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# THE
# UFO REGISTER

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

*DATA RESEARCH*

Field Agent Coordinator – J. Sears
Senior Research Officer – D.N. Mansell

Research Officers – F. Passey
P. Flatman
J. Howse
S. Robb
J. Loveridge

Programme Coordinator & Editor – J.B. Delair

Archivist – E. Cox
Librarian – J.B. Delair

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# THE UFO REGISTER

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## EDITORIAL

John Rimmer, the esteemed editor of the Merseyside UFO Bulletin (MUFOB) in the editorial of the Spring (1978) issue of that magazine said that "It is a great tradition of UFO magazine publishing that sooner or later the Editor apologises for the lateness of an issue". The present editor diligently follows this tradition, even though the delay has in no way been controllable by him. Nonetheless, he extends his sincerest apologies to all who may have been inconvenienced by the late appearance of the present volume. After repeated assurances that material promised for this issue would indeed be forthcoming it eventually transpired that it could not be produced by the source making the promises, whereby a search had to be instituted for alternative material, which upon being located still had to be edited, processed, and incorporated into the final version of this volume. Such are the headaches and frustrations of editors. It can only be hoped that readers feel the contents of this volume to have been worth the long wait.

Enough of explanations and apologies, and on to more exciting or dreary things, dependent upon one's point of view.

The contents of the first part of this volume are largely concerned with historical material --- even though by their very nature ufo reports are invariably historical. The Danish 'airship' sightings of 1908 discussed by Willy Wegner, and the Costa Rican events described by the present writer, not to mention those listed by Lucius Farish, all point to one thing, namely that a great deal more recorded ufo activity of the past is lodged somewhere or other than is generally known. Ufologists struggle manfully with mounds of data in trying to find patterns

and meanings within it whereby meaningful conclusions can be arrived at. To date few such patterns and fewer rational, universally acceptable conclusions have emerged despite a veritable welter of research. Not unnaturally there have been those who have voiced scepticism about the value of collecting ufo reports and analyzing them, since they rightly point out the poverty of the results so far obtained.

Such a sceptical attitude is nonetheless misplaced because it inevitably assumes that all relevant data is to hand and available for research, any failure to reach acceptable conclusions being the fault of questionable investigative procedures or the subjective impositions of the researchers themselves. Nobody denies that some researchers do impose unfounded and unreasonable private views (subjectivity) upon their conclusions and that some investigative methods recorded are demonstrably inadequate. All such work and attendant conclusions are therefore worthless, or, at best, of very limited value. Yet, even allowing for these deficiences and even by setting them aside from other more reliable findings, it is still true that, relatively speaking, ufo research has not advanced very far beyond what was known by say the Autumn of 1947 --- just a few months after Kenneth Arnold's historic ufo sighting. It is the impression of this writer that little progress will, or can, be made until all recorded ufo sightings have been tracked down and properly filed chronologically. The aforementioned Danish 'airship' sightings of 1908, and the hitherto little-known Costa Rican events of 1953-1955, both fall into the category of material that, although recorded in some form or another, has not until now become available. It takes little imagination to suspect that there must be mountains of additional information about the Costa Rican and Danish episodes alone locked away somewhere in newspaper archives, reporter's notebooks, police blotters, and military libraries. And what about events as yet wholly unknown to us, and which we do not even suspect?

One of the most pressing matters confronting modern ufologists is the systematic tracking down and collecting of all this data. Without it no clear picture is possible of the true magitude and purpose of the ufo phenomena at any one time. In the Costa Rican case just mentioned, all the newspapers of Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua, and San Salvadore, need to be carefully scanned for the 1953-1955 period; in the Danish case just mentioned, all the Danish, north Germany, Norwegian, and Swedish papers for the 1908 period also need to be systematically perused. One might apply such searches in any country for any period post-dating say 1800. The results would unquestionably be revelationary. They would certainly be staggering.

The acquisition of all such material would at least put ufologists into the position of knowing they had all available recorded ufo reports at their disposal, provided the search was extended to include all police blotters, coast-guard records, military archives, and the like. A truly gargantuan task, but one that one day must be undertaken --- obviously at an international level. Until then, one can sympathise with the sceptics mentioned above.

The fertile fields for investigation mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs are plain for all to see. To parady the well known Biblical phrase, "Go forth and garner".

The Editor.

# "THE MYSTERY 'AIRSHIP' OVER DENMARK IN 1908"

by
Willy Wegner*

It is well known that thousands of people watched aerial objects over North America in 1896 and 1897 that conformed, in the main, to cigar-shaped or dirigible-shaped craft of a type that have generally become known as airships. The origins of these objects has never been satisfactorily explained, even though Burden has recently uncovered some intriguing facts concerning early North American airship development during the period concerned (1), and which conceivably have a bearing upon the mystery.

These 'airships' have now become a part of the ufo-myth, and have been considered to be the starting point for ufo phenomena in the USA, although many earlier records exist for the presence in American skies of unknown aerial objects prior to the 1896-1897 period. Essentially similar sightings, however, were made of 'airships' in 1909, particularly in England and in New Zealand (2). These were the subject of a special study by Carl Grove in 1970 (3), when much hitherto little-known information was published for the first time.

Ufo sightings are a global phenomena, and, generally speaking, their reported activities are everywhere markedly similar. I was interested to find out if this also applied to the old airship sightings mentioned above whereupon, in 1975, I began researching to discover if their was an equivalent in Denmark of the North American "wave" of 1896-1897. Whilst going through old Danish newspapers I arrived at the time of the Tunguska event in 1908, when a supposed meteorite exploded spectacularly over the Siberian tundra. This is not the place to discuss this episode, but I do wish to record that the Danish papers of 1908 afforded me my first traces of the presence in Danish skies then of 'airships' analogous to those reported at that time from England and New Zealand. The remainder of this article is concerned, therefore, with the presentation of these all-but-forgotten, but obviously important, accounts of 60 years ago.

