas, while three further balls performing aerial manoeuvres were watched by residents of Berthierville.

The importance and general strangeness of these cases is very noticeable, for not only were they confined to a specific geographical area, but all occurred during a well-defined period of time. In several cases the witnesses were experienced police-officers; in others, witnesses were either isolated, in groups, or actually numerous, according to their precise location at the times of the sightings. The reports are consistent in describing a large variety of shapes, sizes, and types of objects; also a wide range of movements, manoeuvres, and trajectories.

Reviewed in combination, these events lead to the conclusion that they pertained to genuine incidents whereby they must be recorded as authentic ufological cases.

The Reports: Part Three:

Case 13: Joliette.

Investigated by Wido Hoville.

Described in "UFO-Quebec" magazine, vol.1, no:2.

The wave of ufo sightings made in Quebec during November 1973 reached its peak on the 21st. of that month, when no less than 49 separate reports were registered. Some of these were detailed in the press. For example, La Presse published an account headed "Flying Saucers at Saint-Hyacinthe", and the following day, November 22nd., Journal de Montreal printed an article captioned "Martians Are Invading Joliette". At least thirty different individuals watched and reported ufos. Among these were police officers of La Surete de Quebec (Provincial Police), and officers of other local police forces. Reports were also made at the same time concerning workmen who allegedly watched ufos land in Domtar's quarry at Joliette.

This resume of intense ufo activity around November 21st., should thus assist readers to place the following very interesting event into proper perspective. Further and somewhat fuller details of many of the events comprising this wave are furnished on later pages of this article.

Mr and Mrs Petit (a pseudonym, their real name being with-held by request) live in an isolated area close to the town of Joliette. Their home is smaller than the neighbouring houses, but is nevertheless exceptionally clean and neat (especially inside), and altogether a typical "sweet home". Behind the house are located the gardens and garages.

During the night of November 21st., Mrs Petit was unable to sleep and went into her kitchen to light a cigarette. She did not switch on the light, as a nearby street lamp provided sufficient illumination.

Then, at approximately 02.00 hours (2.00 am.), she was suddenly attracted by a white object which seemed to be just outside her kitchen window. She went closer to the window, which is very low, and discovered to her great surprise a "4 foot tall thing" (as she named it, right outside. The "thing", or being (see fig.3), had a rounded head with two very bright eyes. She did not see any mouth or nose. The eyes had a phosphorescent glow, and were three times the size of normal eyes. Around the head or helmet there was a kind of halo, or flames surrounding the head. She also saw what seemed to her to be laces around the neck of the "thing". The shoulders were not square as in human beings, but sloped right down from the head or helmet at an angle of 45°. Mrs Petit was not scared by the "thing", which looked beautiful to her, and she was not able to move away from the window.

After about 15 seconds, the "thing" went away and she suddenly realized that something very strange was going on. She ran into the bedroom to awaken her husband who rapidly dressed himself and went to the door. He switched on the outside light, but no traces of the strange being were to be seen. The "thing" would have been 1,20 metres high (4 feet), judged in relation to the height of the window.

Mr. Petit looked all round the house but did not go into the garden behind the garages. The only element that can authenticate this happening is the fact that, when looking around, Mr Petit found a dog "scared to death", as he described it, lying down on the ground. It left before Mr. Petit completed his search.

The following night, the family cat exhibited strange behaviour. It ran up and down in the house, went to the window to look out in the direction where the "thing" had been seen the night before, and tried all night to get as close to Mr. and Mrs. Petit as possible, as if afraid of something.

The same night, the local Provincial Police and a catholic priest saw ufos near Joliette, in the vicinity of Domtar's quarry, where limestone is produced. In this quarry several springs exist. It should be noted that the ufos were only seen leaving the quarry. Almost 100 persons in more than 40 cars watched the spot during the days following the incident to such an extent that the Provincial Police had to forbid parking at that place. Two power-lines, each carrying 730,000 volts, are located on the north side of the quarry.

The sightings at or near the quarry were officially explained as "probably being Army-helicopters executing manoeuvrings in the area".

After having visited the witness, a newspaperman of the local press questioned me on the subject of ufos. He told me about having spoken to a corporal of the Provincial Police who said to him "the sighting was taken seriously". After that, the newspaperman contacted higher levels in the Police force and was told that "there is nothing to do with these cases". He also mentioned that he was trying to get more information through the channels of the Defence Department, but discovered that people there were absolutely not interested in talking to him. He added that he had received the impression that all these people were really very excited about the previous sightings and that they had become nervous because of them.

Later, around midnight (on November 26th.), I paid a visit to the quarry.

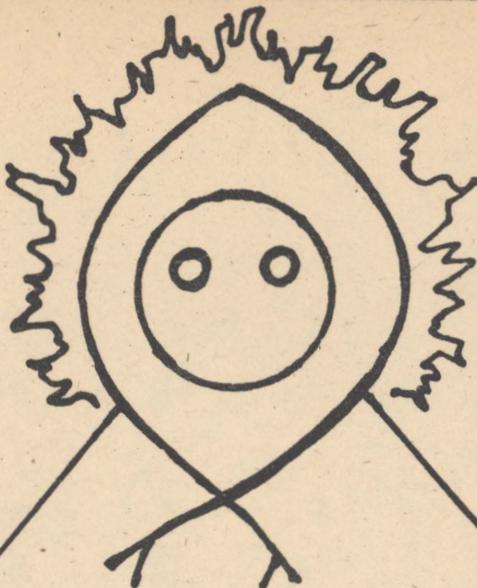
Author's Comments: It is remarkable to note that, again, once events occur on a wide scale, and when the actuality of those events becomes too "hot", official "explanation" of them rises rapidly to calm public agitation. In those cases where only luminous objects were seen, the usual explanations centred on meteorological causes and natural phenomena. In cases featuring sightings of humanoids, no "explanations" were advanced. But in the specific case of the landed ufo in the Joliette quarry, the "explanation" was that of "an Army helicopter performing military operations". Personally, I consider this a very silly explanation of the event.

Does it, for example, make sense to say and believe that the object flew over an area completely soundlessly and land in a quarry difficult of access and being, moreover, on private property, and still regard it as a manoeuvring Army helicopter? Scared local inhabitants could surely, between them, have distinguished a genuine Army helicopter (had one been present) from something unusual and unknown, in this instance a ufo. The "thing" sighted by Mrs. Petit was certainly not a "soldier" on manoeuvres trying to camouflage military operations. If there were Army helicopters present then in the region, it would have necessitated an entire squadron of them to account for all the sightings and observations made at so many localities during such a short period of time; see list of contemporary observations on November 21st. given on later pages. There are definitely too many elements in these cases for us to readily accept the "military operations" explanation.

Comparison with a similar case: This case from Joliette can be directly connected with the other numerous sightings of November 21st and 22nd., the time of the happenings corresponding with those of other observations made then in other parts of Joliette. Even if Mrs. Petit did not see a ufo, the type of creature ("thing") she saw is not unknown in the ufological record. There is a distinct similarity between it and the creature observed in September 1952 near Flatwoods, Braxton County, West Virginia, USA., a creature often referred to in the literature as the "Sutton Monster".

In the West Virginian case, there was a kind of fog lying on the ground, and an acrid odour emanating from it that caused trouble to the witnesses' throat and eyes. Then, under a tree, they beheld a horrible-looking creature, about 3,66 metres (12 feet) in height. It had two big eyes and a sort of cowl or hood around its head. The eyes were fixed, round, and luminous. It moved by floating through the air. Understandably the witnesses were scared and ran away. (see fig.3).

In the Joliette case, Mrs. Petit was not afraid of the creature. Indeed, she said that she had a feeling of being "attracted" to it and found it "beautiful" to behold. At Flatwoods, the height of the creature was about 12 feet, while at Joliette the "thing" was no more than 4 feet tall. The Flatwoods entity seemed to flo-



JOLIETTE, QUEBEC,
NOVEMBER 21-22, 1973



FLATWOODS, VIRGINIA,
SEPTEMBER 1952

RESEMBLANCES BETWEEN THE CREATURE SEEN AT JOLIETTE, QUEBEC, CANADA,
NOVEMBER 21-22, 1973, AND THE CREATURE OBSERVED AT FLATWOODS, VIRGINIA,
U.S.A., IN SEPTEMBER 1952. (DETAILS IN THE REPORT).

at, whereas the Joliette "thing" did not demonstrate any kind of specific movement. But in both cases animals were involved that reacted similarly, seemingly perturbed by the entities or their presence. Interestingly the cat at Joliette exhibited such agitation the following night (November 22nd.).

The Joliette "Wave": during the same week as the remarkable events already described from Joliette, other cases occurred there that did not become known until later. We present these below, following-on the case-identification references from the lists previously given.

Case 14: 21.15 hours (9.15pm.), Sunday, 18th November. Provincial Police at Joliette sent an officer to Saint-Gerard-de-Magella, where, with other witnesses, he observed a saucer-shaped object for many minutes hovering in the sky. At certain times, the object remained motionless and changed hue from red to orange, then green to white.

Case 15: During the same evening, several ufos were reported performing evolutions over Saint-Thomas-de-Joliette. Many percipients called the police; but unfortunately the officers despatched to investigate arrived at the site too late to view the objects for themselves.

Case 16: During the night on Monday, November 19th., and Tuesday, November 20th., many people again watched ufos manoeuvring over Saint-Paul-de-Joliette.

Case 17: On November 21st, the children of Mrs Nadeau (a pseudonym; true name on file), saw a large ball-shaped ufo, which changed colour constantly, pass over a neighbour's house and disappear at high velocity towards the horizon.

Case 18: Approximately 23.00 hours (11.00pm.), on November 24th. Mr. Renaud (pseudonym; true name on file) saw what looked like a "flash" of lightning, which was followed by a "soft quake" of the ground. This same witness said that he had seen a "squadron" of ufos over Joliette, but refused to divulge further details, saying that his employer doesn't approve of him speaking about the event.

Author's Comments: Two very precise points concerning the Joliette wave must be brought to the fore.

Firstly, Joliette possesses all the prerequisites for attracting ufos (and their occupants. It is situated on a geological fault that crosses the area from southwest to north-east; there is also a very large and wide quarry where limestone is produced; and finally Joliette is located close to two high-voltage power-lines (each 735,000 volts). Informed readers will know that ufologists in other regions have traced seemingly valid connections between geological faults and ufo sighting areas, and between ufos and high-voltage power-lines.

Secondly, many of the cases presented have been investigated by local police units, and by the Provincial Police who, in some instances, referred cases to the Canadian Armed Forces. This point surely indicates that authorities at governmental level are interested to know what is going on, and are largely implicated in ufological research and study --- even though those same authorities regularly deny any interest in the ufo phenomenon and lead people to believe that the government is not concerned with ufos. Just think about that.

To conclude this part of the "November-1973 UFO Invasion of Quebec" it is appropriate to chronicle in detail the other events that occurred on this memorable night of November 21st. They are listed below in temporal order.

Case 19: 17.35 hours (5.35pm.). Residents at Rougemont and neighbourhood watched

a kind of fireball with luminous rays from which emanated a blue and green glimmer, cross the sky in an East to West direction.

Case 20: 17.30 hours (5.30pm.). A ufo was observed from Saint Hubert.

Case 21: 17.30 hours (5.30pm.). A ball, having a diameter estimated to be between 61 centimetres and 91 centimetres (2 to 3 feet), was seen performing aerial movements at low altitude near Joliette.

Case 22: 17.35 houes (5.35pm.). A green ball, as large as a pumpkin, was seen in the sky at Rosemere.

Case 23: 17.38 hours (5.38pm.). A man living at Ville Lafleche opened the back door of his house to let out his dog, when he saw a blue glimmer lighting his backyard. He observed a disc with an upper dome hovering just above nearby trees, at an altitude estimated as nearly 2,000 feet (600 metres). It then flew at great speed from East to West, and was soundless. The object was bell-shaped, had a blue light in the centre surrounded by a yellow stripe, and the upper part seemed to be of a luminous white tint.

Case 24: 17.38 hours (5.38 pm.).A witness at Montreal saw a large brightly shining white ball, like the Moon, with a "tail" behind it.

Case 25: 17.40 hours (5.40pm.). At Pierrefonds, Montreal, a lone witness caught sight of a pherical object hovering at low altitude. It was estimated to have a diameter somewhere between 0,91 metres and 1,22 metres (3 to 4 feet).

Case 26: 17.45 hours (5.45pm.). An object crossed the sky from East to West over Montreal, with a trajectory movement like that of a snake on the ground.

Case 27: 17.45 hours (5.45pm.). Several people witnesses a ball moving North over Montreal, the trajectory again exhibiting a sinuous movement like that of a snake.

Case 28: 17.45 hours (5.45pm.). An object, estimated as having a diameter of 0,91 metres (2 feet) was seen in the sky over Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Montreal.

Case 29: 18.00 hours (6.00pm.). An object, about 0,61 metres in diameter (that is, about 2 feet in diameter), was seen in the sky ejecting sparks by observers at Berthierville.

Case 30: 19.00 hours (7.00pm.). An unidentified object was seen flying over Notre-Dame-des-Prairie.

Case 31: 19.00 hours (7.00pm.). Provincial Police at Sainte-Melanie reported seeing an unidentified object in the sky over that place.

Case 32: Approximately 19.45 hours (about 7.45pm.). Several witnesses saw a light yellow wheel-shaped object, emitting a humming sound, cross the sky from North to South over Montreal. Before being lost to sight, the object changed to a red colour.

Case 33: 23.30 hours (11.30pm.). This is the aforementioned case of the ufo said to have landed in a quarry close to Joliette (see preceding pages).

Case 34: 02.00 (2.00am.) on November 22nd. This is the aforementioned case of the luminous "thing" seen by Mrs. Petit near Joliette (see previous pages).

Case 35: 3.00 hours (3.00am.) on November 22nd. An unidentified object was seen in the sky from Saint-Thomas-de-Joliette.

The Reports: Part Four.

After the peak of the wave on November 21st., many other events occurred during the following days. Again, various types of ufos were observed, and, among all these sightings, some were of special interest due to their nature or characteristics. We therefore continue with our review of the 1973 (November) ufo activity in Quebec by presenting the cases chronologically and following on with the case identification system already established.

Case 36: 22.45 hours (10.45pm.). A young man named Donald was returning home near Carignan, when the bicycle he was riding developed a flat tyre. At the time, the night was clear and starry. Suddenly, an intense glimmer to his left caught his attention. Visible in the sky were two glistening white lights, located over a smaller red one. They twinkled for 2 seconds, and were evidently a part of some larger object. This proceeded noiselessly towards Donald, slowly and by irregular jerky movements. As it got nearer, it assumed an oval shape. It seemed to be hovering at about 90 metres (300 feet) above ground level, and was, via regular and abrupt motions, descending to 15 metres (50 feet). Scared, Donald abandoned his bicycle and ran to a nearby house to lean against its wall. From there he watched the object gradually ascend by the same evenly spaced fits and starts. He then ran towards his home, gathered his bicycle on the way, and rushed into his house --- the third in a row along the street. Donald shouted as he came in, and his parents, who were at home at the time, went to the window to see the strange lights for themselves. They watched them for approximately 5 minutes before they disappeared. The date was November 25th., 1973.

Later, our investigator, Marc Leduc, obtained the following additional details.

The duration of the sighting lasted between 10 and 15 minutes. The street itself is isolated and near open fields, and in an area close to the Saint Hubert airport. The "jerks" made by the ufo were from 15 metres to 15 metres (50 feet to 50 feet), and when it appeared overhead (relative to the witness) it was seen to be of circular shape, with a red light in the centre and a white one rotating round its circumference in 2 seconds. Its apparent size was that of an average car. It was illuminated all over and appeared to be metallic. Its general shape resembled that well known to ufologists as the "Adamski-type". Its speed was not greater than that of a man running, even though motion was characterised by evenly spaced jerky movements.

The next and last report concludes this long series of events in a most appropriate manner.

Case 37: November 30th., 1973; 21.16 hours (9.16pm.). Two witnesses were travelling West on the Metropolitan Boulevard, Montreal (a highway crossing the city from East to West), in good visibility, although low clouds obscured the sky at approximately 600 metres (2,000 feet). One of them, whom we shall call Mr Charron (real name withheld by request), is a teacher and also a licenced pilot of a Cessna aeroplane. Both witnesses saw a light similar to a flame, in the sky, and apparently motionless. It could not be confused with the Moon, which was visible in the sky behind the car in which they were riding. The base of this "flame" was unchanging, but the upper portions of it moved constantly, like a flame. The colour was fiery, and increased in brightness as the volume of the "flame" increased too. Both percipients estimated the dimensions of the "flame" as being those of two Boeing 747 aeroplanes. Its apparent size was 380 centimetres (1½ inches), and was thought to be 6,44 kilometres (4 miles) distant at an elevation of 10°. After one minute the shape of the flame had changed to that of a horizontal bar in the sky, which then flew off at high speed looking like an

arrow, finally fading away in the distance. The witnesses subsequently made many telephone calls to various authorities to discover if any aeroplane had crashed or caught fire in the area of this sighting. None of the authorities contacted knew of any such event and the flame-like object remains unidentified.

This case was also investigated by Marc Leduc.

Conclusion:

In bringing this review to an end I will only say this:

The facts speak for themselves. They strongly echo many of the episodes that had occurred barely a month earlier in the U.S.A., and, indeed, augment those records. Clearly both sets of events were actually all part of the same general visitation of North America during late 1973 by ufos and ufo occupants, and both records need to be studied and evaluated in conjunction with one another. Interestingly, both the Quebec and USA ufo waves generated similar emotion and excitement among local populations. These must be significant in some way, although precisely what that significance amounts to in relation to the remainder of the known ufo record still has yet to be unravelled.

* * * * *

Appendix I:

Since its foundation, the group UFO-QUEBEC has succeeded in its purpose of investigating UFO cases and events brought to its notice, and in informing the public about ufological activity in Quebec and other parts of the world. It already enjoys regular liaison and communication with other ufological study groups in Canada, the U.S.A., and Europe, by whom it is recognized as a serious and responsibly functioning organization in its own right. Today, it is correct to state that ufology is well represented in Quebec by our group and informatively serviced by its quarterly publication UFO-Quebec.

UFO-QUEBEC cordially invites all persons interested in finding out the extent of ufo activity in Quebec to contact us direct at:

UFO - QUEBEC,
P.O.Box 53,
Dollard-des-Ormeaux (Montreal),
Quebec,
CANADA, H9G 2H5.

* * * * *

Appendix II:

UFO - QUEBEC personnel include Wido Hoville, Director of the organization, a technician in Electricity and Electronics; Claude Mac Duff, author and writer, editor of UFO-Quebec, publicity and advertising; Marcel Constantion, teacher in physics; Philippe Blaquiere, supplier in aviculture products, field investigation; Pierre Smith, student in finance and commerce, treasurer; Jean-Louis Blaquiere, professional salesman and amateur astronomer, field investigation; Marc Leduc, teacher in physics, ufo statistical data, field investigation; Georges Ethier, public relations officer, general ufo information; Don Dondery, psychologist, consultant psychologist in ufo cases; Jeff Holt, teacher in biology, field investigation; Robert Sapienza, flight operations technician, field investigation; Paul Blaquiere, teacher in languages, magazine subscriptions, general ufo information; Guy Tardif, professional photographer, consultant in photographic cases; and Norbert Spohner, teacher in literature, writer, and general ufo information.