In the newspaper Thisted Amtstidende for July 7th., 1908, there appears under the heading "Mysterious Phenomena" a short account of some reports of a dirigible operating over the Vendsyssel at night (see Fig.1). The account also stated that a burning balloon-like object had been sighted over the island of Fünen. Greatly intrigued, I followed up this event by searching through other contemporary Danish newspapers that covered the Vendsyssel area in 1908. Teh results were most interesting.

The earliest mention of the phenomenon appears in the Vendsyssel Tidende and in the Aalborg Amtstidende for June 30th., 1908. Mr Bye-Jørgensen, an accountant, was watching the evening sky from his villa in Hasseris. At 10.50pm., an object like a large bird caught his eye. Fetching his binoculars, he saw, with their aid, that the object was large and elongated like an airship. He estimated it to be some 30 km distant, and an elevation of

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* Dansk UFO Centre, P.O.Box 7018, DK-9200, Aalborg SV, DENMARK.
Willy Wegner is also national chairman of Contact (Denmark), P.O.Box 85, DK-7700, Thisted, DENMARK, and an international committee member.

30 degrees. At one point, when it was possible to observe the object straight on, something could be seen protruding from it, which was taken to be some sort of motor or steering equipment. During the half-hour that the object was visible it passed behind a cloud for a moment, before disappearing in a north-westerly direction across the North Sea. Bye-Jørgensen afterwards insisted that the object had travelled against the wind. His maid was also a witness to this observation.

Both newspapers wanted the matter to be investigated further, and other people in various towns in the Vendsyssel were asked if they had seen anything similar. As a result, a man from Hjørring (Fig.1) reported having seen a bright light in the southern sky at 2.30 hours on June 29th. This light was described as very intense, the witness at first believing it to be a firework, but then realizing that it was too high in the sky for that. It was also stationary for a while before it disappeared. "It could have been the lanterns on an airship" wrote one of the newspapers.

There were also others who had seen something unusual in the sky that evening. Mr Wibroe, a factory owner from Nibe (Fig.1), told the following story to the Aalborg newspaper on July 2nd:-

> "At 22.25 hrs. I was sitting looking out of my window. Over Øland, between Højskoven and Østerby, I saw a large object about the size of an eagle. Through my binoculars I could see two wings, but in about ten minutes it disappeared from view over Jammer Bay. Three other members of my family also saw the airship".

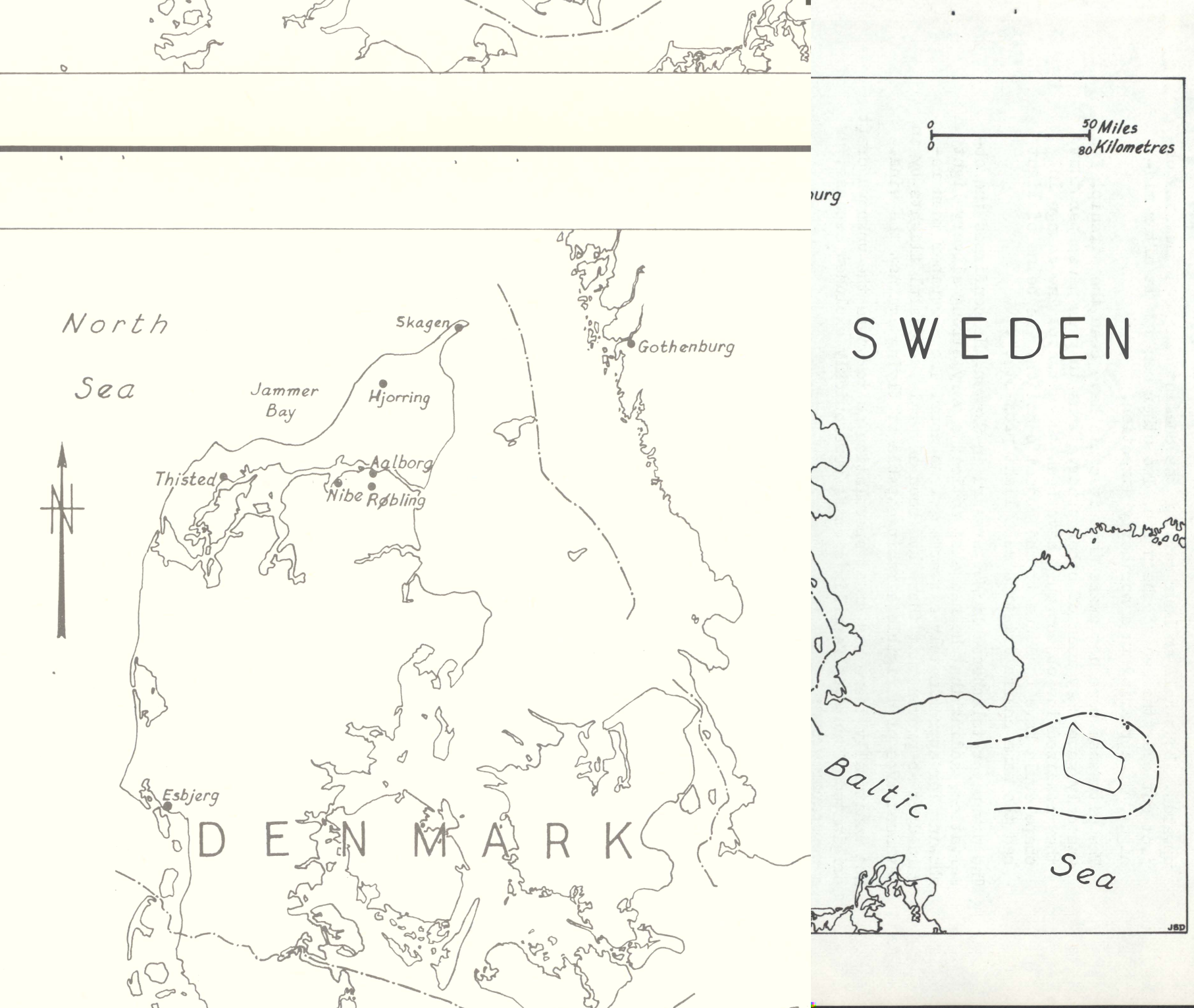
At 23.00 hours the airship was seen by a farmer's son from Nørhalne. He watched it flying northwards, and said that there was something like an 'aura' around it.