A CATALOGUE OF HISTORICAL UFO REPORTS: PART FIVE,

by

Lucius Farish.

(This installment continues the detailed catalogue of incidents involving ufos or ufo-like aerial phenomena antedating 1947 published in previous volumes of this journal, and, as before, presents the various cases as concisely as practicable. Where relevant, original texts are cited, and references are provided for each entry.

Readers who encounter additional early records suitable for inclusion in this catalogue, antedating 1947 but excluded from earlier installments, are cordially invited to send full details of such events to the author, either through Data Research's headquarters at Wheatley, or direct to his home on Route One, Plumerville, Arkansas 72127, U.S.A. All such contributions will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged: ED.)

Incident 71: AD.919. A "flaming torch", accompanied by spheres, was seen in the skies over Hungary. The spheres emitted a light brighter than that of the stars. ("UFOs From Behind the Iron Curtain", by I.Hobana and J.Weaverbergh, 1972, p.192, quoting from Ribera Licostene, "Enigma," p.356)

Incident 72: AD.517. In November that year, a "great blue sign" resembling a man's face appeared in the western sky over Rumania, remaining visible for "quite a long time" before it disappeared. The event occurred on November 8th. (Hobana and Weaverbergh, Op.cit., p.216, quoting from Letopisetul Moldovenesc).

Incident 73: AD.1783. "The remarkable meteor of August 18, 1783, traversed the whole of Europe, from Shetland to Rome, with a velocity of about 30 miles per second, at a height of 50 miles from the surface of the earth, with a light greatly surpassing that of the full moon, and a real diameter of fully half a mile. Yet, with these vast dimensions, it made a sudden bend in its course; it changed its form visibly, and at length quietly separated into several distinct bodies, accompanying each other in parallel course, and each followed by a tail or train". ("Outlines of Astronomy", Sir John F.W.Herschel).

Incident 74: AD.1854. Concerning unusual meteors, "One seen at Hurworth, England, in 1854, lit up the heavens for half an hour with as bright a light as that of the sun, and finally burst with a thunderous explosion heard for many miles". ("Earth, Sea, and Sky", Henry Davenport Northrop, 1887, Book III, 'The Sky').

Incident 75: AD.1874. An object described as a "gigantic spiral trumpet" was seen at Oaxaca, Mexico, on July 6th. It was "suspended vertically in the air, its mouth towards the earth. It was estimated to be about 425 feet long, 200 feet in diameter at the widest part of its base, and 76 feet at its narrowest diameter. It had a clear limpid crystal color. It oscillated gently, and remained floating in the air for five or six minutes, when it vanished". (Scientific American Supplement, November 9th., 1878, quoting from Boletin de la Sociedad de Geografia y Estadistica, Mexico City).

Incident 76: AD.1875. A reader in Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, Wales, wrote to the "Field" newspaper concerning certain lights "eight in number, extending over, I should say, a distance of eight miles..." which had been seen from Pwllheli. The lights moved "in horizontal, perpendicular, and zig-zag directions. Sometimes they were of a light blue colour, then like the bright light of a carriage lamp, then almost like an electric light, and going out altogether, in a few minutes would appear again dimly, and come up as before".

(Notes & Queries, April 17th., 1875, quoting from the "Field" of February 20th., 1875).

Incident 77: AD.1889. On the night of June 13th., at about 11.30 p.m., a "meteor" was observed by F.T.Mott of Birstal Hill, Leicester, England. Although clouds covered much of the sky, the "meteor" made a zigzag flight of about 30 degrees, part of the flight being below the clouds.
(Nature, June 20th., 1889).

Incident 78: AD.1901. On March 7th., 1901, Dr.S.H.Milliken of Pinos Altos, New Mexico, USA, observed an "air-ship" over the town and obtained photographs of the machine. It had the "appearance of three cigar-shaped objects which seemed to be lashed together, the one hanging below the other two".
(The Silver City (New Mexico) Enterprise, March 15th., 1901).

Incident 79: AD.1902. On the Osage River, near Ivy Bend, Missouri, USA, two persons saw a silvery-grey "top-shaped" object in the sky, as they waited for a ferry. They heard a sound coming down the river, and a spinning object appeared, moving at about treetop level. It passed in front of them much faster than would have a boat, and went out of sight following the course of the river.
(Skylook, February 1973).

Incident 80: AD.1903. On March 17th of this year, a huge object "like a gigantic ripe cucumber with slightly tapered ends" was seen at Helmer, Indiana, USA. The object was hovering over a field and remained in sight for about five minutes before it departed, "zigzagging across the sky like a child's balloon when you let go of the air tube". Eight windows were visible in the side of the object, which was estimated to be 100 feet long and 30 feet wide. A "sunshine"-like light was visible through the windows.
(Fate magazine (American edition), March 1971).

Incident 81: AD.1902. Mrs Floris Lomax, of Reigate, Surrey, England, saw a "flying cigar" off Lowestoft on the morning of September 2nd., 1902. She described it "as a huge object with fins; flying from south to north. It was grey in colour, and quite soundless. Approximately 20 to 30 other persons also saw this object.*

Incident 82: AD.1905. An "intensely black" object was seen over Llangollen, Wales, on September 2nd., 1905. It travelled at approximately 20 miles per hour at a height estimated as being about 2 miles above the surface of the Earth.
(English Mechanic and World of Science, September 6th., 1907, quoting from the Cambrian Natural Observer, for 1905).

Incident 83: AD.1910. On or about February 5th., 1910, F.H.Whitney observed an immense yellow globe from his home 4 miles north of Greer, Idaho, USA, located on the Clearwater River. At about 11.45 p.m., Whitney's house was lit up "like sunlight", and saw the object coming down the river from the north, travelling slowly and well below the rim of a nearby canyon. It appeared to be "made of a substance like highly polished gold..." and was estimated as having a diameter of half a mile. "There were no openings, no visible ports or observation blisters, no rockets, no vapor, no sound of motors; but a strong draft followed it as it would follow a train or other moving body, and only the sound of wind was perceptible." Whitney watched the globe travel for about 10 miles, never rising to more than 2000 feet in altitude, until it disappeared from his vision.
(Letter to the editor, in Amazing Stories, July 1947; also in The UFO Register, vol.2, pt.2, 1971, p.15.)

* Flying Saucer Review (London), July/August 1956.

Incident 84: AD.1910. Myron Craig, of Alma, Illinois, USA, was a keen amateur astronomer who, on May 19th., 1910, at 2.30 a.m., saw "a fiery red globe larger and brighter than Venus, slowly and leisurely drifting across the sky following a slightly zig-zag and irregular path towards the northeast..." It seemed to move at about the speed of a modern aeroplane. It continued its wavering course for about 2 minutes, coming from the southwestern horizon to nearly overhead. It then suddenly stopped and remained in the same position for nearly an hour. Then, it just as suddenly resumed its drifting flight, and remained visible for only 10 seconds or so before disappearing instantaneously. Residents of a neighbouring village also saw this object.

(Skylook, April, 1970).

Incident 85: AD.1910. Curious lights were seen in the sky by the captain, second engineer, and helmsman of the coastal steamer WOOKATA during early August, 1910. At the time the vessel was passing Althorp Island on her way to Port Adelaide, Australia. Bright lights were seen "high up in the air". They seemed to be about 200-300 yards distant and were as bright as the ship's masthead lights. The helmsman said he had never seen such lights before in all his 45 years at sea.

(West Australian (Perth, W.Australia), exact date unknown).

Incident 86: AD.1915. A dull-red, cigar-shaped object was seen in Berlin, Germany, in July or August 1915. It was observed by a Mrs Roston and her sister, who kept it in view for over an hour. The object occasionally emitted a hissing sound.

(Flying Saucer Review (London), May/June 1956).

Incident 87: AD.1920. On June 3rd., 1920, Clark Linch, living near Mr.Pleasant, Iowa, USA, observed the landing of an egg-shaped object "about the size of a cream can". It came to rest about 15 feet from where he was fishing, and remained there for about 15 minutes. Linch was hesitant about approaching the object, and when he finally decided to do so, the object suddenly took off. He described it as "shiny blue and translucent". The grass was pressed down where the object had rested, but no marks of any kind were visible.

(The Hawkeye (Burlington, Iowa), October 28th., 1973).

Incident 88: AD.1920. A cylindrical object, flying at an estimated altitude of 75 feet, was seen by approximately 200 people at a point between Wathena, Kansas, and Rushville, Missouri, on June 8th., 1920. At Rushville itself, the object made an abrupt turn eastwards and vanished into a cloud.

(Skylook, October, 1973).

Incident 89: AD.1928. Near Milton, North Dakota, USA, an object "like (a) soup bowl turned upside down" was seen in early November, 1928. Four or five rays of light extended to the ground ahead of the object. It was seen for 15 or 20 seconds at 10.30 p.m., and seemed to be flying, at a speed close to that of a modern jet, 15-20 feet above ground level. It appeared to be made of polished metal and a diameter of 20 to 25 feet. It passed within 100-150 feet of two observers.

("A Carbon Experiment?", Orvil R.Hartle, privately published, 1963).

Incident 90: AD.1933. Holm O.Bursum, Jnr., of Socorro, New Mexico, USA, watched a reddish-coloured moving light on an unremembered date in the summer of 1933, from a vantage point south of Bingham, New Mexico. It was near the ground, and seemed to increase in size as it moved westward; it then diminished in size as it moved further away, finally disappearing altogether.

(El Defensor Chieftain (Socorro, New Mexico), August 31st., 1965).

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The author wishes to take this opportunity of thanking all those correspondents who have sent him hitherto little-known historical ufo reports.

"ON UFO WAVES AND THEIR POSSIBLE FUTURE PREDICTION"*

by
J.B.Delair.

It was not until the early 1950's that pioneer ufologists began to systematically collect and chronologically arrange ufo reports on an appreciable scale. Once begun, however, the advantages of processing reports in that way became rapidly apparently, leading as it did to the realization that the ufo record as a whole contained recurrent trends and patterns within its fabric. One of the earliest important realizations concerned the fact that ufo activity occurs periodically in "waves". All subsequent systematic recording of ufo reports has not only confirmed the reality of these waves but has shown that they have continued right down to our own era and, as the historical aspects of the ufo record have been uncovered through research, that they have apparently been occurring for centuries.

The tracing of ufo waves within the overall ufo record has fascinated many researchers, and several interesting attempts have been made down the years to express these in statistical or graph form (1; 2; 3; and 4), often tying-in the patterns to some known celestial factor, such as the Martian or planetary opposition cycles. Vallee, however, has shown that, while interesting, none of these so-called "findings" really stand up to close scrutiny, and that the significance of ufo waves is still very uncertain (5). One of the more valid conclusions of the ill-fated Condon Committee, moreover, concerned the virtual impossibility at present of predicting where and when future ufo waves will occur (6). Indeed, occurrences of ufo waves at specific points in time have almost always only been determined long after the waves themselves have passed, recognition of their actual occurrence usually coming through later systematic accumulations of sighting reports for the relevant periods. An especially good illustration of such "hind-sight recognition" was the enormous wave of 1947, the real extent of which remained largely unknown until 1967 when the researches of Ted Bloecher (7) disclosed its true magnitude. As the physical accumulation of ufo reports for practically any period of time is both geographically uneven and temporally erratic --- being normally dependent upon publication and/or exchange of information by (a) the mass media, or (b) various ufo organizations --- it is easy to appreciate why recognition of the occurrence of ufo waves is often far from immediate. This, of course, is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

At this juncture it is important to distinguish between ufo "waves" and ufo "flaps", especially as these terms are often used rather loosely by some workers. Briefly, we may regard ufo "flaps" as flurries of ufo activity (sometimes quite intense) confined to comparatively localized areas. For example, hundreds of ufo sightings made over a few days or weeks but confined to, say, the West of England, would constitute a "flap" if during the same period ufo activity was minimal elsewhere in Britain. If, on the other hand, the whole of the rest of Britain and Europe was similarly effected by ufo visitations simultaneously, then a true ufo "wave" could be said to be taking place. Ufo "waves" also tend to occur on a cyclic basis, as later data will show, whereas "flaps" appear to be decidedly irregular in occurrence and are probably not predictable. This paper is concerned primarily with a consideration of ufo "waves".

A very pertinent adjunct to the ufo "wave" problem is the fact that, even where the occurrence of these waves has been established on an historical basis, the resultant information has hardly ever been used by those ufologists who organize

* This is a somewhat expanded version of a talk delivered to the Birmingham UFO Conference staged by BUFORA in November 1976.

and hold skywatches. Although no statistics are known for the number of skywatches actually promoted since 1947 (when the existence of ufos first became generally known) or for the types of skywatch venues selected, it is easy enough to see why all skywatches should be scheduled directly in relation to the known ufo record. This statement applies with equal force to local, national, and international skywatches. Regrettably, the majority of skywatch organizers seem either to be unaware of this requirement or persistently ignore it. Accordingly, skywatch results are frequently mediocre and sometimes downright poor --- even on occasions when favourably viewing conditions prevail. An example was the recently reported skywatch of July 5th-6th., 1975 (8), which, though well equipped and undoubtedly well intentioned, was doomed to failure before it began because it was almost certainly held during the wrong month. The result was that no ufos were sighted at all.

In my estimation, most skywatches have been and are staged on the wrong dates, whereby much time, not to mention effort and finance, is expended to very little good effect. The degree to which many would-be ufo spotters become disillusioned on these occasions must also be very high. The additional fact that representatives of the news media sometime attend such skywatches, and who, like the would-be spotters, fail to see anything that could be classed as a genuine ufo, also exposes the holding of skywatches and their organizers to ridicule insofar as most subsequent published write-ups of the events are hardly favourable. This situation is not only undesirable but is, I submit, avoidable.

Ideally, of course, skywatches should be arranged to coincide with ufo waves, or with periods when such waves may be reasonably expected to occur. Obviously, the likelihood of actually sighting ufos then would be very much greater than during most of the present arbitrarily arranged skywatches. The anniversary of Kenneth Arnold's classic sighting of 1947 or of George Adamski's alleged meeting with a Venusian is no criterion on which to base the holding of a skywatch. Something much more positive is required.

The successful dovetailing of skywatches with ufo waves, however, necessitates some reliable method of forecasting when and where future ufo waves will most likely take place. Although our present ability to predict where future ufo waves will occur is still almost nil (Dr David Saunders, however, is grappling with that problem and hopes to announce demonstrably valid solutions in the near future), indications are beginning to emerge that suggest when such waves will probably occur. The development of these indications into a workable forecasting method should not only prove invaluable to skywatch organizers everywhere but also to be of interest to ufologists in general. The remainder of this paper is therefore devoted to a consideration of them.

UFOCAT
UFOCAT

WUFOC

* * * * *

The emerging indications just alluded to have resulted from recent statistical comparisons of the contents of UFOCAT and WUFOC, the two largest collections of ufo reports currently available. UFOCAT is a computerized catalogue of over 85,000 chronologically listed reports compiled by Dr David Saunders of the Centre for UFO Studies in Chicago, and WUFOC is the World UFO Catalogue of over 43,000 chronologically listed reports assembled by the Data Research division of Contact (UK) in Oxford. Although both these sources are admittedly incomplete, partially overlap, and are constantly being added to, it is nonetheless felt that a record as comprehensive as the one they collectively represent constitutes a true cross-section of ufo activity as a whole and, as such, permits valid conclusions to be reached through in-depth analyses of their contents. The conclusions presented in this paper have been based upon just such studies.

For various reasons, which will become clearer as we proceed, it seems sensible

to treat the overall ufo record in two sections --- the MODERN era commencing January 1st., 1947, and the HISTORICAL era ending December 31st., 1946. Of these, the former is by far the best documented and embraces the largest number of known reports, which, if expressed as a graph, produces the ufo activity profile shown in figure 1. This profile, of course, is based upon global statistics.

It is immediately seen that this profile is typified by a series of peaks and troughs, the peaks corresponding to the aforementioned ufo waves.

Advancing from 1947, we find that peaks occurred not only in 1947 itself but also in 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1962, 1964, 1965/6, 1967, 1968, 1972, 1973/4 and apparently in 1974/5. Our knowledge of ufo activity during 1974/5 and subsequent periods is still rather deficient as many reports are still being received for that period, and is, indeed, a good modern example of how long it presently takes us to accumulate sufficient evidence before being able to recognize a ufo wave's occurrence, or at least to establish its reality.

At first glance there seems to be little consistent pattern to the distribution of these peaks; but if we probe deeper it is possible to distinguish two apparently separate patterns --- an approximate 10-year cycle comprising (between 1947 and the present time) the peaks of 1947, 1957, and 1967, and an apparent 6-year cycle consisting of four peaks separated one from another by intervals averaging two years. Thus, the peaks of 1950, 1952, 1954, and 1956 form one 6-year cycle; the peaks of 1962, 1964, 1965/6 and 1968 form another. Very probably the peaks of 1972, 1973/4 and 1974/5 form part of another but as yet uncompleted 6-year cycle, that will presumably end about 1978.

Of particular interest is the fact that the 10-year and 6-year cycles are out-of-phase one with another, or at least appear to be so to us.

For the sake of convenience, we will henceforth refer to the ufo activity peaks typifying the 10-year cycle as TYPE A waves, and those exemplifying the 6-year cycle as TYPE B waves.

As the exact periodicity of the TYPE B waves is still uncertain and urgently requires deep study, it seems sensible to concentrate the remainder of this paper upon the more readily identifiable TYPE A waves.

Before leaving TYPE B waves aside, however, it is perhaps pertinent that the largest concentrations of recorded ufo landings and ufo occupant cases have so far tended to occur during TYPE B waves, not during TYPE A waves. Informed ufo-logists will recall that 1952, 1954, 1964, 1968, 1973 and 1974/5, when TYPE B waves occurred, were all years of heavy concentrations of ufo landings and ufo occupant sightings.

* * * * *

The reality of an approximate 10-year cycle for TYPE A waves is apparently confirmed if the known ufo activity predating 1947 is also expressed as a graph profile. Figure 2 shows the ufo record plotted in this way back to AD.1700. As ufo records spanning the 1700 to 1946 period generally fall below preferred standards and are far from satisfactory, little seems to be gained by attempting extensions of the activity profile back to still earlier times, particularly as the reliability of reports from such periods becomes progressively worse. Nonetheless, despite their overall paucity, the pre-1947 ufo records probably represent a reasonable sample of the activity that actually occurred then, and do seem to indicate (despite their meagre numbers) a series of recurrent peaks separated by intervals generally fluctuating between ten and eleven years. The almost clockwork like periodicity of the post-1947 TYPE A waves probably derives from our immensely more detailed knowledge of them. Thus, were the pre-1947 ufo records

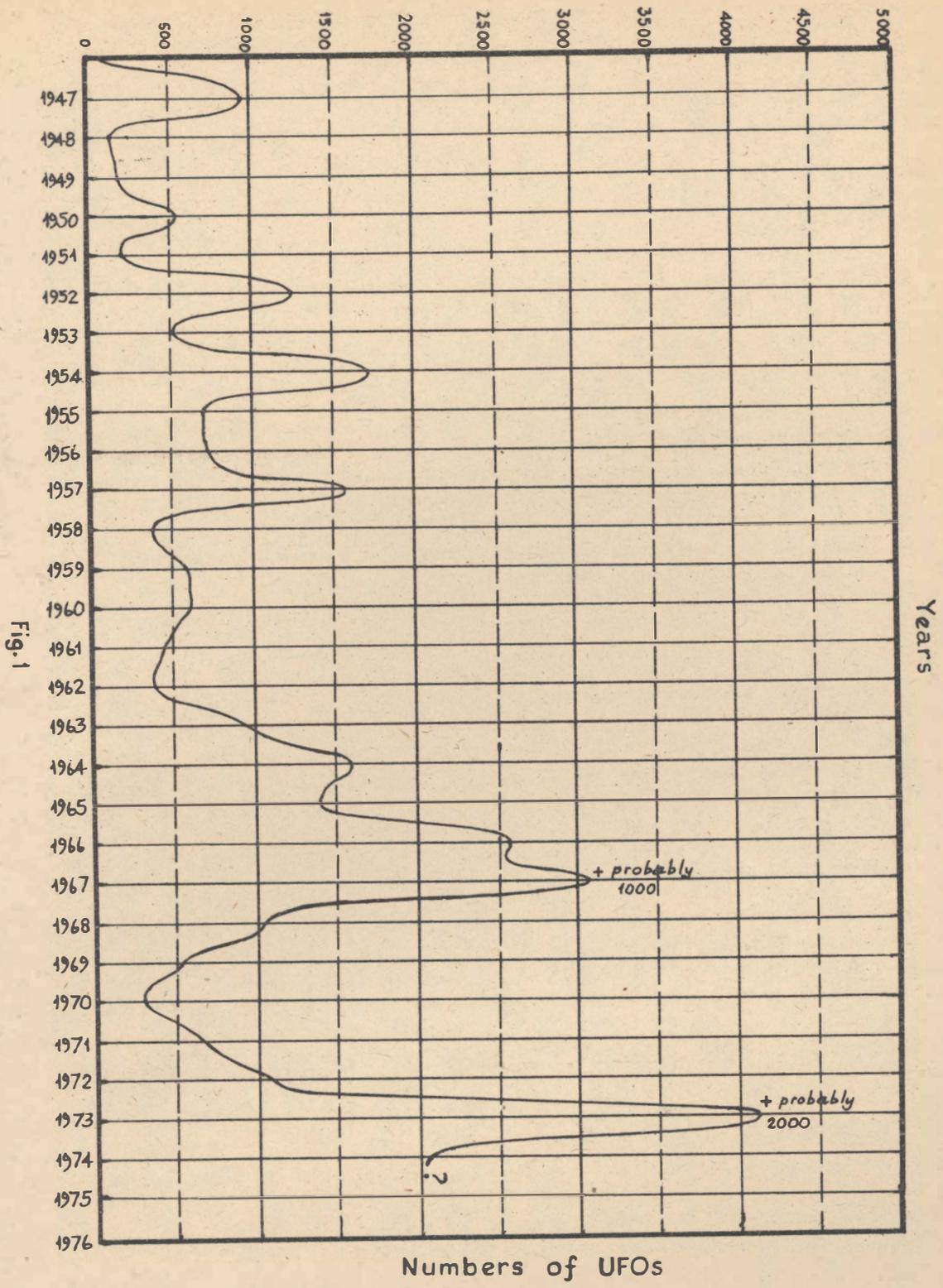


Fig. 1

Numbers of UFOs

Years

as dealt then, perhaps, the intervals would be nearer to 10 than 11 years, right back to AD.1700. Nonetheless, it should be noted that the TYPE A wave for 1947 peaked in early June, that the 1957 TYPE A wave peaked in November, and that the wave of 1967 had twin peaks, in America during March and April and in Europe during late October. We are thus not talking about very exact periodicity for TYPE A waves. From what is presently known it would be correct to state that the length of the intervals separating TYPE A waves fluctuates somewhat.

In my submission, however, an approximate 10-year cycle for TYPE A waves does indeed seem traceable in the known ufo record at least as far back as AD.1700, just as Figure 2 indicates. On such a basis it is possible to forecast the occurrence of future TYPE A waves in 1977 (or 1978), in 1987 (or 1988), and in 1997 (or 1998 or 1999) depending upon whether or not 10 or 11 year intervals separate them.

* * * * *

The determination of an apparent and general 10-year ufo cycle from highly emotive raw data (i.e., ufo reports), is scarcely strong enough to stand on its own without corroboration from one or more other sources. An attempt has been made to find such confirmation elsewhere.

As the ufo phenomenon seemingly takes place against a natural astrophysical/geophysical background, a general appraisal of the many elements constituting that environment has been undertaken in the hope that the desired corroboration would be forthcoming. Although most enquiries produced little or no helpful data, one line of enquiry proved to be unexpectedly promising. This was the Sunspot Cycle, which, although averaging 11.1 years, actually fluctuates between 9.7 years (interval ending in 1935) and 14 years (interval ending about 1802), if the official sunspot statistics cited in the astronomical literature (9; 10; and 11) are consulted.

That the sunspot cycle appears to be a reliable long term element seems to be confirmed by the fact that annual growth rings in trees --- which in many cases appear to reflect this periodic surge of sunspots quite accurately --- dating from the Pleistocene period have been discovered in Canada showing that an approximate 11-year sunspot cycle occurred then (12). The Pleistocene period, said to have begun at least 2,000,000 years ago, is variously stated to have ended some 12,000 or 15,000 years ago. The sunspot cycle, therefore, appears to be an excellent index of great antiquity and high degree of persistence for measuring other kinds of recurrent phenomena.

If expressed as a graph back to AD.1700 (to coincide with our ufo-record sample), sunspot cycles provide the following activity profile (Figure 3). If, by adding the pre-1947 ufo activity profile to the sunspot profile, a comparable series of peaks and troughs emerges, then, because the periodicity of both kinds of phenomena is closely similar, the natural sunspot cycle can be used as a recurrent indicator of when artificially induced ufo waves (especially TYPE A waves) can be expected to occur. In point of fact the periodicity of sunspot maxima coincides to an astonishing degree with that of TYPE A ufo waves. This coincidence is shown in Figure 3.

Faced with this degree of similarity it is difficult to dismiss it as pure coincidence. As both phenomena apparently coincide quite well temporally, I suggest that sunspot cycles henceforth be used to help predict when future TYPE A ufo waves will likely occur.

This paper does not suggest that ufos and sunspots share a common origin, but does recommend that much more detailed work be attempted with regard to the apparent coincidence between the two cycles. The consistent and persistent recur-

UFOs 1700-1947

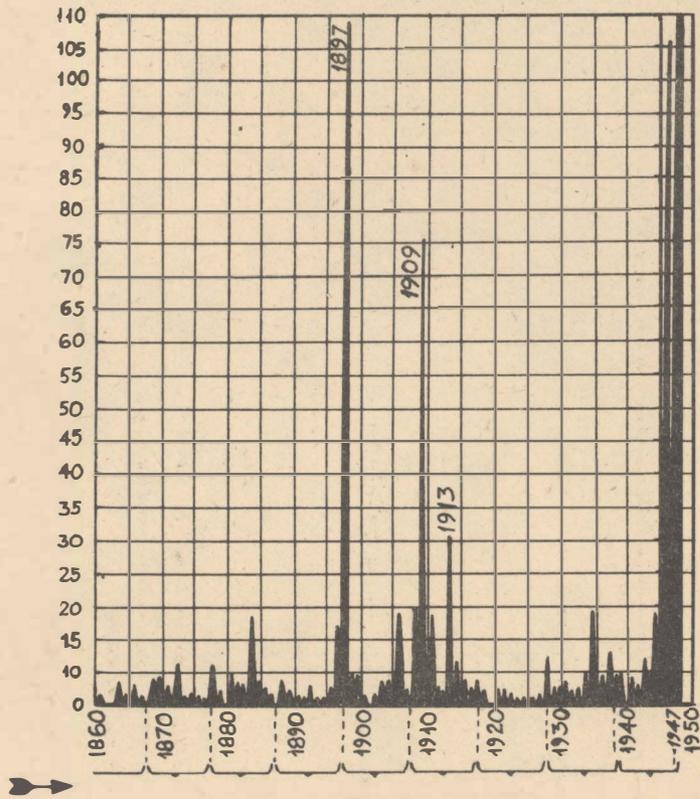
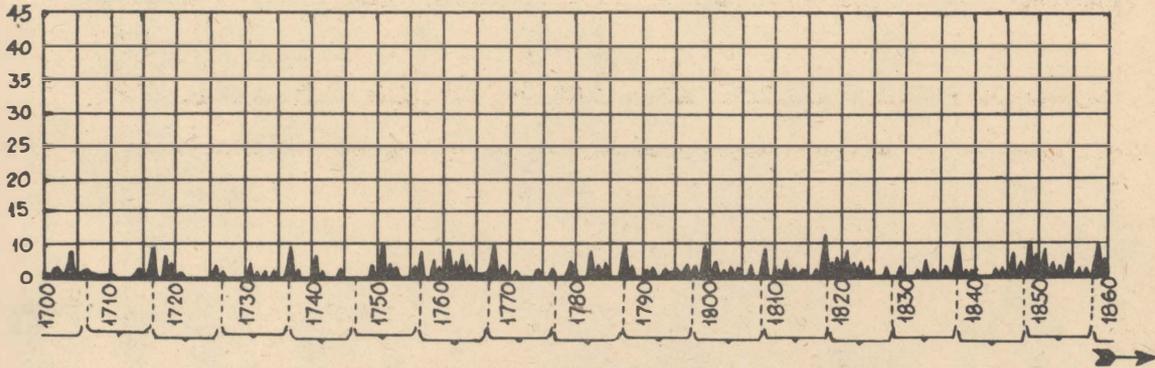


Fig.2

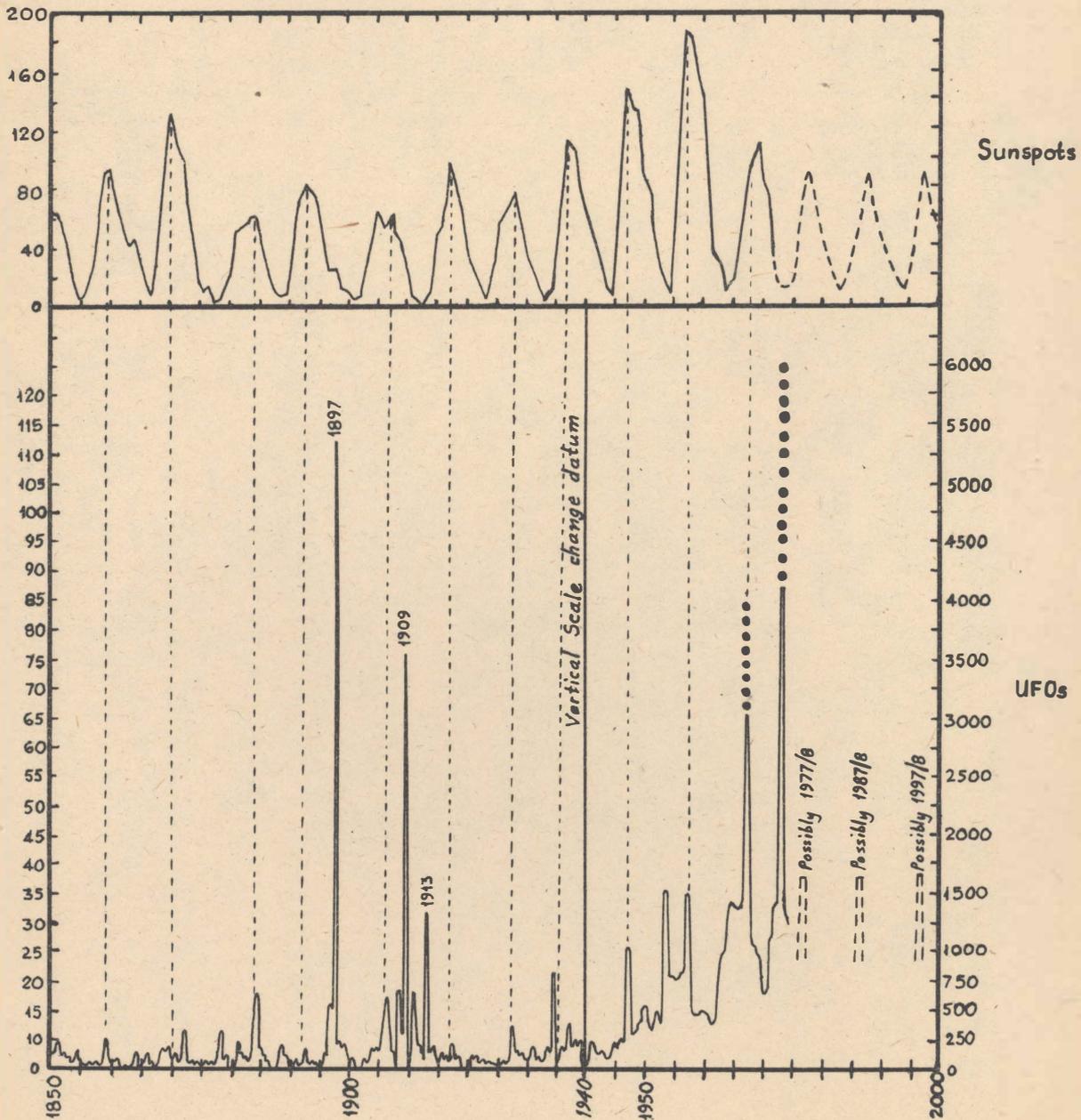
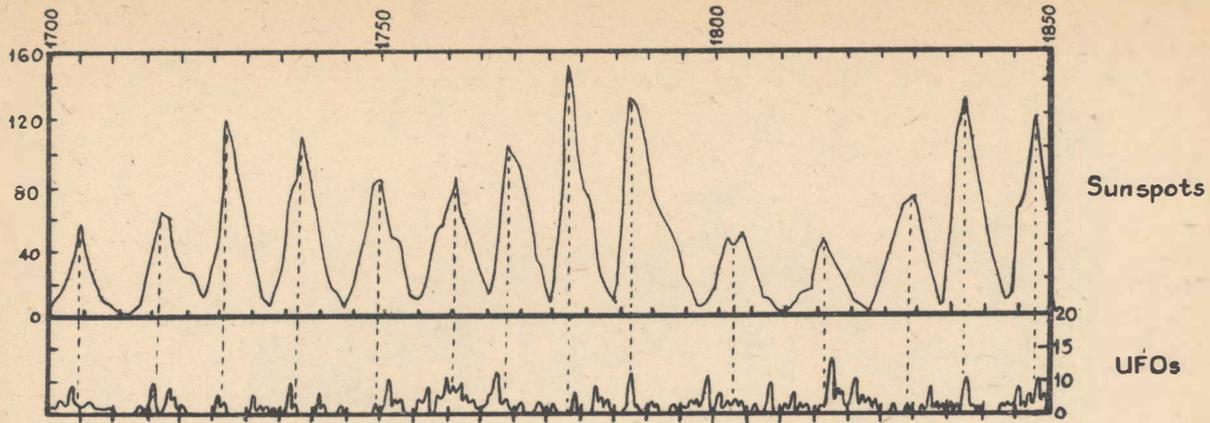


Fig. 3

rence of both in such remarkable unison over the past 250 years (a period surely productive of a reasonable cross-section of ufo activity) presumably indicates the possibility of some kind of connection existing between the two. The persistent similarities between these two sets of records themselves confirm the reality of recurrent TYPE A ufo waves.

* * * * *

In conclusion, therefore, it is contended that ufo waves are not only well known but have been occurring at regular intervals for centuries, and that two separate cycles apparently exist --- a 10-year cycle, the peaks of which we have called TYPE A waves, and a 6-year cycle consisting of several peaks separated by roughly 2-year intervals, which we have called TYPE B waves. It has, furthermore, been suggested that the next TYPE A wave will occur in 1977 or 1978, and that later TYPE A waves will probably occur in 1987 or 1988 and in 1997 or 1998 (or 1999), depending upon whether 10 or 11 year intervals separate the earlier peaks.

At the risk of introducing an esoteric element at this juncture, it may nonetheless be pertinent here to refer to the remarkable prophecy, ascribed to Nostradamus, that in the year 1999 a great and powerful lord will come from the skies to rule over Mankind (13). Although not too much importance ought, perhaps, to be attached to this prediction, it is a curious fact that a high percentage of Nostradamus's prophecies have proved true. Thus, might it not be that this prophecy for 1999 ties in directly with the TYPE A ufo wave likely to occur in that year? Even if the TYPE A expected to occur around that general time actually falls in 1997 or 1998, the arrival in 1999 of some aerial power may well tie in with one of the aforementioned TYPE B waves which, we have noted, tend to contain the heaviest concentrations of ufo occupant reports. There is much food for thought here.

It has also been noted that the majority of skywatches are staged on occasions when no ufo waves occur, consequently with poor results. The use of ufo wave periodicity information should henceforth be attempted by all skywatch planners. A suggested method of forecasting future ufo waves (especially TYPE A waves) has been presented for their general guidance.

As 1977 is practically upon us, it is also strongly recommended that concerted efforts be made internationally to stage co-ordinated skywatches from the early summer months of 1977 onwards, since available "evidence" indicates that TYPE A waves generally fall between the months of June and November. Obviously, the largest possible number of co-ordinated field observers active during those months should collectively enjoy excellent opportunities for making worthwhile observations. It must, however, be stressed that, even if every ufologist in Britain, or, indeed, in any specific region, takes to the field from June 1977 onwards, there is no guarantee that they will sight numerous ufos, for it could very well be that the next TYPE A wave will centre on some country still outside the uneven geographical field coverage presently stageable by the ufological community. The problem of where future ufo waves will occur is still unresolved, and every effort should be made now to solve it, perhaps through more detailed analysis of the spatial distribution of the individual cases comprising the known waves. Hopefully the researches presently being conducted into this matter by Dr. David Saunders will provide some positive answers to this vexed problem. Its importance cannot be over-emphasized, especially if the aforementioned Nostradamus prediction for 1999 proves to be genuinely related to the ufo enigma, for we are already running short of time in which to prepare for such a momentous event.

It seems essential, therefore, that we activate as many co-ordinated field observer teams as possible in 1977, and thereafter speedily correlate their reports. The possibilities are strong and the results could be exciting.

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"SOME UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL ACTIVITY OVER BELGIUM
DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1976"

by

Rudy de Groot

Belgium hosted numerous sightings of unknown aerial objects and phenomena during the first half of 1976, most of them being in the vicinity of Antwerp. A major newspaper --- "Gazet van Antwerpen" --- gave extensive coverage to many of these reports, many of which are still under investigation. The following list, which is essentially preliminary, briefly describes several of the more interesting cases.