Two labourers in Røbling, some 7 km.south of Aalborg, also saw something they described as a "large stork soaring in the air". They had it is view for about 20 minutes, and both agreed afterwards that it could have been an airship. It was also seen further to the north-west, the nearest witness probably being Jakob Kirkeskov. He saw it between 22.00 and 23.00 hours, and it was only some 130 metres distant from him, in a northwesterly direction. He claimed to have seen an antennae at the front of the object, as well as wings on the side.

On July 3rd., the Vendsyssel Tidende reported that they had received a letter from a W.Wolff, from Kraghede School at Tylstrup. Together with his wife and another couple, he had seen an odd dark shape in the evening sky. It had been in the direction of Rubjerg lighthouse, and had initially regarded it as an odd-shaped cloud. After a quarter of an hour it disappeared from view.

The next day, the same newspaper published a letter, datelined Gammel Skagen July 3rd., 1908. It ran as follows:-

> "To the Editor....
> You might be interested to know that the airship, mentioned in Tuesday's edition of your honoured paper, was also seen at Skagen by Dr Mestergaade and the chemist in Skagen, as well as by Peter Christian Petersen from Gammel Skagen....
>
> At about midnight on the night of Saturday/Sunday, the doctor pointed out a dark object to my informant Petersen. It seemed to change shape regularly and gave out two beams of light, one down to the water and the other


North
Sea
Skagen
Gothenburg
Jammer
Bay
Hjorring
Aalborg
Thisted
Nibe
Røbling
Esbjerg
DENMARK
SWEDEN
Baltic
Sea
0
50 Miles
0
80 Kilometres
JBD

5.

the government of Costa Rica appointed an investigative team to study the phenomena. Very laudably they visited the locality in question in an effort to obtain the fullest pertinent information. Apparently they set up headquarters in San Carlos, whence they proceeded to the foot of the range from which the great cone of Arenal towered up. Through binoculars they examined the external sides of the cone. All remained quiet and no overt evidence could be seen of anything extraordinary. During night hours, however, they, along with the local populace, witnessed one or more unidentified lights moving towards the summit of the cone and then seemingly dropping down inside the crater which, of course, was not visible from their vantage point. After this matters seem to have become confused, for no official, or unofficial, report was released by authorities and the investigative teams' conclusions were not published. At the popular level, however, it was widely believed that the volcano had become a "flying saucer base". In time, even this ostensibly wild notion faded away, and people began to forget about Arenal and the weird phenomena that had for a time surrounded it. Or did they?

On March 30th., 1955, however, news was flashed to the capital of San Jose, some 110 miles distant from San Carlos as the crow flies, that a mysterious flying object nightly flew over San Carlos, that it was neither a military nor a civilian aeroplane or any known natural object. The correspondent of "Ultimas Noticias", a San Jose newspaper, wired from Ciudad Quesada the following message.

> "A group of valiant hunters of this canton are being organized to ascend the rugged slopes of the Arenal range and clear up the mystery of what really is at the tip of the summit of this colossus. Hundreds of citizens of San Carlos township are living in constant terror caused by the strange phenomena on the summit. They continue to be seen and have caused alarm and apprehension in that no one knows their reason and purpose. Congressmen of Costa Rica have tried to investigate the most conical peak of Central America, the volcano of Arenal, where these phenomena have been occurring for two years past. Among the retinue of the Minister of Public Works, of Costa Rica, who has recently opened the aqueduct of La Fortuna, are a group of Congressmen who carry very powerful telescopes which they plan to focus on the top of the volcano in order to find out if some installation is up there; or if there be up there some object foreign to our planet. Or, it may be, strange objects".

Clearly the "fizzling-out" of information about the earlier investigation (of 1953) was superficial, interest, concern, and bafflement continuing into 1955. The following information, reported in the San Jose newspaper cited above, also suggests why no official report was issued in 1953 or 1954.

> "Surprisingly, when the congressmen prepared to ascend the thickly wooded slopes of the Volcan de Arendal, which now became covered with large, black, and threatening clouds, that discharged torrents of rain, they were forced to retreat to their automobiles, and to Ciudad Quesada. The waters suddenly rose and threatened to bar the road. Yet, notwithstanding that, the rivers were, a few hours before, completely dry in their beds, it being the dry season; now, they had suddenly swollen to an extraordinary height and barred their crossing. They were forced to camp on the banks until the next day. Some of the Minister's entourage