- A) Exact Date unknown; 18.00 hours.
Between KORTESSEM and BORGLOON.
M.Ghislain Struys observed, from his car, a slow moving red light travelling from W. to E. It was fairly low, and it faded out after 3 minutes.
A woman nearby should also have seen this object (although so far as is known she has not come forward with her report), and a dog started to bark during the period it was visible.
- B) January 23rd., 1976; 19.30 hours.
HEUSDEN.
For five minutes a married couple watched three lights hovering at a height of about 15 metres over a floriculture centre. The middle light was red; the other two were white. Soundlessly, they drifted away horizontally.
- C) April 7th., 1976; 21.15 hours.
KONTICH.
A couple driving in their car observed a zeppelin-like object cross the road at a fairly low altitude. Red and white lightspots (emanating from portholes ?) were noticed round the object's perimeter.
- D) April 15th., 1976; 21.15 hours.
Eddy Valee and three friends watched a red-orange light moving erratically in a stralite sky for approximately two minutes. At WALLERODE, near ST.VITH.
- E) April 24th., 1976.
WILRIJK.
An unknown object was observed over the university campus. No other details received.
- F) April 25th., 1976; 22.30 hours.
TERVUREN.
Miss Yvette Vandebroek, her fiance, and parents, were driving home in their car when they saw an object cross the road in front of them. It stopped about 20 metres from the road at a height of about 100 metres. Its diameter was estimated at about 12 metres, and suddenly four searchlights were directed from the object towards the ground. It was soundless. After five minutes the object tilted and moved away slowly.
Mr. Duchateau, his wife, and parents, also noticed the same object while passing the spot in their car about the same time.
- G) End of April 1976 (exact date not known); 22.00 hours.
WILRIJK.
M. Van der Schueren observed two yellow-red lights with a bright white below them proceeding from SE. to NW. The following evening (exact date again not remembered) he saw the same phenomenon, this time going from NW. to SE.
- H) May 2nd., 1976; 21.20 hours.
STEENDORP.
Roelof Troubleyn and Luc van Hul saw an object emitting white rays in the S. sector of the sky. After a while it moved westwards and climbed higher, eventually fading out after 3 minutes.
- I) May 2nd., 1976; 23.15 hours.
BELIJNENDIJK.
Three girls cycling home saw two bright lights, of a white colour, descending and turning away towards Betekom. They then saw that it had green and red lights on its side.

J) May 3rd., 1976; 09.00 hours.

SCHOTEN.

A 15-years old girl (Karin Verstraete) saw a white oval object among trees to the SW. of her vantage point. When she came back with her father to watched the phenomenon, it had vanished.

K) May 4th., 1976; 22.45 hours.

WILRIJK.

A 74-years old widow and her two grandchildren saw a round object with a dome on top slowly passing in the air. Small lights were "burning" around the rim of the object.

L) May 6th., 1976; 20.33 hours.

MECHELEN.

Several persons claimed that they watched an object descend in a zigzag motion until it was about 100 metres above ground level, when portholes became visible on it. There are strong grounds for supposing this report to be some sort of hoax, as an investigation by our colleague, Mrs Lutgarde Torfs, disclosed that the names and address of the witnesses were false. This is the kind of mythical report that is often generated by sudden heavy newspaper coverage of the ufo enigma, although whether this case originated in this way is unknown.

M) May 9th., 1976; 22.30 hours.

BRAINE-LE-COMTE.

Mr.M.P. (22 years) and Miss V.C. (21 years) saw a rectangular object in the NW. part of the sky. In the middle of the rectangle protruded something that looked like a funnel. The strange object disappeared towards the N., describing a large circle as it did so.

N) May 16th., 1976; 23.25 hours.

KONTICH.

22-years old Maes Marc followed a strange light with his car. The light was at a height of some hundreds of metres, and performed various motions, including several stops in midair. It had a green light at the front end and a red one that seemed to move over the entire under-surface of the object. It finally moved off in the direction of Mechelen.

O) May 18th., 1976; 10.45 hours.

ST.JOB-IN-'T GOOR.

Two girls (respectively aged 19 and 21 years) saw an aluminium coloured object disappear behind some trees. It was under observation for two minutes.

Although strictly outside the first half of 1976, the following report, dating from July 1st., is temporally so close to those reviewed above that it has been included in the present list.

p) July 1st., 1976; 22.00 hours.

Near ANTWERPEN.

Two different sightings were received of an orange-red ball-shaped object in the sky.

Interestingly, a similar phenomenon was observed from THUIN at 22.00 hours the following day (July 2nd.).

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C o n t e n t s

Editorial..... Page 33.

ELIMINATING THE EFFECTS OF INERTIA: PART ONE, A MECHANICAL PARADOX EXPLAINING THE RIGHT-ANGLED TURNS OF UFOS, ZIG-ZAG MODE OF FLIGHT, AND ABRUPT ACCELERATIONS AND DECELERATIONS,
by Kiril Terziev..... Pages 34 to 41.

A PROVISIONAL CHECK-LIST OF FRENCH HUMANOID CASES,
by Alain Gamard..... Pages 42 to 46.

A PROVISIONAL CATALOGUE OF UFO PHOTOGRAPHS: PART TWO, 1958 - 1966,
by J.B.Delair, E.Cox, and R.Twine..... Pages 46 to 62.

FIRST GENERATION RESULTS OF A STUDY OF SELECTED ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CASES (UFO),
by M.R.Rodeghier..... Pages 62 to 65.

"A LITTLE-KNOWN EVENT FROM 1929",
by J.B.Delair..... Pages 65 to 66.

EDITORIAL

Every year so much seems to happen within ufology that it is often difficult to focus editorial attention on any one development or series of events. Even a general appraisal of what has occurred within ufology during the last twelve months produces a surfeit of facts and figures, and one rapidly becomes aware of the absence of some factual resume or historical record reporting all the many facts. Indeed, such a publication is long overdue and, one suspects, is now much needed. Many of the longer established disciplines, such as physics, astronomy, etc., publish annual summaries of progress within the sciences concerned, covering developments, personalities, and discoveries on an international basis. Thus we find highly useful, annually produced, ~~times~~ such as Summary of Progress in Geology, date so-and-so. Ufology now seems to urgently require a similar type of publication. Perhaps it is something that the Centre for UFO Studies in Evanston could, or should undertake. Possibly it is a venture that the much-vaunted, but as yet somewhat dormant, new BUDC (British UFO Documentation Centre) should tackle. Certainly it should be handled by a body having international associations, and an international reputation. Let us hope that these few lines will activate someone, somewhere, into generating a publication of the type just discussed.

Turning now to other matters, it is perhaps appropriate here to record the recent resignation from Contact (UK)'s Data Research team of Bob Twine, who played such a prominent part in assembling the catalogue of ufo photographs, of which the second part appears in this issue (pp.46-62). His work on the extensive series taken during 1967 and 1968 (which will appear in the next issue of this journal) was especially laudable, and he will be sorely missed. Perhaps he will return to his ufological labours in the not too distant future. Indeed, it was Bob who was the first to point out that the majority of ufo photographs all reveal images of essentially the same kinds of objects --- strong evidence that they cannot all be hoaxes as some have sought to claim.

The Editor.

ELIMINATING THE EFFECTS OF INERTIA.PART ONE:A Mechanical Paradox Explaining the Right-Angled Turns of UFOs, Zig-zag Mode of Flight, and Abrupt Accelerations and Decelerations.

by

Kiril Terziev.

Literally thousands, if not tens of thousands, of people have observed the amazing speeds and manoeuverability of ufos. They have been reported flying at 9,000 miles per hour, and even higher speeds have allegedly been recorded. Accelerations from stationary positions or slow speeds to very high speeds, and decelerations from very high velocities to very low speeds (or even to zero) have repeatedly been described by puzzled eyewitnesses. In other words, the ufos effect instantaneous bursts of speed ranging up to many thousands of miles an hour and also stop dead after going just as fast. These sudden changes of velocity are frequently accomplished without any interim acceleration or deceleration speeds as we know them and are characteristic, too, of right-angled and zig-zag flight manoeuvres often reported by ufo percipients. In addition, quite a large number of cases are known in which hovering ufos appear to rotate on their axis, sometimes at great speeds.

The laws of inertia tell us that all these types of sudden movements are simply impossible for any body possessing mass. On the evidence of ground depressions, broken vegetation, etc., recorded from many alleged ufo landing sites, it seems that ufos --- at least when landed --- possess mass. The recurrent association of airborne ufos (presumably having mass) with such impossible speeds therefore constitutes a great scientific contradiction.

If we take a fast turn in, say, an automobile, we will be thrown sideways in our seat. Similarly, if we stop our vehicle too quickly, or press down the accelerator pedal too fiercely, we will either be thrown forwards out of our seat or forced backwards against it. Compared with ufos, automobile speeds are very modest; yet if we multiply the fastest automobile speeds (which we have seen can be quite disruptive if suddenly altered or realigned) so that they become comparable to those of ufos, it seems certain that human occupants experiencing such velocities or abrupt disruptions of speeds or directions would, along with the vehicles, be reduced to pulp. They would, in other words, be squashed against the inside of the automobile before that also was smashed by the enormous forces involved. But ufos are not smashed, or, indeed, apparently suffer any ill effects when moving at these phenomenal speeds, while the occupants repeatedly observed on board ufos never seem to be any the worse for having been subjected to such velocities.

It has been suggested in some quarters that those ufos observed to execute close turns and other abrupt aerial manoeuvres without loss of speed or which result in instantaneous accelerations and decelerations of great magnitude, are remotely controlled objects containing no living beings.

Some researchers are of the opinion that ufos behave as if they are without inertia, or as though their mass has at least been reduced, even cancelled out. In any world or environment where inertia does not apply, and thus where there is no tendency to proceed in a straight line, then right-angled turns, dead stops, and instantaneous starts would conceivably be possible without appreciable strain upon the structure of the object or upon its occupants.

This article discusses how the effects of inertia of flying machines may possibly be eliminated. It must immediately be emphasized that we shall not discuss how inertia itself could be eliminated, but how the effects of inertia could be so affected. This is contained in a principle giving a simple solution to the aforementioned

ioned behaviour of ufos --- we are going to explain an unknown paradox in Mechanics.

This solution is related to the pilot of a flying machine, i.e., to the cabin in which there are occupants. The solution is not applicable to the other parts of the flying machine; thus we are dealing with advanced technological considerations relating to the high accelerations and temperatures withstood by flying machines, and especially those having a constructional shape analogous to those of standard ufo types.

To begin with, let us have a circular flying machine, of a discoidal or lenticular configuration, such as is shown in Fig.1a. It must be stressed that it is not absolutely necessary that the machine be circular, as it could in reality be of any shape; but if our considerations are to be presented in as simple a manner as possible, it will be easier to relate our discussions to a circular type of machine. Having thus selected a discoidal or lenticular shape machine, it means that our machine displays symmetrical revolutions around a vertical axis o (see Fig.1b). An angular or oddly shaped machine could not, by its very configuration, produce equally symmetrical revolutions, even if it still happened to revolve round a centrally located axis. At a distance (henceforth called r) from the axis o we will place a pilot's cockpit. Opposite the cockpit, on the other side (remember that we are dealing with a circular shaped machine), we will place a nozzle for a rocket type of motor with the help of which the machine is enabled to proceed horizontally, once it has obtained lift force to make it airborne. Once airborne, these rocket motors can be operated or deactivated at random by the pilot.

If our machine has gained some speed, V , in a particular direction horizontally, and the rocket motors are deactivated, then, according to Newton's law of inertia, the machine continues to move uniformly in a straight line at the same speed V (Fig.2a). Under such conditions, the pilot would feel himself (and the machine) as being at rest. At this stage, of course, we are neglecting the air resistance factor that, as we know, is important in aerodynamics.

The above considerations lead us to an idealization, which is that for our purposes air resistance does not exist. In fact, when we state that the machine is moving uniformly in a straight line, we purposely ignore the air resistance factor and the forces used to overcome it. We will return to the latter later.

Now, in imagining such a situation, the flying machine will be moving in a straight line at a constant speed, V , at the same time spinning on its axis o at a constant angular speed w (see Fig.2b). This means that, if his mass is m , the pilot is subjected to a centrifugal force. This can be expressed as an equation (1):

$$f_n = mrw^2$$

This centrifugal force will be directed along the radii, whereby the pilot will feel as though he is pushing in a direction out-from-the-centre, o , of the machine when it is in flight.

Mention should be made here of the fact that the machine can be made to rotate around its centre if, for example, a gyroscope, rotating in the opposite direction, is placed internally at the centre of the machine.

Now let us consider an identical machine flying without rotation round the axis o , but which is proceeding along a circular path round a point which we will call O . Here we must consider the radius of the line (circular) along which the pilot's cockpit is moving, R , and the angular speed of the cockpit round O , to be called W .

The pilot is again subjected to a centrifugal force, which in this case can be expressed by an equation (2), thus:

$$F_n = mR\omega^2$$

In this instance the pilot feels as if he is pushing in a direction from the centre O of the circular line along which he is moving.

The pilot will be acted upon by both the forces F_n and f_n simultaneously, if, so long as the flying machine is moving along a circular line, it is also rotating round its axis. In such a case, the pilot feels as if he is acted upon by a force which can be established if we summarize vectorially F_n and f_n .

If these forces lie along the straight line, instead of vectorially, our summarization can be expressed algebraically, whereby it is possible to eliminate the forces acting upon the pilot, i.e. those discussed above.

Consider this possibility.

Let our flying machine move in a straight line AA at a speed V (see Fig.3). If it does not rotate around its axis o , the pilot feels as if the machine is at rest. From this situation we will make a change in its motion --- but under a condition demanding that the nozzle be always normal to the path of the machine. This means that the straight line passing through the nozzle always results in the centre of machine and the position of the pilot's cabin in always being normal to the trajectory of motion.

Under such a condition, and when moving along a straight line uniformly, the rocket motors (reactive force), when put into operation, produce in a short space of time from zero a definite value and thereafter remain constant at this value until deactivated. From the point A (along our straight line AA), the machine will be moving round a point O in a circular line with radius $r + R$ and an angular speed ω . The magnitude of the radius R of the circular line, along which the pilot's cockpit is moving, depends upon the magnitude of the reactive force. If the reactive force is great, R is small, and if the reactive force is small, R is always great.

As the flying machine is now moving in a circle, the pilot is acted upon by a centrifugal force F_n which can be calculated from our equation (2). In fact, as centrifugal force is actually nothing more than a manifestation of the force of inertia, pilot's under the conditions just postulated are really trying out the law of inertia upon themselves.

However, the machine, while moving along the circular line, is also rotating about its axis o , whereby the pilot is acted upon by both the centrifugal forces F_n and f_n . As these are acting in opposite directions, these forces produce an inertial force which is the algebraic sum of both and which is weaker than the centrifugal force which the pilot cockpit would undergo when it moved along the same circular path at the same angular speed ω when the machine did not rotate on its axis.

We shall now show that the inertial force acting, as described above, upon the pilot could be eliminated.

As the nozzle is always normal to the path of motion, then, when the machine with the pilot's cockpit makes a 90° turn round the centre O along the circular line, it also makes the same 90° turn round its axis o . This means that both the angular speeds ω and ω are equal.

Under the described conditions, the pilot is acted upon by two centrifugal forces; F_n and f_n in directions (see Fig.3). Expressed equationally we thus have:

$W = w,$ from (1) and (2) we find that it is (3)

$R = r,$ it will be (4)

$F_n = f_n,$ (5)

Although moving along a circular line, the pilot does not feel the consequences of inertia as the forces acting upon him are in equilibrium.

The forces F_n and f_n appear and disappear simultaneously. They appear when the rocket motors begin to operate and disappear when the rockets motors cease operation. In fact, these forces act as long as the machine proceeds along a circular line. Moreover, so long as the angular speed is constant, the magnitude of each of these two forces is also constant, since they exist only because of a directional change in a body moving along a circular line.

Now, in a short space of time, two further forces appear --- from the instant when the rocket motors begin to operate until the instant when they give a definite force (after which this remains constant so long as the flying machine moves uniformly along a circular line) --- and act upon the pilot. These forces we will term F_t and f_t . Both have opposite directions and act along a tangent on the circular line in which the pilot's cockpit is moving (see Fig.5). During the short interval when the rocket motors are deactivating, these two forces again appear. Under the conditions (3) and (4), the forces F_t and f_t are in equilibrium. We will now prove this assertion.

During the time interval in which the forces of the rocket motors increase from zero to some definite value, the magnitude of the angular speed of the pilot's cockpit around O and the angular speed round o vary --- both circular motions are accelerated. Under these circumstances the pilot is acted upon by two opposite forces, F and f , the directions of which do not lie in the straight line Oo but which make an angle with this line (see Fig.5). These forces F and f can be resolved in radial and tangential components, thus:

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_n + \vec{F}_t$$

$$\vec{f} = \vec{f}_n + \vec{f}_t$$

The magnitudes of the radial components F_n and f_n can be calculated from (1) and (2). As previously stated, these forces are constant when the action of the rocket motors is constant.

The tangential components could be calculated from the known formula for vector product, thus.

$$\vec{F}_t = mR \times \frac{d\vec{w}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{f}_t = mr \times \frac{d\vec{w}}{dt}, \quad \text{where is}$$

$\frac{d\vec{w}}{dt}$ - angular acceleration of the pilot's cockpit round O ,

$\frac{d\vec{w}}{dt}$ - angular acceleration of the pilot's cockpit round o .

As the vectors in each of these two equations are normal to each other (see Fig.6), they could be represented in scalar form thus:

$$F_t = mR \frac{dw}{dt} \quad (6)$$

$$f_t = mr \frac{dw}{dt}. \quad (7)$$

If we correlate the equation (3) with respect to the time t , we then have:-

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = \frac{dw}{dt} \quad (8)$$

...in which the angular accelerations of the pilot's cockpit round O and o are equal.

Relating to this we have, by replacing (8) and (4) in (6) and (7):-

$$F_t = f_t.$$

This equation, as well as (5), shows that the forces acting upon the pilot are in equilibrium if the flying machine is moving on a circular line having a radius equal to the double distance from the pilot's cockpit and its centre.

It remains now to show that the forces F and f act along the same straight line. From (1) and (6) we have:

$$\frac{F_t}{F_n} = \frac{\frac{dW}{dt}}{W^2}$$

...and from (2) and (7):

$$\frac{f_t}{f_n} = \frac{\frac{dw}{dt}}{w^2}.$$

Hence, and because of (3) and (8), it follows:-

$$\frac{F_t}{F_n} = \frac{f_t}{f_n}.$$

This relation could be obtained from Fig.5 as well.

During the stretch of time in which the rocket motors are deactivating we have the same situation as when they are activating, whereby --- from the beginning until the end of the operation of the motors, i.e., as long as the flying machine is moving along a circular line --- the forces acting upon the pilot are in equilibrium.

If we deactivate our rocket motors, the machine will fly away along a tangent on the circular line along which it was moving originally. If, after a turn of 90° (see point B in Fig.4), the rocket motors ceased operation, the machine will fly away as if jumping in the direction BB normal to its previous path AA . The pilot, of course, is not acted upon by inertial force during such situations.

In Fig.4 are shown the successive positions of the flying machine when it makes a right-angled turn. We see that the centre of the machine and of the pilot's cockpit related to a turning circle of 90° round point O . It should be remembered that the machine can circle for every known angle round point O if required, whereby actual right-angled turns really form but a small number of those possible.

Our investigations show that the flying machine can stay a certain period of time in the air in one place while merely circling round point O . Afterwards, when the rocket motors are adjusted accordingly, the machine will jump in some direction tangential to the circular line at speed V (see Fig.7). In fact, the machine can, at immense speed, arrive at some location in the air, stop dead and begin circling around some point, rotating on its axis. This is precisely what many reported ufos have exhibited.