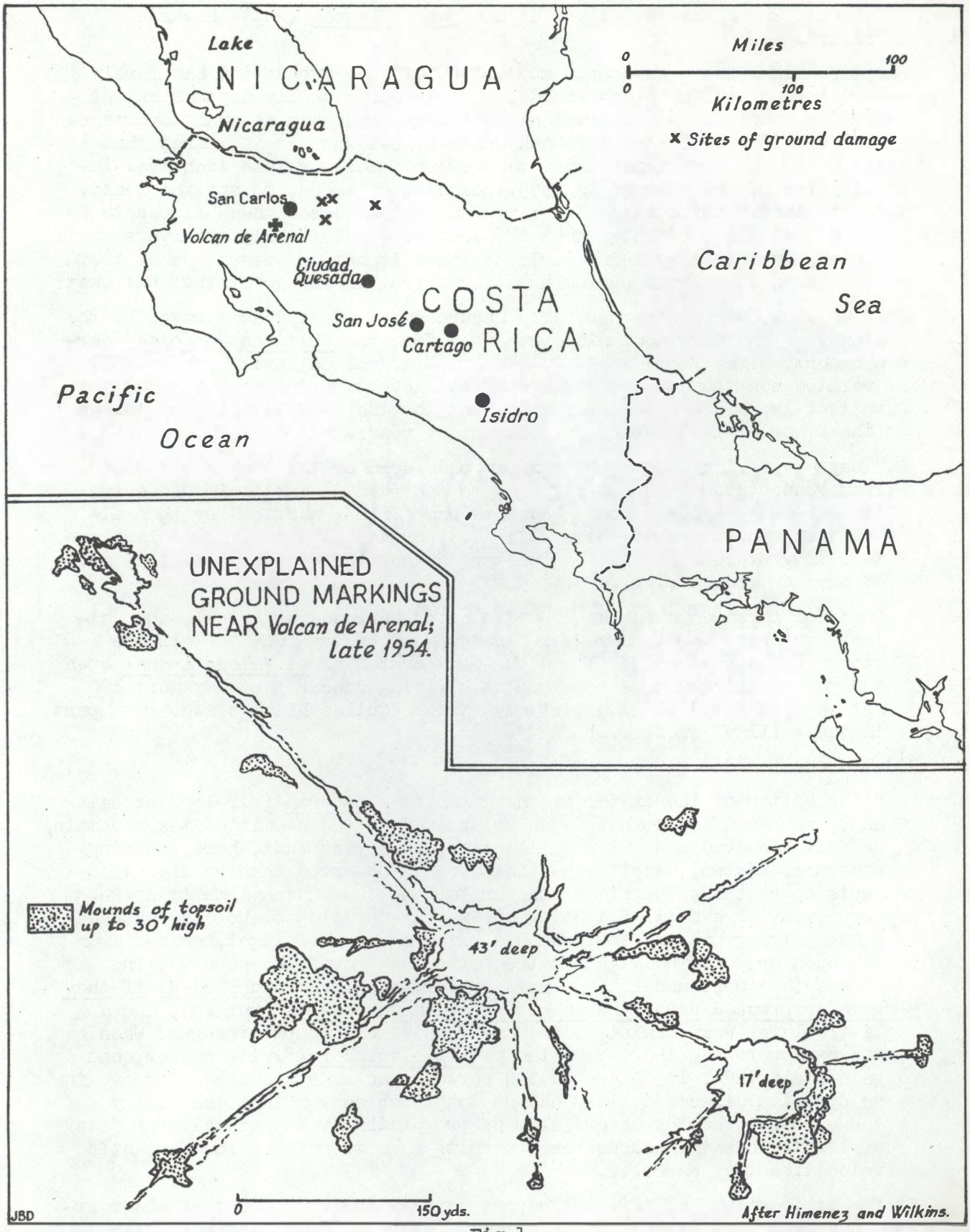

Lake
NICARAGUA
Nicaragua
Miles
0
100
0
100
Kilometres
x Sites of ground damage
San Carlos
Volcan de Arenal
Ciudad Quesada
COSTA
RICA
San José
Cartago
Caribbean
Sea
Pacific
Ocean
Isidro
PANAMA
UNEXPLAINED
GROUND MARKINGS
NEAR Volcan de Arenal;
late 1954.
Mounds of topsoil
up to 30' high
43' deep
17' deep
0
150 yds.
JBD
After Himenez and Wilkins.

Fig.1.

say that the waters now have a strange smell and are of a peculiar colour. These are the waters of the Penas Blancas (White Rocks) river".

Sceptics might be forgiven for supposing that the expedition had merely experienced a sudden "flash flood", such as occasionally happens out of season in tropical and subtropical latitudes, and that no real importance should be attached to the set-back endured. But when it is learnt that exactly similar "barriers" arose to prevent a more or less identical investigation of the volcano in 1955, coincidence seems, to say the least, much strained. That most of local residents considered these floods to be unnatural also indicates that the deluges were, as many observers insisted, artificially induced. If so, then it may be presumed that they were induced to prevent prying human eyes from seeing something; but what?

That these measures were partially unsuccessful seems demonstrated by the contents of the next communique received from the "Ultimas Noticias" correspondent, wired from Ciudad Quesada to San Jose on April 15th., 1955. It related how some of the members of the investigative team reached the summit of Arenal despite the floods, and how they saw astonishing things on the floor of the crater. The communique read:-

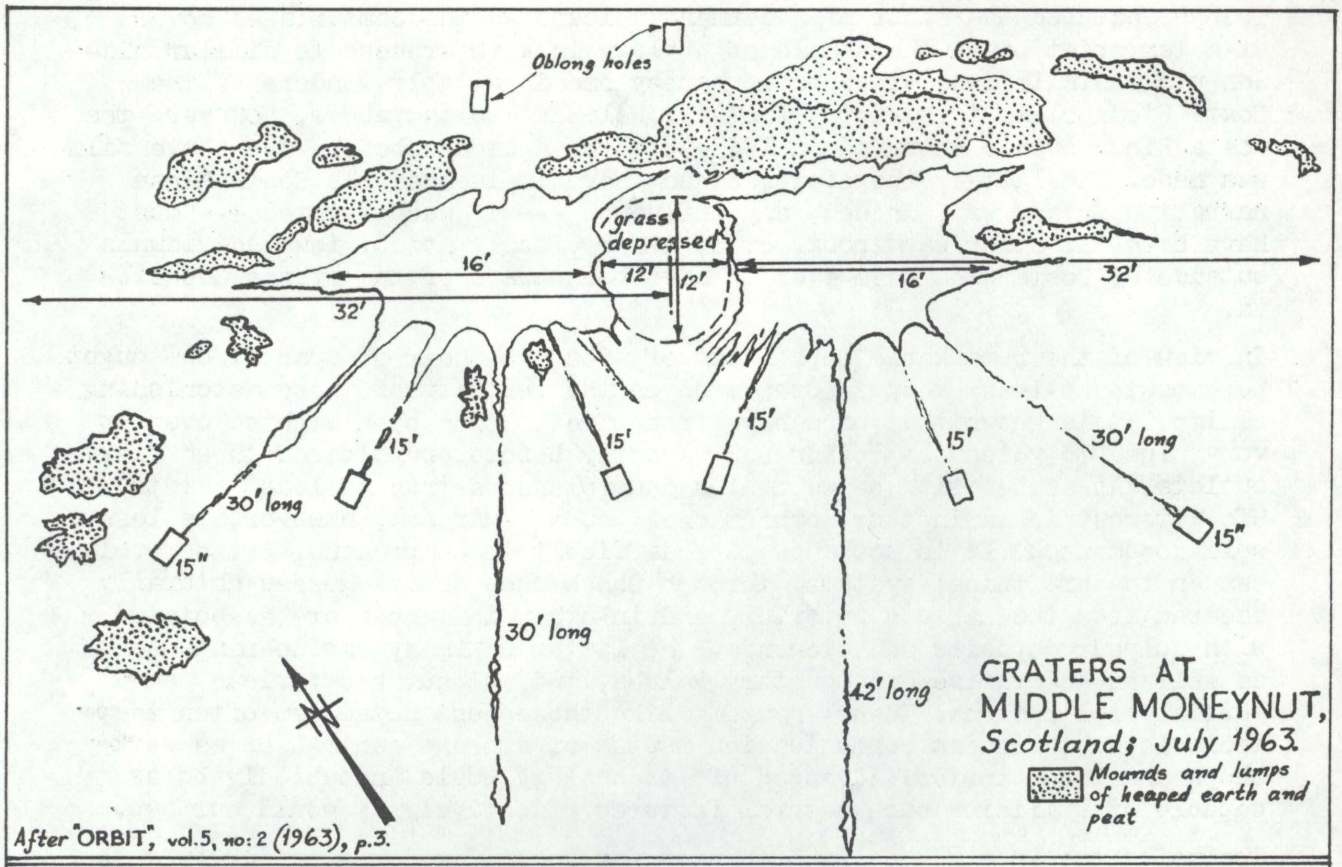
"They --- flying saucer entities in this dead crater --- do not come from Venus (presumably an allusion to the then recent claim of George Adamski that flying saucer occupants came from Venus, and by then already broadcast around the world: Ed.), or any planet of our solar system. They proceed from interplanetary space, or from the interior, even, of our own planet.....

Lost for three days in the wooded country surrounding Arenal, the gallant explorers hardly have the strength and energy left to tell the story of their odyssey. 'I saw the dead crater of el Volcan Arenal open and yawn to give access to a gigantic flying saucer that was more 100 metres (328 feet) in diameter' says Senor Aquiles Hidalgo, who took part in the valliant quest....."

Hidalgo continued:-

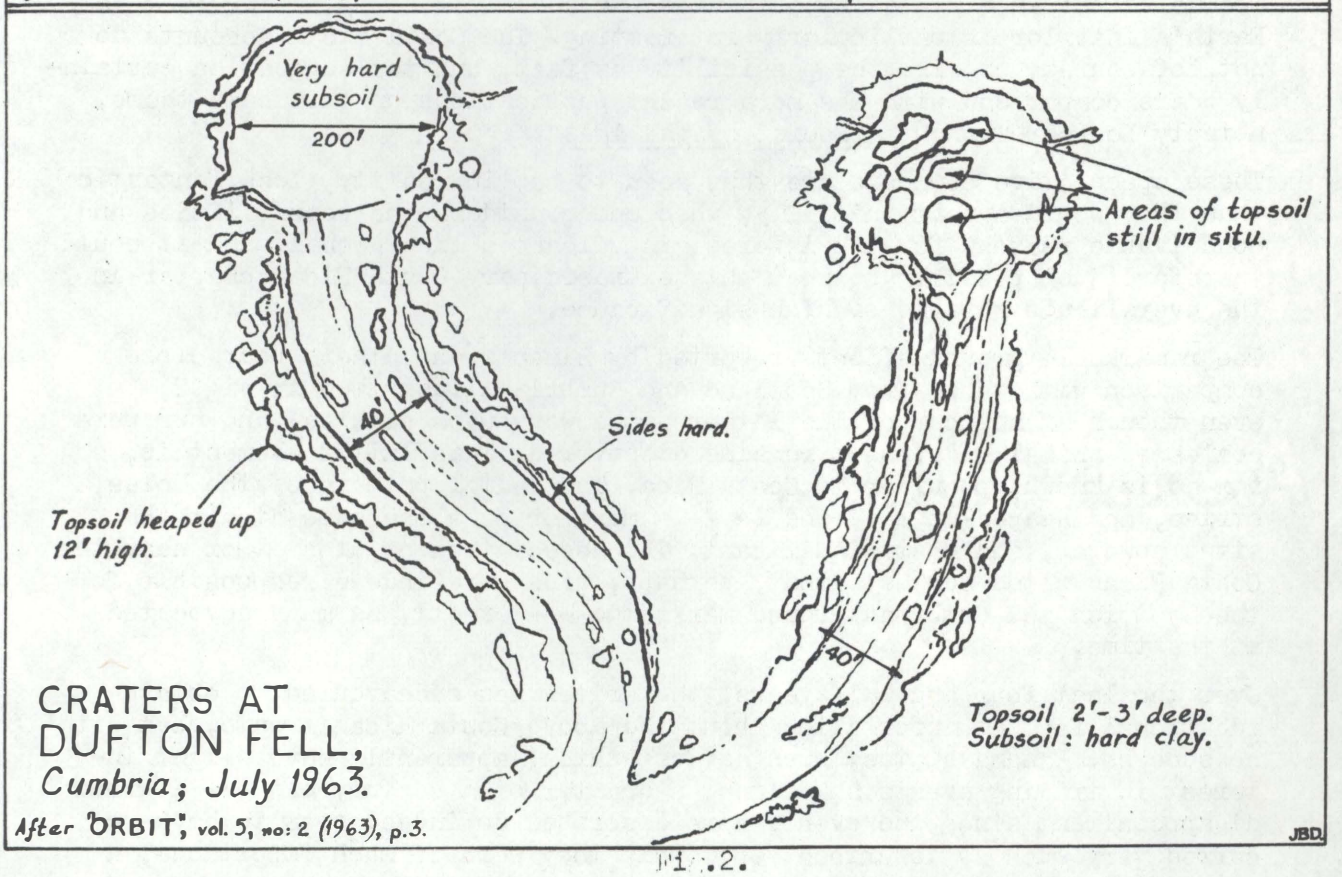
"'The bottom of the crater is one gigantic compuerta (air-lock or caisson), so camouflaged that, when we arrived at the summit of the mountain, we felt deceived and under an illusion, believing that, here, nothing abnormal existed, despite the times we had observed unknown flying objects approaching the rim of the crater and descending into it as we, ourselves, were still flighting our way up the slopes. We also watched a huge flying saucer, that flashed blinding rays of light, emerge from the open crater. The light is the force that moves the saucers. The stones that were under these rays of vertical light crumbled as if they were compressed under the weight of an immense carga (burden), and a little later were disintegrated as if they were lumps of sugar! When the explorers saw that, once the platillo volador (flying saucer) had gained altitude, it deflected its rays to one side and began to move in an opposite direction. They had no doubt whatsoever that the energy these objects employ is a system of propulsion by the emission of jets of light. This tremendous force permits them to move at the fantastic velocities they have....."