In Fig.8 we see that the machine, when in the points A , B , C and D , only changes instantaneously the direction of motion. In point E it stays for a certain time

(circling round the point O) and then flies away. The effect is of a zigzag path, along which the pilot never experiences inertial force.

* * * * *

In order to become accustomed to this paradox, we summarize below the main points of this paper.

Firstly, our flying machine is moving uniformly at speed \underline{V} in a straight line AA (Fig.4). The pilot in the machine feels as though it is at rest. At point A, the machine begins to be acted upon by the reactive force from the nozzle of the rocket motors. Under the action of this force, the flying machine changes direction from its previous straight line, and, because of the conditions expressed in equations (3) and (4), begins to move in a circular line round a point which we have referred to as O, which is itself at a distance $2r$ from the centre, o, of the machine.

The reactive force from the nozzle is actually the centripetal force $F_p = 2MV^2$, in which \underline{M} represents the mass of the flying machine. The magnitude of this force is equal to the centrifugal force \underline{F} (appearing as the reaction to F_p) and acts in the opposite direction. The centrifugal force F_n acting upon the pilot can be calculated from equation (2).

Meanwhile, simultaneously with the action of force F_n , the pilot in his cockpit begins to experience the effects of the centrifugal force f which makes its appearance then because of the rotation of the flying machineⁱ¹ round its axis. The forces F_n and f_n are therefore equal in magnitude, but opposite in direction and so compensate each other. As a consequence, the pilot does not feel any inertial force although the machine may change its direction of motion.

We notice that the flying machine never changes the magnitude of its speed \underline{V} . Respecting the machine's "speed" we understand this to be the speed of its centre, where its centre of gravity is located. Neither does the pilot's cockpit change the magnitude of its speed \underline{V} , except at the instant of changing direction, when we find that the pilot's cabin circles round the point O at linear speed $V = \frac{V}{2}$; and then, when the rocket motors are deactivated, it continues to move at the same constant speed \underline{V} in a straight line.

We have also seen how the flying machine can stay in the same static or hovering position for a specific time (the duration of which could be virtually of any length), and then move in some determined or selected direction at the speed \underline{V} , achieving this almost instantaneously. In such a case, the machine rotates round the point O at an angle $n.360 = \alpha$, in which n is the natural number and α the angle of change of direction. We have also seen how this procedure can be reversed, whereby a flying machine proceeding at the constant speed \underline{V} can stop dead and hover.

* * * * *

In a later paper I hope to present further extensions of these discussions with a view to elucidating additional behavioural trends repeatedly recorded for ufos.

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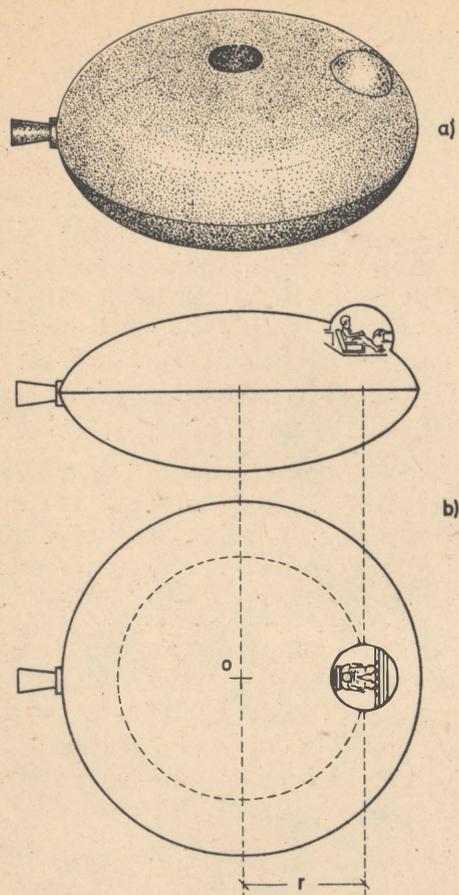


FIG. 1

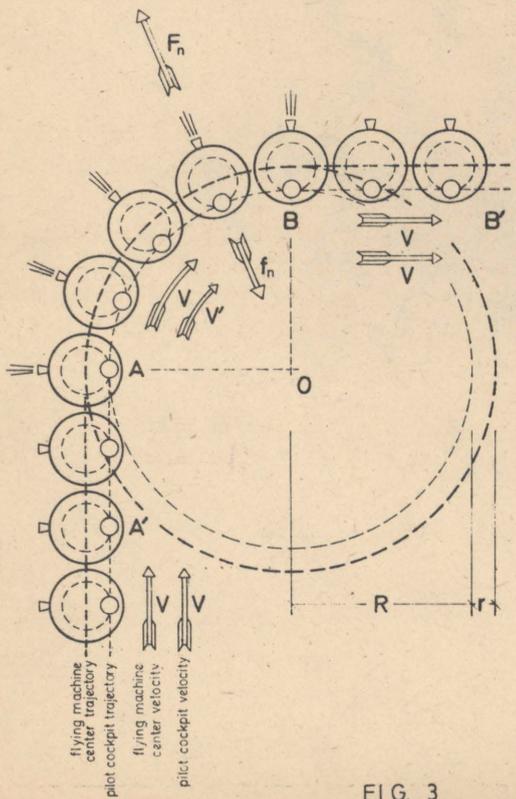


FIG. 3

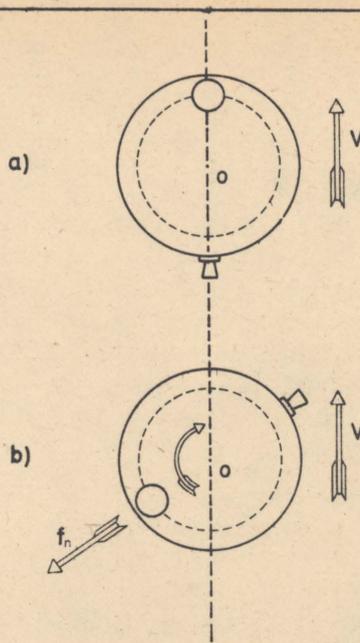


FIG. 2

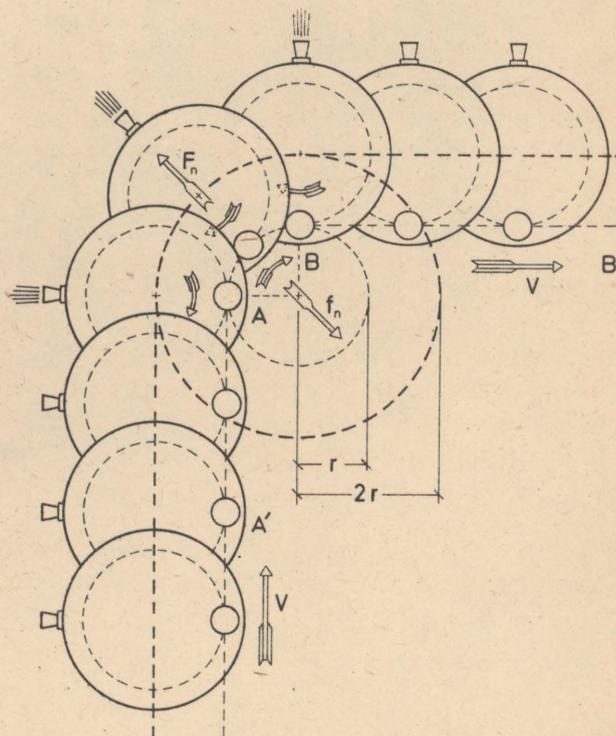


FIG. 4

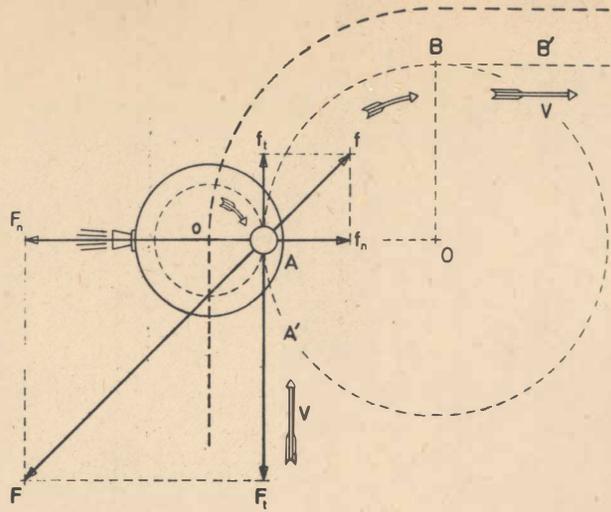


FIG. 5

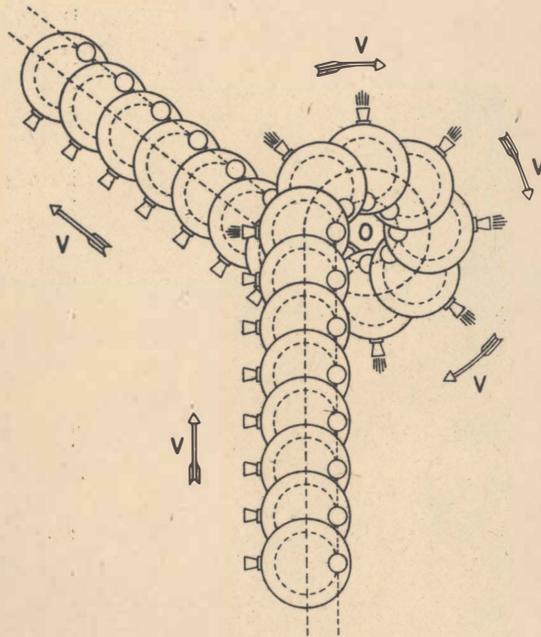


FIG. 7

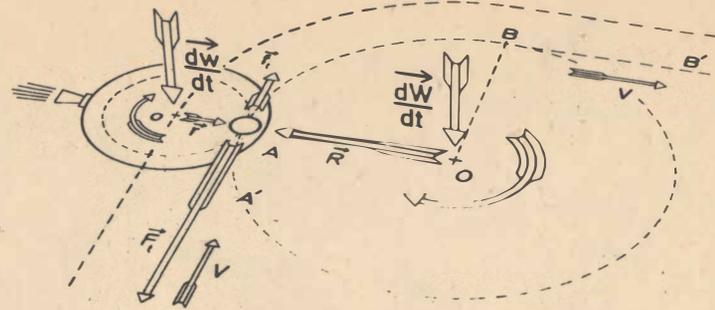


FIG. 6

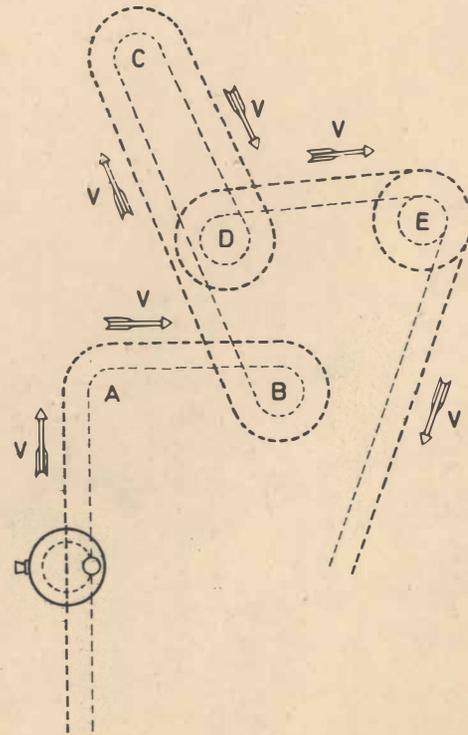


FIG. 8

"A PROVISIONAL CHECK-LIST OF FRENCH HUMANOID CASES"

by

Alain Gamard*

Down the years, many authors have referred to French humanoid cases, both with and without associated ufos. Especially prominent were the numerous incidents that took place in 1954, many of the better known or more startling cases being discussed by Guieu, Michel, Vallee, and others. Almost every catalogue or discussion of such events, such as those published by Bowen, Pereira, and the Lorenzens, refer to French cases from the 1954 period, some of which are now classics in the ufo literature.

But no complete listing of French humanoid cases for all years seems yet to have been attempted, while the literature above tends to convey the impression that few humanoid cases have occurred in France outside the famous "wave" of 1954. Although it is certainly true that 1954 did indeed witness an incredible number of French events involving humanoid beings, it is also true that similar events occurred in France before and after 1954. This paper, therefore, endeavours to rectify the record by presenting all the French humanoid cases that this writer has been able to track down.

The total authenticity of every case cannot be guaranteed in every case --- particularly those from the earlier years where some witnesses are no longer living or available for interrogation --- although it is considered that, by and large, all the listed cases contain at least a substratum of underlying truth. It is to be hoped that additional cases will be brought to light through the publication of this list, when a revised and updated version can, perhaps, be published in the future.

I should like to express my gratitude to the many individuals who, over a considerable period of time, have assisted me with my enquiries and provided valuable information.

* * * * *

The following list has been arranged by columns, a brief explanation of which is probably desirable here.

Column 1 consists of individual case identification numbers. Column 2 refers to the relevant case dates, and column 3 to the time of the day when the sightings were made. Column 4 is a brief statement of the locality from which, or nearest to which, the original observations were made, while column 5 lists the French departments (equivalent to the British counties) in which the localities are situated. Finally, column 6 gives the surname of the principal eyewitness/es in each case.

Fig.1 shows the geographical distribution of the French departments just mentioned.

* * * * *

1	2	3	4	5	6
001	1906	22.00	La Celle-sous-Gouzon.	23	Jules B.
002	1921	-	Marseille.	13	---
003	1930	21.30	Toulx-Sainte-Croix.	23	B.....
004	1944	15.30	Toulon-sur-Arroux.	71	Mme Arnoux.
005	04/1945	Aft.n	Reneve.	21	---

* 9 Rue Thiers, 78110 Le Vesinet, France.

006	07/1947	15.00	Rouen road (Amfreville)	76	Mem.M...S....
007	17/02/1949	Night	---	--	Alain Bérard.
008	20/05/1950	Aft.n	Fourchambault.	58	Micheline, G.
009	23/07/1950	23.00	Guyancourt.	78	Blondeau.
010	07/1951	01.30	Orange.	84	P...M....
011	04/09/1953	21.30	Tonnerre.	89	Mme.D....
012	1954	Aft.n	Marseille.	13	(several)
013	Spr. 1954	02.40	near Menton.	06	B....
014	Sum. 1954	02.40	Bette.	23	---
015	08/1954	Mor.g	Saint-Sauveur-la-Sagne.	63	---
016	23/08/1954	-	Lugrin.	74	Elise Blanc.
017	10/09/1954	22.30	Quarouble.	59	Marius Dewilde.
018	10/09/1954	20.30	Mouriéras	19	Mazaud.
019	17/09/1954	22.30	between Cenon and Vouneuil.	86	Yves David.
020	19/09/1954	21.15	Oberdorf.	57	Louis Moll.
021	24/09/1954	09.00	Becar.	89	Geoffroy and Fin.
022	26/09/1954	14.30	Chabeuil.	26	Mme.Leboeuf.
023	27/09/1954	08.40	Figeac.	46	(several)
024	27/09/1954	Aft.n	Perpignan.	66	---
025	27/09/1954	20.30	Prémanon.	39	Romand (+)
026	28/09/1954	22.30	Bouzaia.	18	Mercier.
027	01/10/1954	19.00	Jussey.	70	(several)
028	01/10/1954	20.00	near Saint-Jean-d'Angély.	17	Estier and Phelippeau.
029	01/10/1954	20.00	Saint-Crépin-Ibouwilliers.	60	Ernest Delattre.
030	02/10/1954	-	Jonches.	89	---
031	03/10/1954	00.15	Nivelles.	59	Marcel Sénéchal.
032	03/10/1954	Mor.g	Bressuire.	79	Angelo Girardo.
033	03/10/1954	18.15	Vron, near Ligescourt.	70	Coudette and Devoisin.
034	04/10/1954	-	Chaleix.	24	Garreau.
035	04/10/1954	18.00	Villers-le-Tilleul.	08	Bertiaux.
036	04/10/1954	22.00	Megrit.	22	Lhérissé.
037	05/10/1954	04.00	Loctudy.	29	P.Lucas.
038	05/10/1954	07.15	Mertrud (Voillecomte).	52	Narcy.
039	06/10/1954	Night	L'Isle-sur-Suippes.	51	Joseph Roy.
040	07/10/1954	-	Hennezis.	27	Lanssellin (+)
041	09/10/1954	16.00	Carcassonne.	11	Jean Bertrand.
042	09/10/1954	20.30	Briatexte.	81	J.-P.Mitto.
043	09/10/1954	18.30	Pournoy-la-Chétive.	57	Calda and Hirsch (+)
044	10/10/1954	12.00	Quarouble.	59	Marius Dewilde.
045	11/10/1954	19.30	Taupignac.	17	(several)
046	11/10/1954	04.30	Sassier (between Clamecy and Corbigny).	58	Gallois and Vigneron.
047	11/10/1954	-	Monbazin.	34	---
048	11/10/1954	22.30	between Fronton and Villemur.	31	Stamare.
049	12/10/1954	Ev.ng	Montluçon.	03	Laugère.
050	12/10/1954	21.00	Orchamps.	25	Beuc.
051	12/10/1954	22.30	Sainte-Marie-d'Herblay.	44	Gilbert Lelay.
052	13/10/1954	-	Saint-Ambroix.	30	(several)
053	13/10/1954	19.35	Bourrasole.	31	Olivier and Perano.
054	13/10/1954	-	Perpignan.	66	Damien Figuières.
055	14/10/1954	15.30	Lewarde.	59	Casimir Stawsky.
056	14/10/1954	Ev.ng	Méral.	53	Duvivier.
057	15/10/1954	19.00	Le Vigan (Nimes-Courbessac)	30	Fize Félix.
058	16/10/1954	19.45	Baillolet.	76	Henri Robert
059	16/10/1954	Night	near Lesparre.	33	H...G....