So far as is known, no official report on this remarkable set of observations has ever been issued. It is not difficult to appreciate why not.




CRATERS AT MIDDLE MONEYNUT, *Scotland; July 1963.*

After "ORBIT", vol. 5, no: 2 (1963), p.3.




CRATERS AT DUFTON FELL, *Cumbria; July 1963.*

After "ORBIT", vol. 5, no: 2 (1963), p.3.

Fig. 2.

Apart from recalling that the celebrated James Bond film "You Only Live Twice" featured the floor of a dormant volcano as the camouflaged cover of a terrorist base, the annals of ufology lack references to similar hidden ufo installations elsewhere, whereby one inevitably wonders if the Costa Rican claim is strictly factual. Relative to the above, however, the Costa Rican events occurred in 1953-55, over a decade before the above film was made. The latter, therefore, cannot have influenced the Costa Rican narrative in any way; indeed, any influence --- if such existed --- must have been the other way about, even, as previously noted, few individuals outside of Costa Rica seem ever to have been aware of the events described.

In view of the remarkable capacities of ufos and their occupants, one ought perhaps to at least keep an open mind on the veracity of these astonishing claims. It is known that ufos have from time to time been sighted over or very close to volcanoes, often only shortly before eruption of these fiery outlets. An association between ufos and volcanoes thus at least exists. Ufo interest in extinct or dormant ones, such as Arenal, however, is less well documented. It is not, however, difficult to comprehend. Extinct volcanoes feature tunnel systems, through which once active gasses naturally escaped from the Earth's interior, and in other instances are associated with sulphur deposits and diamonds. The latter have many engineering uses as well as decorative and monetary values, and sulphur has various commercial applications. Tunnel systems like those just noted are often adaptable as subterranean communication routes or storage centres or as workshops and laboratories. Advanced ufo technology would undoubtedly be as capable of utilizing such natural features effectively as would our own.

The reference as early as 1955 to ufos, or some ufos, originating from the Earth's interior is particularly interesting. The Costa Rican accounts do not, of course, confirm the possibility as fact, but the suggestion certainly bears comparison with the more recent publications on this same theme, notably Le Poer Trench's "Secret of the Ages".

These speculative comments are thus seen to be, in reality, less fantastic than they would appear initially, when one considers the possibilities and conceivable reasons for ufo interest in volcanoes like Arenal, and it could therefore just possibly be that this extraordinary Costa Rican chapter in the overall ufo saga is of high significance.

The remarkable ground effects reported by Himenez and others bear close comparison with those from Scotland and Cumbria illustrated in Fig.2, even though at neither of the latter sites were ufos sighted, and nor were coalesced animal and insect remains discovered. This latter element is, so far as is known, peculiar to Costa Rica. The radial pattern of the holes, striae, and heaped-up soil and peat is more or less the same at all the sites however, and most significant. The association of ufos at or near the Costa Rican sites suggests that, perhaps, ufos were indeed responsible for the Scottish and Cumbrian ground marks too --- exactly as many advocated at the time.

Over the last four and half years, the writer has endeavoured to obtain additional factual information about the above Costa Rican events, but with no success. Banana states, such as Costa Rica, apparently have slight interest in tracing events now almost a quarter of a century old --- a great disappointment since the events here described do indeed seem to have occurred very much as described. Obviously they were of much importance, a

fact evidently appreciated at the time by several Costa Ricans who, as recountered above, investigated them. It is to be greatly regreted that the reports of the official governmental investigations conducted into these events seem never to have been published — a not uncommon development where ufological matters are concerned, even elsewhere.

It is much to be hoped that interested readers with access to Central American newspapers for the years in question will scan them for reports of ufos over other Costa Rican sites, as well as over neighbouring countries such as Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Panama; and that they will publish English translations of all pertinent details of every case. If Wilkins's correspondents can be depended upon, then a veritable rash of ufo sightings and related events occurred over these countries of Middle America between 1953 and 1955. Surprisingly very little of this seems ever to have been adequately chronicled. If these events were as large or as significant as suspected, then their relationships with the great French ufo wave of October 1954 and the Venezuelan landings a month later could be crucial to our overall understanding of what the great 1954 wave signified. Quite clearly we as yet only have a part of it documented. These Costa Rican reports show that much additional ufo activity was also occurring then, and at localities hitherto not researched for such extra data. It may be of relevance to list the ufo reports recorded for Mexico and the Central American countries between July 1953 and June 1955 — a two year period spanning the entire period embraced by the events described above. These reports are listed chronologically.

August 1953. Ciudad Valley, MEXICO. Salvador Villanueva Medina meets two ufonauts while mending his taxi, and is taken to a landed ufo nearby (see Noticias (Caracas), -/12/1953; Awareness, vol.6, no:1, 1977, p.25; ibid., vol.5, no:4, 1976, pp.7-8).

9th. October, 1953. Apodaca farm, 60 miles from Guadalajara, MEXICO. Antonio Apodaca meets two ufonauts who land on his property, converse with him and take him to their "planet". Other co-witnesses featured in this case (see Awareness, vol.5, no:4, 1976, pp.7-18; ibid., vol.6, no:1, pp.22-32).

Date unknown (1953). 10 miles from Barcelona, VENEZUELA. A disc observed. (see IGAP magazine, vol.3, no:2, 1968, p.46).

27th.October, 1954. Porto Alegre, Rio Grande-do-Sul, BRAZIL. Several silvery objects sighted by several witnesses (Orbit (CRIFO), vol.1, no:9, p.6.).

4th.November, 1954. Orinoco delta, VENEZUELA. 3 or 4 dwarfs seen on the ground near a hovering sphere.(see Clips, Quotes, and Comments, no:D5, p.3.).

28th.November, 1954. Petare, near Caracas, VENEZUELA. 3 hairy dwarfs seen near a landed sphere by Messrs Ponce and Gonzales, plus one other witness.

(see Clips, Quotes, and Comments, no:D5, 1955, pp.2-3; F.Edwards, 1966."UFOs--Serious Business". p. 108). Messrs Ponce and Gonzales were attacked and injured by these beings and suffered scratches.

11th.December, 1954. Between Chico and Cerro de las Tres Torres, VENEZUELA. Lorenzo Flores and Jesus Gomez saw 4 dwarf ufonauts near a landed ufo resembling a double wash-bowl. Adjacent bushes were scorched when it took off (see Edwards. 1966. Op. cit., pp.107-108).

13th.December, 1954. Campinas, Sao Paulo state, BRAZIL. Many people saw 3 cone-shaped objects in the sky; one descended and jettisoned molten metal (see APRO Bulletin, July 1957; Saucers, vol.v, no:3, 1957, pp.3-6).

16th.December, 1954. San Carlos, VENEZUELA. A small hairy "man" near a landed disc attacked and injured Jesus Paz who, with two other witnesses, observed the object (see F. Edwards. 1966.Op.cit., pp.106-7).

Between November 9th and 12th., 1954. Unlocalised areas in PERU and BRAZIL. Undescribed ufos seen (see A. Constance. 1956."The Inexplicable Sky", p.234).

2nd.February, 1955. Between Valera and Barquisimeto, VENEZUELA. An unknown round "machine" was seen from an aeroplane by Messrs Celis and Cortes. Radio static occurred (see M. Jessop. 1956."The UFO Annual", pp. 52-53).

It is freely conceded that other ufo sightings may have occurred during the period covered here, although, if so, they have escaped the writer's attention. If published accounts of such events have occurred they do not appear to have been numerous.

Significantly, except for the initial Mexican cases,none of those listed above occurred in true Central American countries, all the remainder occurring in northern South American countries, with Venezuela hosting by far the largest number of recorded sightings. The present Costa Rican reports, therefore, fill a gap in the geographical distribution of ufos during the period in question, and, from a temporal point of view, are entirely in accord with then contemporary ufo events in essential neighbouring countries.The great French and Italian ufo wave of October 1954, and the Venezuelan events (nearly all of them marked by belligerent ufonaut action) of the following weeks, have excited much attention down the years but scant plausible explanation. Just possibly these newly recorded Costa Rican reports will serve to generate new studies of the relevant Central American newspaper archives and will lead to a fuller understanding of the European and South American ufo activities listed above.

# A CATALOGUE OF HISTORICAL UFO REPORTS: PART SIX

by

Lucius Farish

(This installment continues the detailed catalogue of incidents involving ufos or ufo-like aerial phenomena antedating 1947 published in earlier volumes of this journal. As before, the various cases are presented as concisely as practicable, relevant texts being, where appropriate, cited in full, and references provided for each entry).

Readers who encounter additional early records suitable for inclusion within this catalogue, antedating 1947 but excluded from earlier instalments, 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 acknowledged: ED.)

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Incident 91: A.D.1461. In November of this year, a "brilliant object somewhat like an iron bar" was seen over Arras, France. It was described as being "large as half the Moon" and was apparently cylindrical in shape. It was clearly visible for 15 minutes in the night sky before it began to"rise in spirals, to twist and writhe like a watch spring and disappear in the sky".

(Associated Press Dispatch from an unspecified American newspaper; no date).

Incident 92: A.D.1660. About 8.00 p.m., on the night of March 14th., 1660, observers in London, England, saw a "white bright cloud which gave such a light that they could plainly discern the windows of the Parliament House, and people walking to and fro upon Westminster bridge". The cloud was seen to "drop down fire several times upon Westminster Hall and then it removed and (flew) over the Parliament Hall and did drop down fire upon that also several times". Each building was reportedly attacked several more times, according to the witnesses' testimonies.

(Omaha (Nebraska) World Herald, November 19th., 1976, quoting from an unnamed book published in 1661).

NB: It is difficult to interpret what occurred over Westminster all those years ago, but could it not be that the apparent dropping of "fire" was in reality some unknown form of monitoring or photographic process?

Incident 93: A.D. 1799. July 1799, an observer in Bruges, Belgium, saw a "meteor" cross the sky from south to north. It then returned southward and finally turned to the northwest before disappearing.

("A Memoir on Meteors of Various Sorts", by T.I.M.Forster, F.R.A.S., Bruges, Belgium, published in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science, July-December 1847).