060	17/10/1954	14.30	Cabasson.	04	---
061	18/10/1954	20.40	Fontenay-Torcy.	60	Mme Lherminier (+).
062	18/10/1954	21.00	between Royan and Saintes.	17	Labassière.
063	18/10/1954	22.45	Le Vezenay.	25	Mlle. Bourriot.
064	20/10/1954	02.30	Racon-l'Etape.	88	Lazlo Ujvari.
065	21/10/1954	-	Pons.	17	---
066	24/10/1954	17.30	Les Egots.	69	---
067	26/10/1954	Ev.ng	La Madière (Alleyrat).	23	Aimé Boussard.
068	27/10/1954	19.30	Les Jonquerets-de-Livet.	27	Gilbert Hee.
069	11/1954	23.30	Maubeuge.	59	Mozin (+).
070	11/1954	06.00	Fréjus.	83	De Devi and Zopina.
071	05/11/1954	10.10	La Roche-en-Brenil.	21	Raymond R... (+).
072	Spr. 1954/5	09.00	----	16	(several)
073	14/05/1955	00.15	Dinan.	22	Droguet.
074	08/1955	22.00	Cazères.	31	Dejean (+).
075	16/09/1955	18.00	Boisseuges.	43	---
076	Sum. 1954-6	15.00	Barre-de-Chévennes.	63	D...L...V....
077	1956	01.00	Buron-Yronde.	48	(several)
078	06/1956	06.00	Feyzin.	69	Roland.
079	09/1956	23.20	Le Houleme.	76	Follon.
080	10/05/1957	22.50	Beaucourt-sur-Ancre.	62	Michel Fekete.
081	10/1959	18.00	Aubagne.	13	Moulet (+).
082	Spr. 1960	02.00	----	63	Tichit.
083	08/1960	23.00	Yssandon.	19	Plumauzille.
084	1960-2	-	Montcel.	63	---
085	09/12/1960	20.30	Carignan.	33	(several)
086	01/08/1962	23.30	Mediterranean Sea.	83	(several).
087	11/1962	Ev.ng	----	83	---
088	08/07/1964	10.30	Maraunats (Sentous).	65	Jean Senac.
089	01/07/1965	05.30	Valensole.	04	Maurice Masse.,
090	11/01/1967	Night	----	12	---
091	05/02/1967	21.45	Sauvigny-le-Bois.	89	Louis Monin.
092	17/07/1967	16.00	Arc-sous-Cicon.	25	Bailly and Ravier (+).
093	29/08/1967	10.30	Cussac.	15	Delpeuch (+).
094	1968	-	Ile de Noirmoutier.	85	Daniel Morgaut.
095	20/01/1968	01.15	Pont de la Roque.	13	M...L....
096	09/1968	03.00	Roncenay.	10	(several)
097	12/12/1968	18.00	Francois.	25	B.Perruche (+).
098	04/06/1970	Aft.n	Evillers.	25	---
099	05/03/1971	21.00	Tréнал.	39	Gilbert Camus.
100	30/05/1971	14.05	Dannes (Camiers).	62	---
101	04/1972	22.15	Sainte-Soulle.	17	---
102	09/08/1972	02.30	Saint-Jean-du-Gard.	30	---
103	25/03/1973	00.00	Therines.	60	Cosmes (+).
104	27/09/1973	17.30	Bedarrides (Mont Réal).	84	Antoine.
105	10/1973	19.00	Les Adrets.	83	---
106	10/1973	05.30	Nohant-en-Gout.	18	Chubert.
107	19/10/1973	20.40	Draguignan (Malmont).	83	Macret, Bensa and Leca.
108	28/02/1974	05.30	Origny-en-Thiérache.	02	---
109	15/03/1974	01.45	Erblunga.	20	(several)
110	21/04/1974	01.00	Hostun.	26	Anne Ruchon.
111	26/08/1974	21.30	Feignies.	59	Mr. & Mme Moret.

NB: The editor apologises for the inadvertent transposition of the localities given above for entries 076 and 077, Buron-Yronde and Barre-de-Chévennes respectively.

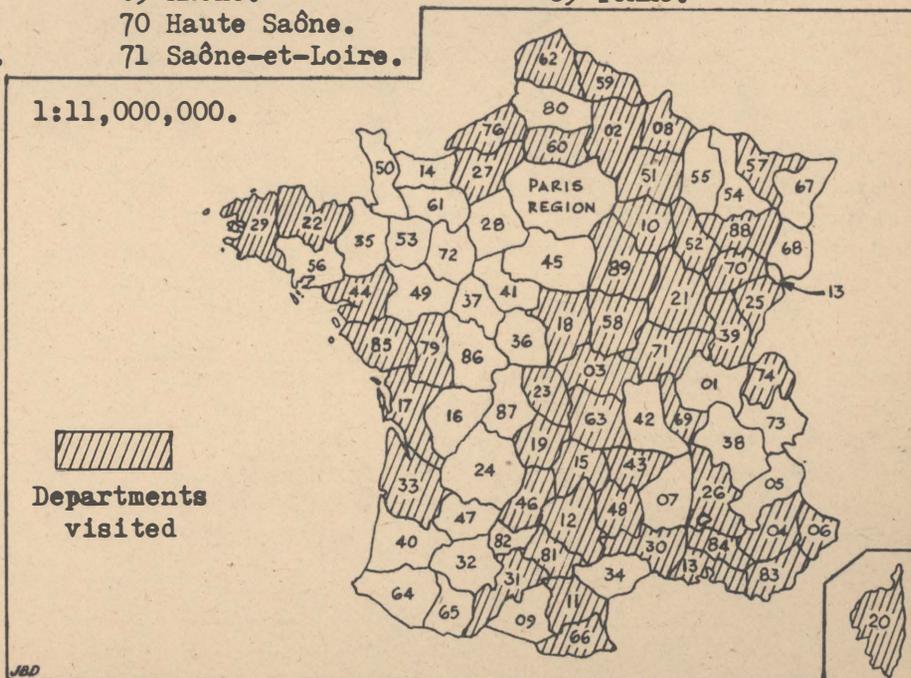
112 29/09/1974 00.45 Riec-sur-Belon.	29 Le Bihan (+).
113 04/1975 19.00 Chamberat.	03 Mlle.C...G....
114 26/06/1975 20.00 Alcorn.	12 Mlle.M.Maria.
115 18/08/1975 02.30 Villeneuve-Loubert.	06 Labonne (+).
116 05/01/1976 18.00 Domene.	38 J.-C.Silvente.
117 06/01/1976 18.00 Domene.	38 J.-C.Silvente.
118 26/01/1976 21.45 Beaune.	21 Claude Cretin.
119 02/05/1976 21.15 Le Banel.	08 Menuge.
120 11/06/1976 01.30 Bourg-de-Peaga.	26 Helene Giuliana.

* * * * *

It should be noted that, in addition to the aforelisted cases, several further French humanoid reports are known which are omitted from the present listing because they are either believed to be hoaxes or because their validity is still under review. A definitive list would, therefore, prove to be considerably longer than that presented here. Mention should also be made of the fact that numerous contemporary newspaper accounts of the 1954 series published conflicting details and alternative place-names for cases listed here by other place names. On occasion some of these alternative names have been cited in the literature, with the result that some confusion exists in the various printed accounts of particular cases.

Finally, a key is provided below to the departments referenced in column 5 above. These correspond with the numbers marked on the accompanying map, that summarizes the geographical distribution of the visitations here listed.

02 Aisne.	52 Haute-Marne.	74 Haute-Savoie.
03 Allier.	57 Moselle.	76 Seine-Maritime.
04 Alps de Haute Provence.	58 Nièvre.	79 Deux-Sèvres.
06 Alps Maritimes.	59 Nord.	81 Tarn.
08 Ardennes.	60 Oise.	83 Var.
10 Aube.	62 Pas-de-Calais.	84 Vaucluse.
11 Aude.	63 Puy-de-Dôme.	85 Vendée.
12 Aveyron.	66 Pyrénées Orientales.	88 Vosges.
13 Bouches-du-Rhône.	69 Rhône.	89 Yonne.
15 Cantal.	70 Haute Saône.	
17 Charente-Maritime.	71 Saône-et-Loire.	
18 Cher.		
19 Corrèze.		
20 Corse.		
21 Côte-d'Or.		
22 Côtes-du-Nord.		
23 Creuse.		
25 Doubs.		
26 Drôme.		
27 Eure.		
29 Finistere.		
30 Gard.		
31 Haute-Garonne.		
33 Gironde.		
39 Jura.		
43 Haute-Loire.		
44 Loire Atlantique.		
46 Lot.		
48 Lozère.		
51 Marne.		



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"A PROVISIONAL CATALOGUE OF UFO PHOTOGRAPHS:PART TWO: 1958 - 1966.

by

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

Part Two of volume 6 of the "UFO Register" was devoted to the initial instalment of a world-wide catalogue of photographs taken between 1883 and 1957 of ufos or objects purported to be ufos. We now present the second part of this catalogue, which, like the initial instalment just mentioned, does not pretend to be exhaustive. Indeed, since the publication of the first instalment quite a large number of additional photographs, omitted from the first list, have been brought to our attention by interested readers, and no doubt, the same situation will arise concerning the present instalment. One might even venture to state that the catalogue probably never will be fully complete, particularly as photographs taken many years ago are often not circulated outside of limited family circles whereby news of their existence fails to surface until many years later. This has been the case with several interesting photographs in recent years. Nonetheless, it is felt that, despite its obvious limitations, even an incomplete catalogue such as that offered here constitutes a valuable research tool for those desirous of evaluating and studying this facet of the ufo phenomenon.

It would be superfluous to reprint the various comments and directives relating to films and photographs of ufos published as the introduction to the initial instalment of this catalogue, although most of them apply with equal force to the present listing and, ideally, should be reread and digested before the following entries are studied. An important development that has occurred since the first instalment was published, however, should be noted at this juncture, as it pertains specifically to the much vaunted astronaut ufo films and photographs. This development centres around the probability that few, if any, of these photographs and films relate to genuine ufos at all, the arguments for and against being cogently presented, with many illustrations of these alleged ufos, by James E. Oberg in his article "Astronauts & UFOs -- The Whole Story" published by Ray Palmer in Search magazine (which now incorporates "Flying Saucers"), Winter 1976, pp. 38-62. This article should be required reading for all those interested in the photographic aspect of the ufo riddle. In the following catalogue list, these particular photographs are referenced in order to render it as complete as possible, readers being left to decide for themselves whether the photographs do represent valid evidence of ufos in interplanetary space.

Finally, we should like to record our sincere appreciation of the efforts of all the many individuals who have troubled to communicate with us over the past year concerning ufo films and photographs. Certainly the information they have relayed to us has significantly helped to create a more complete catalogue than would otherwise have been the case.

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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.
 FSR..... Flying Saucer Review (London).
 FSRCH.... Flying Saucer Review, Case Histories (London).
 FS(RP)... Flying Saucers (Ray Palmer's magazine): merged with Search magazine
 in 1976.
 FS(T).... Flying Saucers (True magazine). PS..... Phenomenes Spatiaux.
 FSUFOR... Flying Saucers: UFO Reports (Dell). S..... Saucers magazine.
 L..... LIFE magazine (special edition de- SL..... Spacelink magazine.
 voted to ufos). SSS..... Saucers, Space & Science.
 LDLN..... Lumieres Dan le Nuit. UFOI.... UFO International.
 OR..... ORBIT (Tyneside UFO Society). UFOR.... UFO Report (SAGA magazine).
 P..... Proceedings.

THE CATALOGUE.

- 0150; 1958: January 3rd. Time: 4.00pm.
 Diamond Head, HAWAII.
 Nine round objects.
Photographer: C. De Lacey. (Filmed)
Refs: Vallejo (California) Times-Herald, 19.1.1958; S, vi, '3, 1958, p.8.
- 0151; 1958: January 16th.* Time: 9.20am.
 Off Isla da Trinidad, Espirito Santo, BRAZIL**
 A flattened sphere with an encircling flange.
Photographer: Almiro Barauna. (four photographs taken).
Refs: Cape Argus (Cape Town), 22.2.1958; Johannesburg Star, 22.2.1958;
Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg), 22.2.1958; Natal Daily News (Dur-
 ban), 22.2.1958; Cape Times (Cape Town), 22.2.1958; Northern Star
 (Ndola, Zambia), 22.2.1958; Christchurch (N.Z.) Star-Sun, 11.3.1958;
S, vol.vi, no:1, 1958, p.1; FSUFOR, no:1, 1967, pp.18-21 and rear
 cover; Binder, 1967, p.21 and lowest photograph on p.50; Kettlecamp,
 1972, pp.34-35 for photos.; Fowler, 1974, second pl. following p.110;
 Salisbury, 1974, fig.16; FSR, vol.4, no:3, 1958, p.5; AFSR, no:9,
 1966, p.25; Godwin, 1971, pp.98-99.
- * Erroneously dated Feb.22nd., 1958 by Kettlecamp (op.cit., p.35).
 ** Sometimes spelt in the literature as Ilha da Trindade.
- 0152; 1958: April 7th. Time: 9.30pm.
 Port Kembla, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.
 A discoidal object.
Photographer: Stefan Chorvat.
Refs: Holledge, 1965, front outside cover.
- 0153; 1958: April 30th. Time: 8.00pm.
 Morioka City, JAPAN.
 An egg-shaped object (invisible to the photographer at the time).
Photographer: Tsutomu Kikuchi.
Refs: P, vol.6, no:6, 1959, pp.12-13.

- 0154; 1958: July 16th. Time: unnoted.
 Grimsby, Humberside (Lincolnshire), ENGLAND.
 A dumb-bell shaped object.
Photographer: Peter Spencer. (three photographs taken).
Refs: Lorenzen and Lorenzen, 1969, pp.89-90.
- 0155; 1958: October 31st. Time: unnoted.
 Kaiyuka City, Osaka, JAPAN.
 A discoidal object.
Photographer: Yoshinari Baba.
Refs: Sankei Shimbun, 12.11.1958; S, vol.vi, no:4, 1958-9, p.1; ibid., vol.
 vii, nos:3-4, 1959-1960, p.26; Flying Saucers Research Bulletin, June
 1959; FSR, vol.5, no:2, 1959, p.9.
- 0156; 1958: December 22nd. Time: circa 3.00pm.
 Muszynia, POLAND.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: Stanislaw Kowalozewski.
Refs: Hobana & Weverbergh, 1972, p.56; UFOI, no:18, 1963, p.9.
- 0157; 1958: precise date unknown. Time: daytime (exact hour ?).
 Unlocalized, United Kingdom.
 An inverted bowl-shaped object.
Photographer: P.J.Palmer.
Refs: Wellington (New Zealand) Evening-Post, 20.2.1959.
- 0158; 1959: February (precise date unknown)* Time: circa 7.00pm.
 Tokoroa, New Zealand.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: H.J.Akers.
Refs: Hawke's Bay (N.Z.) Herald-Tribune, 6.2.1959; Wellington (N.Z.) Evening
 Post, 6.2.1959; Auckland (N.Z.) Weekly News, 11.2.1959 (photograph).
- * Very early in the month.
- 0159; 1959: February (precise date unknown). Time: unnoted.
 Waikanae, New Zealand.
 Undescribed object.
Photographer not named.
Refs: Wellington (N.Z.) Evening Post, 19.2.1959.
- 0160; 1959: April 25th. Time: unnoted.
 Piata, BRAZIL.*
 A domed disc.
Photographer: Helio Aguilar. (four photographs taken).
Refs: FSUFOR, no:1, 1967, p.46.
 * Erroneously spelt as Piatan.
- 0161; 1959: April 29th. Time: circa 7.30pm.
 Blackwood Park, near Adelaide, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.
 Saucer-shaped object.
Photographer: Rod.Lightfoot.
Refs: Adelaide (S.Australia) Advertiser, 30.4.1959; Hervey, 1975, pp.165-6.
- 0162; 1959: April 5th. Time: unnoted.
 Rotterdam, HOLLAND.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: Henk Beverloo.
Refs: Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.128.

- 0163; 1959: May 17th. Time: 5.40pm.
Tokyo, JAPAN.
Undescribed; photograph not seen.
Photographer: Haruhiro Tsukamoto.
Ref: FSR, vol.6, no:1, 1960, p.13.
- 0164; 1959: June 13th. Time: 5.33pm.
Tokyo, JAPAN.
Two football-shaped objects.
Photographer: Haruhiro Tsukamoto.
Refs: FSR, vol.6, no:1, 1960, p.13.
- 0165; 1959: July 9th. Time: 3.00am.
Amager Island, S.of Copenhagen, DENMARK.
A domed disc.
Photographers: Ole Strandgaard and Joergen Ekvall. (three photographs taken).
Refs: "B.T." (Copenhagen), 9.7.1959; Berlingske Aftenavis, 9.7.1959; Daily American (Rome), 9.7.1959; SL, vol.6, no:1, 1969, p.2, lower photo.
- 0166; 1959: July 28th. Time: 2.10pm.
Corpus Cristi, Texas, USA.
One cigar-shaped object and three spheres. (two films obtained).
Photographer: Ray Stanford.
Ref: S, vol.vii, nos:3-4, 1959-1960, pp.1, 20-23; Vallee, pp.152-3.
- 0167; 1960: February 8th. Time: unnoted (but night).
Pembrey, near Llanelly, Carmarthen, WALES.
Photographer: unknown.
A white circle-like object.
Ref: Evening Standard (London), 9.2.1960; Western Mail (Cardiff), 9.2.1960.
- 0168; 1960: February 13th. Time: unnoted (but night).
Grand Blanc, Michigan, USA.
A domed disc.
Photographer: Joseph Perry.
Refs: Hervey, 1976, p.61.
- 0169; 1960: before March (precise date unknown). Time: unnoted.
Chilean meteorological base, ANTARCTICA.
A blue-green "saucer". (Filmed).
Photographer: Mario Juan Barera.
Refs: Unidentified newspaper published in 1960.
- 0170; 1960: March 3rd. Time: 1.30am.
Leibnitz, AUSTRIA.
A glowing object.
Photographer: Edgar Schedelbauer.
Refs: Weiner Montag, 7.3.1960; FSR, vol.6, no:4, 1960, pp.16-8.
- 0171; 1960: April 11th. Time: unnoted.
Unlocalized area, Wisconsin, USA.
Several objects.
Photographer: Mrs Mary Jo Curwen.
Refs: Hervey, 1976, p.63.
- 0172; 1960: July 3rd. Time: 4.30pm.
Between Yacauto and Cordoba, ARGENTINA.
A cone-shaped object.

Photographer: Hugo F.L.Niotti.

Refs: Saucer News, vol.15, no:3, p.22; La Revista Nacional de Aeronautica, no:222.

- 0173;1960: July 17th. Time: unnoted.
 Edwards Air Force Base, California, USA.
 A sheetlike object.
Photographer: Major Robert White. (Filmed).
Refs: Unidentified newspaper published in 1961.
- 0174;1960: September 1st. Time: 8.50pm.
 Bethpage, Long Island, New York State, USA.
 An unknown luminous object.
Photographer: not named. (several photographs taken).
Refs: Daily Telegraph, 3.9.1960.
- 0175;1961: January 2nd. Time: night-time (exact hour ?)
 Bruges, BELGIUM.
 A fiery globe.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: not published.
- 0176;1961: April 27th. Time: day-time (exact hour ?)
 Pescara, ITALY.
 A domed saucer-shaped object.
Photographer: Bruno Ghibandi.
Refs: Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.53.
- 0177;1961: May 27th. Time: circa 5.00pm.
 Nashville, Tennessee, USA.
 Triangular object.
Photographer: not named (but on Nashville Tennessean staff).
Refs: Hervey, 1976, p.71.
- 0178;1961: May 29th. Time: circa 5.00am.
 Gundagai, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.
 Irregularly shaped blue object.
Photographer: Stephen King.
Refs: Hervey, 1975, pp.56-7.
- 0179;1961: August 22nd. Time: unnoted.
 Amsterdam, Holland.
 An elongated (vertical) object.
Photographer: A.F.van Wieringen.
Refs: B, vol.2, nos:1-4, 1964, p.71.
- 0180;1961: December 1st. Time: Midnight.
 Unlocalized site in Kyushu, JAPAN.
 A cigar-like object.
Photographer: Yusuke J.Matsumura.
Refs: B, vol.2, nos:1-4, 1964, p.91.
- 0181;1961: December 12th. Time: 4.35pm.
 Near Mt.Aso, JAPAN.
 Three cigar-shaped objects and one globular object.
Photographer: Yusuke J.Matsumura. (three photographs taken).
Refs: B, vol.2, nos:1-4, 1964, p.85.
- 0182;1961: exact date unknown. Time: not stated.
 Unlocalized site, RUSSIA.

Undescribed object (photograph not seen).

Photographer: not named.

Refs: Pravda, 8.1.1961; Hobana and Weverbergh, 1974, p.283.

- 0183; 1961: exact date unknown. Time: circa 8.30am.
Kowloon, HONG KONG.
An oval object with spidery "arms".
Photographer: Anthony De Salvo.
Refs: SL, vol.5, no:4, 1968, p.32.
- 0184; 1961: exact date unknown. Time: exact hour unknown.
Unlocalised area in CHINA.
An oval object.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: Vallee and Vallee, 1967, pl.vii.
- 0185; 1962: February 25th. Time: daytime (exact hour ?).
Mosborough, near Sheffield, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.
Five domed discs.
Photographer: Alex Birch. (two photographs taken).
Refs: Sheffield Morning Telegraph, 20.6.1962; ibid., 6.10.1973; Daily Express, 3.8.1962; News of the World, 2.9.1962; FSR, vol.8, no:5, 1962; ibid., vol.18, no:6, 1972, p.2; Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.53.
- 0186; 1962: May 27th. Time: 6.30pm.
Unlocalised hillside near Kyushu, JAPAN.
A saturn-shaped object.
Photographer: Yusuke J.Matsumura. (three photographs taken).
Refs: B, vol.2, nos.1-4, 1964, p.86.
- 0187; 1962: July 10th. Time: circa 11.12pm.
Cape Hallet, NEW ZEALAND.
Unknown luminous object.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: Hervey, 1975, pp.223-4.
- 0188; 1962: July 13th. Time: circa 2.37pm.
Between Sapporo and Tokyo, JAPAN.
A domed disc.
Photographer: Yusuke J.Matsumura.
Refs: B, vol.2, nos:1-4, 1964, p.88.
- 0189; 1963: February 4th. Time: unknown.
Tucuman, ARGENTINA.
A round glowing object.
Photographer: not named. (five photographs taken).
Refs: OR, vol.5, no:1, 1963, p.22.
- 0190; 1963: February 26th. Time: circa 4.0pm.
Silver Springs Maryland, USA.
A domed disc.
Photographer: Madelene Rodeffer. (filmed).
Refs: Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat and Chronicle, 8.8.1965; Barker, 1965, p.28.
- 0191; 1963: February (exact date unknown). Time: unknown.
Nr.Piove di Sacco, ITALY.
A unknown aerial object (photographs not seen). (four photographs taken).
Photographer: not named.
Refs: OR, vol.5, no:1, 1963, p.24.

- 0192; 1963: March 1st. Time: daytime (exact hour ?).
Over the Diet Building, Tokyo, JAPAN.
A discoidal object.
Photographer: Shinpachi Hagiwara.
Refs: B, vol.2, nos:1-4, 1964, pp.27, 87.
- 0193; 1963: March 4th. Time: daytime (exact hour ?).
Tokyo Tower, Tokyo, JAPAN.
A ?discoidal object.
Photographer: Shinpachi Hagiwara.
Refs: B, vol.2, nos:1-4, 1964, pp.27, 87.
- 0194; 1963: May 3rd. Time: circa 5.37pm.
Yamashita Park, Yokohama, JAPAN.
A discoidal object.
Photographer: Yoshitsugu Kitou. (two photographs taken).
Refs: B, vol.2, nos:1-4, 1964, p.86.
- 0195; 1963: June 16th. Time: 2.40pm.
15 miles South of Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA.
A double-saucer.
Photographer: Paul Villa. (filmed).
Refs: Evening Outlook, 14.4.1964 (photo.); Saucer News, vol.15, no:3, 1968-1969, p.41; UFOI, no:23, pp.4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12; ibid., no:22, pp.8, 9; ibid., no:24, pp.8,9, 10, 11, 13, and rear cover; Binder, 1967, p.51; Tambling, 1967, p.112 (two photos.), p.113 (photo.).
- 0196; 1963: June 23rd. Time: 3.04pm.
Unlocalized site in Kyushu, JAPAN.
A discoidal object.
Photographer: Yusuke J.Matsumura. (three photographs taken).
Refs: B, vol.2, nos:1-4, 1964, p.39.
- 0197; 1963: June (exact date not known). Time: circa 12.15pm.
Near Angel Falls, VENEZUELA.
An unknown luminous object.
Photographer: not named. (filmed).
Refs: Sagan and Page, 1972, pp.206-7.
- 0198; 1963: August (exact date not known). Time: unnoted.
Lake Windermere, Cumbria ENGLAND.
An unknown luminous phenomenon.*
Photographer: not named.
Refs: FSR, vol.18, no:3, 1972, pp.7-8.
* Not visible to the photographer.
- 0199; 1963: September 16th. Time: 6.40pm.
Unlocalized region in JAPAN.
A ?discoidal object.
Photographer: Kotaro Terado.
Refs: B, vol.2, nos:1-4, 1964, p.16.
- 0200; 1963: September 18th. Time: circa 2.00am.
Hinagu, JAPAN.
A discoidal object.
Photographer: Hiromi Mizuno.
Refs: B, vol.2, nos:1-4, 1964, p.18.

- 0201; 1963: September 18th. Time: 1.48am.
 Over the sea between Obase and Oshima Island, JAPAN.
 One (or two) disc/s.
Photographer: Masao Suzuki.
Refs: B, vol.2, nos:1-4, 1964, p.18.
- 0202; 1963: November 3rd. Time: 4.10pm.
 Unlocalized area of Kyushu, JAPAN.
 An elliptical object.
Photographer: Yusuke J.Matsumura.
Refs: B, vol.2, nos:1-4, 1964, p.2.
- 0203; 1963: Date unnoted. Time: daytime (exact hour ?).
 Between Maiquetia airport and Barcelona, VENEZUELA.
 A discoidal object with a central ?dome.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: FSUFOR, no:2, 1967, p.50 and rear cover. Lorenzen and Lorenzen, 1967,
 third pl.following p.96; Kettlecamp, 1972, p.28; Mattern-Friedrich,
 1975, p.136.
- 0204; 1964: February 12th. Time: 11.00am.
 Tokyo, JAPAN.
 An object initially dart-shaped but changing to a disc-like shape.
Photographer: Yoshitsugu Kito. (two photographs taken).
Refs: B, vol.2, nos:1-4, 1964, p.90.
- 0205; 1964: May (exact date unnoted). Time: daytime (exact hour ?).
 Adjacent to Merlin, Oregon, USA.
 A double-saucer.
Photographer: Dr.Daniel Fry. (filmed).
Refs: UFOI, no:22, 1965, rear-cover; ibid., no:24, 1966, p.6; Saucer News,
 vol.15, no:3, 1968-1969, p.40; Tambling, 1967, p.33 and front outside
 cover.
- 0206; 1964: June 16th. Time: unnoted.
 Near Haiopira, Hokkaido, JAPAN.
 A fuzzy object of unknown identity.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: Asahi Evening News (Japan), 27.3.1965, photo.
- 0207; 1964: June 25th. Time: 4.30pm.
 El Paso, Texas, USA.
 Three V-shaped objects.
Photographer: J.Spiro. (filmed).
Refs: El Paso (Texas) Times, 27.6.1964; DN, vol.v, no:6, 1971, p.18.
- 0208; 1964: August 30th. Time: unnoted.
 Seville, Ohio, USA.
 An oval-shaped object.
Photographer: Rick Blevins.
Refs: Steiger and Whritenour, 1967, pl.opp.p.65; Mattern-Freidrich, 1975,
 p.18.
- 0209; 1965: March 5th. Time: 5.30pm.
 Hallam, AUSTRALIA.
 An unknown object.
Photographer: John Coyle.
Refs: AFSR, no:7, 1966, p.8 and front cover.

- 0210; 1965: March 17th* Time: circa 10.00pm.
 From the SS "Iron Duke" between Adelaide and Melbourne, AUSTRALIA.
 A domed object.
Photographer: Walter Jacobs. (several photographs taken).
Refs: Adelaide Advertiser, 5.4.1965; AFSR, vol.9, 1966, p.149; Hervey, 1975, p.174.
 * Erroneously dated April 13th., 1965, by Hervey (loc.cit.).
- 0211; 1965: March 20th. Time: unnoted.
 Near Milan, Michigan, USA.
 Two yellow-white lights.
Photographer: David Fitzpatrick.
Refs: Hervey, 1976, p.109.
- 0212; 1965: April 18th. Time: daytime (exact hour ?)
 Near Bernalillo, about 15 miles N.of Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: Paul Villa.
Refs: UFOI, no:23, 1965, pp.4, 8, and front cover; Tambling, 1967, p.111 (photo.); Mattern-Freidrich, 1975, p.128.
- 0213; 1965: April 26th. Time: unnoted.
 Snoqualmie Pass, Washington State, USA.
 A circular object.
Photographer: Gale A.Peck.
Refs: Steiger and Whritenour, 1967, twelfth plate following p.64.
- 0214; 1965: April (exact date unknown). Time: daytime (exact hour ?)
 Near the Volcano Mountains, about 9 miles W.of Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA.
 A discoidal object featuring three equi-spaced bosses or protruberances.
Photographer: Paul Villa.
Refs: UFOI, no:23, 1965, pp.9-10, and rear cover; Tambling, 1967, p.109; Saucer News, vol.15, no:3, 1968-1969, p.41; Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.135.
- 0215; 1965: April (exact date unknown). Time: daytime (exact hour ?)
 Near Sandia, about 10 miles E.of Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA.
 A discoidal object.
Photographer: Paul Villa.
Refs: UFOI, no:23, 1965, pp.4, 9.
- 0216; 1965: May 28th. Time: circa 3.25am.
 From DC6 between Brisbane and Port Moresby, off AUSTRALIA.
 Spherical object with flattened top and bottom.
Photographer: not named (pilot of DC6) (several photographs taken)
Refs: Hervey, 1975, p.139.
- 0217; 1965: June 13th. Time: unnoted.
 Modbury, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.
 A disoical object.
Photographer: Mr.Helyard.
Refs: AFSR, no:9, 1966, p.23.
- 0218; 1965: June 13th. Time: daytime (exact hour ?)
 Adelaide, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: AFSR, no:7, 1966, p.6.

- 0219; 1965: June 24th. Time: unnoted.
 Hokkaido, JAPAN.
 Thirteen elliptical objects.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: Mattern-Friedrich, 1975, p.141.
- 0220; 1965: June (exact date unnoted).* Time: unnoted, but daytime.
 Unlocalized site in Hillsdale County, Michigan, USA.
 A ?domed disc.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: UFOI, no:24, 1966, p.7; FS(T), no:2, 1967, p.6; FSUFOR, no:1, 1967, p.36.
- * Dated as July 1965 by the first two references cited above.
- 0221; 1965: July 3rd. Time: 7.14pm.
 Trinity Peninsula, Deception Island, ANTARCTICA.
 A double-saucer.
Photographer: not named. (ten photographs taken).
Refs: Evening News and Chronicle, 7.7.1965; OR, vol.7, no:1, 1965, p.26; BJ, vol.1, no:5, 1965, p.18; AFSR, no:9, 1966, pp.24-25.
- 0222; 1965: July 4th. Time: unnoted.
 Over HAWAII (from "Gemini 4").
 A luminous object.
Photographer: James McDivitt.
Refs: FSUFOR, no:2, 1967, p.19; Fawcett, 1975, p.82, top illustration; Search Magazine, Winter 1976, pp.40-2.
- 0223; 1965: July 17th.* Time: Night-time (exact hour ?).
 Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA.
 Two cigar-shaped objects.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: UFOI, no:23, 1965, p.12; Holledge, 1965, p.123 (photo.); FSUFOR, no:2, 1967, p.47.
- * Dated July 16th., 1965 in FSUFOR, no:2, 1967, p.47.
- 0224; 1965: July 27th or 28th. Time: 5.30pm.
 Paris, FRANCE.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: M.Chalois. (two photographs taken).
Refs: LDLN, April 1970; SL, vol.6, no:3, 1970, p.2.
- 0225; 1965: August 2nd. Time: evening (exact hour ?)
 Between Oklahoma City and Norman, Oklahoma, USA.
 A dome-shaped object (hemispherical).
Photographer: Alan Smith.
Refs: Hervey, 1976, pp.110-111.
- 0226; 1965: August 2nd. Time: circa 3.30am.
 Sherman, Texas, USA.
 A luminous object.
Photographer: Bob Campbell. (two photographs taken).
Refs: FS(T), no:2, 1967, p.75; Hynek, 1974, second pl.following p.150.
- 0227; 1965: August 2nd. Time: Night (exact hour ?)
 Valentine, Nebraska, USA.
 An unknown luminous object.

Photographer: Judi Hatcher.

Refs: Hynek, 1974, upper illustration on sixth pl. following p.150.

- 0228; 1965: August 8th. Time: Night (exact hour ?)
 Unlocalized area in Pennsylvania, USA.
 An unknown luminous object (possibly hemispherical or dome-shaped).
Photographer: James Lucci. (two photographs taken).
Refs: Binder, 1967, p.63; Condon, 1969, pls.48-49; Godwin, 1971, p.78; Kett-
 lecamp, 1972, p.42; Trench, 1973, pl.17, Trench, 1975, pl.17.
- 0229; 1965: August 16th.* Time: 7.00pm.
 Manly, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: Frank Burke.
Refs: Hollidge, 1965, p.15, photo.; AFSR, no:9, 1966, p.43; Sun-Herald (Syd-
 ney), 22.8.1966; Hervey, 1975, pp.62-3.
 * Dated as August 21st., 1965, by Hervey (loc.cit.).
- 0230; 1965: August 29th. Time: Evening (exact hour ?)
 Warminster, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: Gordon Faulkner.
Refs: Shuttlewood, 1967, pl.opp.p.65.
- 0231; 1965: September 20th.* Time: 11.30am.
 Santa Anna, California, USA.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: Rex Heflin. (four photographs taken).
Refs: Santa Anna Register (Calif.), 20.9.1965; Toronto Star, 21.9.1965;
UFOL, no:24, 1966, p.8; ibid., no:23, 1965, p.5; Edwards, 1966, pp.
 176f; FSP, 1967, p.5; FSUFOR, no:1, 1967, p.52; Condon, 1969, pls.42-
 47; FSR, vol.15, no:2, 1969, p.24; Lorenzen and Lorenzen, 1968, three
 pls. following p.128; FSR, vol.14, no:3, 1968, p.20; Lore and Deneault,
 1970; Godwin, 1971, p.105; FS(RP), no:81, 1973, p.40; Hobana and Wev-
 erbergh, 1974, pp.83-8; UFO Report (Saga), August 1976, pp.38-39; ibid.
 March 1977, p.19.
 * Dated August 2nd., 1965 in Lorenzen and Lorenzen, 1968, caption to
 third pl., and as August 3rd., 1965 in FS(RP), no:81, Summer 1973,
 p.40.
- 0232; 1965: October 7th. Time: 3.45pm.
 Cley Hill, nr. Warminster, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.
 An oval object.
Photographer: Lionel Downey.
Refs: Shuttlewood, 1967, pp.89-90.
- 0233; 1965: October 21st. Time: 6.10pm.
 Unlocalized area in Sibley County, Minnesota, USA.
 An unknown luminous object.
Photographer: Arthur Strauch.
Refs: AFSR, no:9, 1966, p.26; FSUFOR, no:1, 1967, p.22, and rear cover:
 Hervey, 1976, pp.114-115.
- 0234; 1965: October (exact date not known). Time: ?daytime (exact hour ?)
 Near Camarillo, California, USA.
 Undescribed (photographs not seen).
Photographer: not named (Universal Pictures Corporation cameramen). (Filmed).
Refs: Hervey, 1976, p.115.

- 0235; 1965: December 10th. Time: 8.30pm.
 Adhara Observatory, San Miguel, ARGENTINA.
 An oval object.
Photographer: Segundo B.Reyna. (several photographs taken).
Refs: Saucer News, vol.15, no:3, p.23.
- 0236; 1965: December 26th. Time: circa.3.15pm.
 Near Cappoquin, Co.Waterford, EIRE.
 A bullet-shaped object.
Photographer: Miss Mortensen.
Refs: Sunday Express, 23.1.1966; Dublin Evening Herald, 25.1.1966; Canberra Times, 25.1.1966; Melbourne Herald, 25.1.1966; A, vol.5, no:1, 1976, p.25.
- 0237; 1965: exact date unknown, but in December. Time: Daytime (exact hour ?).
 Unlocalized area in northern MEXICO.
 A ?discoidal object.
Photographer: name with-held.
Refs: FSUFOR, no:2, 1967, p.30 and rear cover.
- 0238; 1965: Exact date unknown. Time: Daytime (exact hour ?).
 Near Rosario, ARGENTINA.
 Two domed discs.
Photographer: Omar Lamperatti.
Refs: SL, vol.15, no:3, 1968, top photograph on p.iv.
- 0239; 1965: Exact date unknown. Time: Night (exact hour ?).
 Tallahassee, Florida, USA.
 An unknown luminous object.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: FSUFOR, no:1, 1967, p.53.
- 0240; 1965: Exact date unknown. Time: unnoted.
 Cumana, VENEZUELA.
 An elliptical object.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: Lorenzen and Lorenzen, 1967, second pl.following p.96.
- 0241; 1966: January 2nd. Time: unnoted.
 Warminster, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.
 Three domed discs.
Photographer: Robert Langley.
Refs: Shuttlewood, 1967, pl.opp.p.64; SUFOR, Summer 1974, p.22.
- 0242; 1966: January 13th. Time: circa.10.00pm.
 Wanaque, New Jersey, USA.
 An unknown luminous object.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: FSUFOR, no:2, 1967, p.6.
- 0243; 1966: January 24th. Time: circa.10.30pm.
 South of Manning, Perth, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA.
 A bright yellow object with a long luminous tail.
Photographer: L.Benedek.
Refs: Life International Magazine, ?/3/1966; AFSR, no:9, 1966, p.2; Binder, 1967, p.49; Godwin, 1971, p.106; Hervey, 1969, pp.158-159; Hervey, 1975, pp.194-195, pl.opp.p.145.

- 0244; 1966: February 13th. Time: Daytime (exact hour ?).
 Over the Calabozo Dame, Guaricho, VENEZUELA.
 A cylindrical object with a very dark centre.
Photographer: Inake Oses. (possibly more than one photograph taken).
Refs: Lorenzen and Lorenzen, 1967, pl.opp.p.96; FSUFOR, no:2, 1967, p.51;
 Kettlecamp, 1972, p.22 and frontispiece; FS(RP), no:81, 1973, p.42.
- 0245; 1966: February 24th. Time: Night (exact hour ?).
 Rochester, New York, USA.
 Two unknown luminous objects.
Photographer: Frederick Armstrong.
Refs: FS(T), no:2, 1967, p.65.
- 0246; 1966: February 26th. Time: unnoted.
 Manchester, New Hampshire, USA.
 An unknown round object.
Photographer: Mr.Trudeau.
Refs: FS(T), no:2, 1967, p.27.
- 0247; 1966: February 28th. Time: circa.8.00pm.
 Nr.Corsley, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.
 An unknown glowing object.
Photographer: Robert Strong. (several photographs taken).
Refs: Shuttlewood, 1967, p.159.
- 0248; 1966: March 1st. Time: unnoted.
 Near White Horse Hill, Westbury, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.
 An unknown luminous object.
Photographer: Stephen Gunstone.
Refs: Shuttlewood, 1967, p.170, pl.opp.p.33.
- 0249; 1966: March 16th. Time: Night (exact hour ?).
 South-east of Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA.
 Two elongated objects.
Photographer: David Fitzpatrick.
Refs: Oakland Tribune, 25.3.1966; Godwin, 1971, p.81.
- 0250; 1966: March 13th. Time: Afternoon (exact hour ?).
 Sunderland Point, near Morecambe, Lancashire, ENGLAND.
 An oval object.
Photographer: not named. (two photographs taken).
Refs: Morecambe Guardian, 18.3.1966; FSR, vol.12, no:4, 1966, p.19.
- 0251; 1966: March 22nd.* Time: Night (exact hour ?).
 Burwood, near Sydney, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.
 Fourteen discs.
Photographer: Paul Eotvos. (several photographs taken).
Refs: Sydney Sun-Herald, 3.4.1966, AFSR, no:9, 1966, p.42; Hervey, 1975, pp.
 65-66.
- * Erroneously dated April 22nd., 1966 by Hervey (loc.cit.).
- 0252; 1966: March 27th. Time: Daytime (exact hour ?).
 Over the Cannock area, Staffordshire, ENGLAND.
 An unidentified aerial object (invisible to photographer).
Photographer: Joan Oldfield.
Refs: The Times (London), ?/4/1966; ibid., 22.4.1966.
- 0253; 1966: March 28th. Time: 8.30pm.
 Conisborough, South Yorkshire, ENGLAND.

Three domed discs (only visible to photographer).

Photographer: Stephen Pratt.

Refs: National Daily Sun, 13.4.1966; FSR, vol.12, no:5, 1966, pp.3-4.

- 0254; 1966: March 31st. Time: 9.30am.
 Daniel's Park, near Littleton, Colorado, USA.
 A glowing light (invisible to photographer).
Photographer: not named.
Refs: FSUFOR, no:2, 1967, pp.53-54.
- 0255; 1966: March (exact date unknown). Time: unnoted.
 Wall, New Jersey, USA.
 An elliptical object.
Photographer: Robert J.Salvo. (several photographs taken).
Refs: Hong Kong Standard, 14.5.1966; UFOI, no:24, 1966, p.7.
- 0256; 1966: April 2nd. Time: 2.21pm.
 Balwyn, Victoria, AUSTRALIA.
 A hemispherical object flying sideways-on.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: AFSR, no:5, 1966, p.2, front cover; ibid., no:6, 1966 (Dec.), p.12;
FSUFOR, no:1, 1967, p.58; Kettlecamp, 1972, p.49; Hervey, 1975, pl.
 opp.p.96, p.101.
- 0257; 1966: April 17th. Time: circa 5.00am.
 Near Mantua, Ohio, USA.
 A double-saucer.
Photographer: Gerald Buchert.
Refs: Montreal Star, 19.4.1966; Godwin, 1971, pp.103-104; Hervey, 1975, p.119.
- 0258; 1966: April 26th. Time: Night (exact hour ?).
 Utica, New York State, USA.
 An unknown glowing object.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: FSUFOR, no:2, 1967, p.31.
- 0259; 1966: April 30th. Time: Daytime (exact hour ?).
 New Windsor, New York State, USA.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: Richard Masloski.
Refs: FS(T), no:2, 1967, p.29.
- 0260; 1966: May 8th. Time: circa 5.30am.
 New Plymouth, NEW ZEALAND.
 Three hexagonal objects.
Photographer: Brian Pollock. (three photographs taken).
Refs: UFOI, no:24, 1966, p.7.
- 0261; 1966: May 26th. Time: Daytime (exact hour ?).
 Amhurst, New York State, USA.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: not named. (three photographs taken).
Refs: Steiger and Whritenour, 1967, second pl.following p.64.
- 0263; 1966: July 27th. Time: circa.3.00pm.
 Powerline route near Diamond Hill Road, Woonsocket, Rhode Island, USA.
 Two discs.
Photographer: Harold A.Trudel. (two photographs taken).
Refs: Tambling, 1967, p.91 (photo.)

- 0264; 1966: July 27th. Time: Night (exact hour ?).
 In the vicinity of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, USA.
 A glowing object with two antennae-like projections.
Photographer: Art Richardson. (three photographs taken).
Refs: Fawcett, 1975, p.27; Hervey, 1976, pp.121-122.
- 0265; 1966: September (exact date unknown). Time: Night (exact hour ?).
 Cradle Hill, near Warminster, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.
 A tadpole-shaped object.
Photographer: Robert Strong.
Refs: Shuttlewood, 1967, pl.opp.p.161.
- 0266; 1966: September (exact date unknown). Time: unnoted.
 Falls Church, Virginia, USA.
 An elliptical object.
Photographer: Tunis D.Thorne.
Refs: FS(T), no:2, 1967, p.38.
- 0267; 1966: September (Exact date unknown). Time: Daytime (exact hour ?).
 Between Custer Park (S.Dakota) and Gillette (Wyoming), USA.
 A globular or lenticular object.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: FS(T), no:2, 1967, pp.14-15, and inside rear cover.
- 0268; 1966: October 12th. Time: circa.9.00am.
 Between El Guapo and Barcelona, VENEZUELA.
 An oval object.
Photographer: Francisco Arrieta.
Refs: FSUFOR, no:2, 1967, p.52.
- 0269; 1966: October 22nd. Time: circa.1.15am.
 Patchogue, Long Island, New York State, USA.
 A globular light.
Photographer: James Mooney.
Refs: FSUFOR, no:2, 1967, p.40.
- 0270; 1966: October 24th. Time: unnoted.
 Warminster, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: Robert Strong.
Refs: Shuttlewood, 1967, pl.opp.p.129; SUFOR, Summer, 1974, p.20.
- 0271; 1966: November 13th. Time: Daytime (exact hour ?).
 Zanesville, Ohio, USA.
 Hatshaped object.
Photographer: Ralph Ditter. (three photographs taken).
Refs: UFOI, no:25, 1967, p.16; FSUFOR, no:2, 1967, front cover and pp.4-5;
FSP (Real), 1967, p.45; FS(RP), no:81, Summer 1973, p.40; Hervey,
 1976, p.123.
- 0272; 1966: November 23rd. Time: unnoted.
 Benidorm, Alicante, SPAIN.
 An elliptical object.
Photographer: Gunther Wildemann.
Refs: Mattern-Freidrich, 1975, p.134.
- 0273; 1966: November 25th. Time: unnoted.
 North Westminster, Vermont, USA.
 A circular object.

- Photographer: Ricky Sharp. (several photographs taken).
Refs: FS(T), no:2, 1967, p.40.
- 0274; 1966: December, circa.8th. Time: Daytime (exact hour ?).
 Vacaville, California, USA.
 An elliptical object.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: The Reporter (Vacaville), 8.12.1966; Steiger and Whritenour, 1967,
 fourth pl.following p.64.
- 0275; 1966: December 15th. Time: Afternoon (exact
 hour ?).
 Lewin Road, Streatham, London, ENGLAND.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: Anthony Russell. (three photographs taken).
Refs: Countdown Magazine, 20.3.1971, p.6.
- 0276; 1966: December 18th. Time: unnoted.
 Lake Tiorati, SUDAN.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: UFO News, no:10, 1975, p.24.
- 0277; 1966: December 23rd. Time: circa.7.00am.
 Santruce, PUERTO RICO.
 A domed disc.
Photographer: Lester Rosas. (several photographs taken).
Refs: Saucer News, vol.15, no:3, p.17.
- 0278; 1966: Exact date unknown. Time: Daytime (exact hour ?).
 Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, USA.
 A rhomboidal object.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: FSUFOR, no:2, 1967, p.30.
- 0279; 1966: Exact date unknown (but during the early Summer). Time: unnoted.
 Porlock Hill, near Minehead, Somerset, ENGLAND.
 Undescribed: photograph not seen.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: in letter (Contact (UK) archives) referring to West Somerset Free
Press (Wilton).

To be continued in volume 8 (1977) of this journal.

"FIRST GENERATION RESULTS OF A STUDY OF
SELECTED ELECTRO-MAGNETIC
CASES (UFO)",

by

Mark Rodeghier.

During the past year and a half, a search has been made of the existing literature and the research files of both private investigators and study groups for electro-magnetic (EM) cases. Sixty separate sources have been reviewed (including Contact (UK)'s formidable World UFO Catalogue); although largely historical, the necessity for studying the older cases is, of course, more or less self-evident. Naturally, one would prefer to deal solely with newly investigated cases, but, as

recently pointed out, it is necessary to catalogue and study earlier cases both for our own research purposes and as a means of interesting scientists in the problem (1).

There have been earlier efforts towards a catalogue of EM cases; thus in 1964 a fairly extensive appraisal of EM cases was made by NICAP (2), and in 1976 an interesting compilation appeared in UFOLOGIA (3). Regrettably, all previous attempts have fallen short of the double standards epitomised by completeness and depth of detail --- both essential before serious research becomes possible.

Here, I have specialized in a particular type of EM report --- that involving interference with the electrical system or engine of a land vehicle. Boats and aeroplanes are thus excluded from this study, as well as electrical equipment interference, power failures, compass deviations, and failures of watches. As has been explained elsewhere (4), concentration of attention on this limited type of report is necessary to ensure that results can be (a) sufficiently large, yet (b) come from a homogeneous population, at least on the first order, and (c) be comparable to other specialized ufo studies, such as Phillips's and Bloecher's efforts of 1975 and 1967 respectively (5) and (6), or the Ballester-Olmos study of 200 Iberian landings published in 1976 (7).

At the present time, 367 separate EM cases of this type have been collected. Interestingly, an initial estimate of the likely number of extant cases centred on 200-250 cases (8), the considerable increase arising from additional material logged in Contact (UK)'s World UFO Catalogue, a manuscript by Sholnick (9), and a separate list of EM cases catalogued by BUFORA. One can thus feel confident that 376 represents a sufficiently large total (relative to the number of repositories of ufo records currently accessible) to make any results statistically relevant. Let us, then, now turn to the actual results.

* * * * *

In 357 of the reports, it was possible to determine the number of ufos sighted. The data reveals:

ONE:	330	92%	FOUR:	2	1%
TWO:	14	3%	FIVE or		
THREE:	8	2%	MORE:	3	1%

These results are far from surprising; in fact they mimic previous data reported by Poher (10) and Vallee (11). No qualitative difference can be found between cases with varying numbers of ufos, nor does the witness report a significant variation in his experience depending upon the number of ufos sighted. We can tentatively conclude that there is a norm of one ufo per case --- that the number of other cases involving two or more ufos is so small as to be not important (at least so far as EM cases are concerned).

In 356 of the reports, it was possible to determine whether a humanoid had been observed and, if so, how many. The results:

NONE:	311	85%	THREE:	7	2%
ONE:	16	4%	FOUR:	4	1%
TWO:	11	3%	FIVE or MORE:	7	2%

Compared with the analysis conducted by Phillips on his physical traces data (5), where 14% of the cases featured humanoids, the agreement is splendid. It would appear then that in most "close encounter" cases (12) there is perhaps this constant proportion of the number of sightings of humanoids. One should note that such an agreement of two distinct studies does not imply that we are necessarily dealing with physical objects. For example, if the mechanism causing ufo reports is involved with mankind's subconscious, as Jung supposed (13), then this relation

would be an imposed structure on our experiences by our own minds, just as the common disc shape is influenced by the mandala archetype (op.cit.).

There exists very little overlap between my collection of cases and other studies. For example, Phillips's catalogue contains only 6-8% of the EM reports used here. Thus it becomes important when we find fully 50% of the cases involving single eyewitnesses, in confirmation of any number of other authors' works. Certain correlations, such as these two involving the witness and the occupants are repeated over time, location, and type of report. As to others, we can cite Vallee's "Law of the Times", the avoidance of urban areas (though Saunders (14) has produced some contradictory work on this aspect), and the types of objects viewed. While inexplicable today, these relationships are the steppingstones to further work, as well as eventual empirical evidence to be explicated by any rigorous theory of the ufo phenomenon.

A category of data for which little previous work exists is the sex and age of the witness. Some early volumes of the "UFO Register" summarized limited details in this category, but as yet their relationship to the following results are uncertain. Though the numbers are hardly as large as one would prefer ---- only 477 witnesses with indications of age ---- one can make a beginning. The paucity of exact ages precludes any attempt at a mean age, or indeed, at any statistical work except in the broad categories of "child", "teen", young adult (20-26 yrs.) and adult. Below are the data:

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
CHILD	3%	3%
TEEN	20%	34%
YOUNG ADULT	17%	9%
ADULT	60%	54%

Two important points need to be emphasized. The higher number of teen-aged females stands out, though presently the remarkability (15) of this result is in question. Information is currently being gathered which may help to clarify results of this type. Meanwhile, recall the long association of poltergeist phenomena, ESP, and general psychic happenings in the proximity of teen-age females. This might be considered the first tenuous link between such experiences and ufos, a claim that has already been made (that the two are related) by proponents using no visible evidence. It remains too premature to speculate upon whether such links exist since the results are, as noted above, incomplete, but it would be remiss not to note a subject recently discussed by Delair (16), also perhaps connected --- the disappearances of teen-age females at some periods of high ufo activity. Undoubtedly this is a fertile field for further research.

Secondly, there is a dearth of older witnesses, both male and female. The oldest specific age recorded was 71, but the next oldest was 49. This might suggest that the EM phenomena has an age-related effect, one whereby younger persons are more likely to experience such events. Unfortunately, one can also conclude that older persons are less likely to report their experiences, either because of fear or because of distrust of the authorities, both leading to possible ridicule. As with many results from ufo research, the present ones are far from conclusive and lead to ambivalent explanations. At the present stage of research, it would, of course, be irresponsible to expect results which immediately "prove" the existence of ufos. We must be satisfied with smaller victories, adding one piece to the puzzle at a time (17).

There remains a great deal of data, all of which shall be published as it becomes available. The author hopes that interested readers with either unpublished EM reports, or who have comments on the above, will communicate with him direct at Centre for UFO Studies even if only to initiate exchange of information.

Notes and References.

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8. Personal communication with Dr. J. Allen Hynek.
9. An unpublished manuscript by Sholnick, the use of which was kindly made available by the Centre for UFO Studies.
10. Poher, C. n.d. "Etudies Statistiques Portant Sur 1000 Temoignages D'Observation d'UFO": an unpublished and unpaginated work distributed to a few researchers in the field.
11. Vallee, J. and Vallee J. 1967. "Challenge to Science" (Regnery, Chicago), see p.162.
12. The term "Close Encounters" refers to terminology developed by J. Allen Hynek in "The UFO Experience" (1972), published by Regnery, Chicago: see pp.86-7.
13. Jung, C.J. 1959. "Flying Saucers : A Modern Myth of Things Seen in the Sky" (London), see p.40.
14. Saunders, D. 1972. "Some New Lines for UFO Research", MUFON '72 Conference Proceedings, pp.130-145.
15. "Remarkability" is used here in the sense given it by Saunders in his paper "On the Statistical Treatment of Remarkable Data".
16. Delair, J.B. 1976. "UFOs: Whence and Why?", Awareness, vol.5, no:1, pp.20-21.
17. Data is now being gathered from various agencies in the USA, including the National Safety Council, to ascertain ages and sexes of drivers on the roads.

M. Rodeghier (1977).

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"A LITTLE KNOWN EVENT FROM 1929"

by

J.B. Delair.

Although not demonstrably connected with ufo activity, the following remarkable

account of an unknown aerial beam of light certainly stands comparison with the many other known accounts of light-rays and search-light-like beams that have been reported down the years as stabbing down out of a clear sky or from aerial sources exhibiting no apparent or visible physical object. It is to be hoped that interested readers will search the contemporary local newspapers for additional records of this interesting event, and communicate their findings to the writer.

The following account is reproduced from the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural Magazine, vol.xlv, June 1930, p.92, where it appears under "A Light in the Sky".

"On the night of Wednesday, Feb., 27th., 1929, between 9.30 and 10.0pm., a remarkable light was observed in the sky, the like of which had never been seen by any of its observers, at various points in N. and S. Wilts. and apparently elsewhere also. Mr. L. Hopkins described it in the Wiltshire Telegraph as seen by him near Rowde. Mr. G. T. K. Maurice saw it at Burbage and reported it in the Times. It was seen at Moredon, in Rodbourne Cheney (N. Wilts. Herald), and by many people at Melksham as shortly stated in the Wiltshire Times. I myself saw it at Clyffe Pypard and described its appearance in the Wiltshire Gazette, whilst the Daily Mail spoke of it as having been seen at Salisbury, Devizes, and Warminster, and printed the following description by Dr. Norman Lockyer of the phenomenon as he saw it from his observatory at Sidmouth, Devon. This is probably the most exact and scientific description published, and it is worth while to reprint it in full.

"At 9.35pm. the aurora became very brilliant, extending from N.N.E. to N.N.W., and shot out shafts of light which at times reached as far as the Zenith..... But the most remarkable object was what appeared to be a brilliant, luminous cloud extending nearly three parts across the sky. I was in the dome with a telescope when to my astonishment I saw a broad beam of light very like a bright searchlight beam extending near the western horizon almost over the Zenith. I thought it must be a very bright beam from a motor car headlight in the valley below. But the beam did not reach the ground at all. It started near Jupiter and broadened out the higher it rose in the sky, ending in the constellation of the Great Bear. It was then in the north-east at about 45 degrees from the horizon. The whole object was formed like an enormous comet, with its head or nucleus near Jupiter. It was of a slightly blue tint. As minutes passed the whole "cloud" moved slowly from north to south. It was transparent, for the stars, such as the Pleiades group, could be seen immersed in it. As it moved very slowly southwards it began to fade. At 9.45 it had left Jupiter behind, its upper portion reaching to the brightest star in Taurus and terminating there. At 9.55 there was only a slight trace of the object left. Such a phenomenon was never observed before".

All the observers agree in its likeness to the beam of an upturned motor head light. In some papers it was described as the "Zodiacal Light", apparently for want of something better to call it, but in Nature for March 9th it is definitely ascribed to the Aurora, which according to some of the observers certainly accompanied it. Mr. H. C. Brentnall, who observed it carefully at Marlborough, writes that it was also seen by a relative of his at East Pennard, Somerset".

Ed. H. Goddard.

Apart from its apparent similarity to other unexplained beam-like phenomena alluded to at the beginning of this article, it is significant that Lockyer, who was a leading British astronomer at the time, stated that "such a phenomenon was never observed before". He, if anyone, would surely have known if the beam was really a part of the aurora then displaying itself, or would have been able to identify it as an expression of "Zodiacal Light" had it been so. Reviewing all the known details of this little-known but fascinating event, one cannot but help believe that a very curious episode occurred on the evening of February 27th., 1929, over southern England.

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