Incident 94: A.D. 1846. About 9.00pm., on one November evening, a brilliant "meteor" was seen at Lowell, Massachusetts. It was observed by nearly all the inhabitants of the town, being visible for more than five minutes, apparently increasing in size as it approached from a westerly direction. It fell directly in front of five observers, about

200 yards distant from them. Upon going to the spot, they found a "body of the most fetid jelly, about 4 feet in diameter which weighed 442 lbs."

(The American Sun, Boston, Mass.(?), November 26th, 1846, quoted in the London Times, December 18th., 1846).

Incident 95: A.D. 1868. An observer at an unspecified vantage-point in Great Britain saw a "meteor" of 5 degrees of length, 1 degree in breadth, of a white colour, at 9.50 p.m. on June 8th. It was visible for 4 minutes, appearing like a comment or luminous smoke cloud. It was first seen west of the star Polaris, apparently stationary in the sky; upon beginning to move , it left a train broader than itself which remained after its disappearance. When near Leo, it turned southward to near alpha Leonis, then turned northward again.

(Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1868, quoting from the London Times of June 15th., 1868, and July 2nd., 1868).

Incident 96: A.D. 1871. M.Coggia, an observer at Marseilles, France, saw a "remarkable" meteor on the night of August 1st. It first appeared at "10h. 43m., Marseilles mean time", moved across the sky at a leisurely pace for about a minute, then slowed. After having traversed the sky at very slow speed for 7 minutes, it remained stationary for a moment, then changed its course and took a northerly direction. About 7 minutes later, it stopped again, then regained its original easterly direction. After one more brief stop, it plunged rapidly towards the horizon, giving out "vivid scintillations". It finally disappeared after having been in view for about 18 minutes.

(Les Mondes, of unrecorded date, quoted in Nature, October 5th., 1871).

NB: M.Coggia, it should be noted, was one of the leading French astronomers of his period, and a most accurate observer. Coggia's comet was named after him. What he observed was certainly not a conventional meteor.

Incident 97: A.D. 1876. A "meteoric" procession, apparently very similar to the celebrated show of celestial objects of 1913, was seen at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, USA, and from surrounding districts, on the night of December 21st. It was described as a "flock of Jack o'Lanterns, probably 50 in number". Many of the objects had an apparent size considerably larger than a man's fist; "one seemed to be the leader (with) all the others following in regular order". Each of the objects had a fiery "streamer two or three feet in length, emitting sparks in all directions .....they floated along with considerable velocity, yet with ease and gracefullness". The display was witnessed by nearly one hundred persons.

(Beaver (Pa.) Argus, unrecorded date in 1876, quoted in the Beaver Falls & New Brighton (Pa.) News-Tribune, of July 25th., 1952).

Incident 98: A.D. 1878. What was called a "phantom train" was seen at Edwardsville, Kansas, USA, on July 30th. Railroad section hands, travelling by handcar from a work site back to Edwardsville to escape an approaching storm, saw what they took to be a locomotive coming round a curve towards them. They quickly stopped and took their car off the track, then saw that the object was not a locomotive. It came down the track, emitting volumes of dense smoke with occasional flashes resembling a headlight in the centre. After having travelled three-quarters of a mile from the point at which it was first seen, it left the track, went round a

pile of cord-wood, then left in a southwesterly direction, through thickly wooded country.

("Kansas Folklore", edited by S.J.Sackett & William E.Koch, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1961, quoting the Atchison (Kansas) Globe of August 7th., 1878.

Incident 99: A.D. 1880. On August 25th., M.Trecul, at an unspecified location in France, saw a "very brilliant, luminous body" emerge from a dark cloud during a thunderstorm. The object was nearly "white, having only a slightly yellowish tinge, was distinctly circumscribed, slightly elongated in form, and had the appearance of being 30-40 centimetres long and about 25 centimetres wide", with the two ends being "somewhat conical". It threw off a "small quantity of its substance", which fell vertically as though it possessed considerable weight, leaving a luminous train. This mass of falling matter divided and shortly became extinguished. The parent body disappeared by entering again into the cloud.

(Eclectic Magazine, October 1881, quoting Comptes Rendus, date not given)

NB: The association of this cloud-associated object with a storm is more than interesting, as many other instances of similar objects or oddly behaving "clouds" with storms are on record, whereby the true nature and origins of such storms are debatable. See "Awareness", vol.6, no: 3, 1977, pp.5-17; ibid., vol.6, no:4, 1977, pp.12-15; and Fortean Times, no:24, Winter, 1978, pp.42-46.

Incident 100: A.D. 1899. A group of boys playing cricket in the "Mortimer Hill" recreation group at Tring, Hertfordshire, England, saw a "large luminous ball" in the sky in September 1899. Unfortunately the exact date of observation does not appear to have been recorded. One of the witnesses described the object as appearing in the southeast and moving in a northerly direction, about 10 yards above the ground, "about as fast as a horse would trot", It had a bright centre, dimming at the edges. It appeared to be rolling through the sky, and passed within 200-300 yards of the observers. "We watched it pass and then it stopped, waited a moment, and then went away at right angles to the east. It appeared to be about four or five yards in diameter and round like a ball, definitely not disc or saucer shaped".

(Letter from observer to the South Herts.UFO Investigation Group, as published in UFOLOG, January 1970).

Incident 101: A.D. 1905. Sir David Gill, at an unspecified location in Great Britain, observed a "fireball" on November 29th., 1905. But it was no ordinary fireball as it remained visible for five minutes before disappearing in a hazy sky. It had an apparent diameter equal to that of the Moon.

(J.E.Gore: "Some Astronomical Curiosities", Scientific American Supplement, June 5th., 1909).

Incident 102: A.D. 1906. At Hallock, Minnesota, USA, William Hartvig and other residents observed an "airship" one night during the last week of May. The object carried lights and seemed to stop and start several times, before moving off at tremendous speed. It disappeared in the distance.

(Kittson County Enterprise, Hallock (Minnesota), June 1st., 1966).

Incident 103: A.D. 1906. An object shaped like a "stovepipe, about 9 or 10 inches in diameter and about 16 feet long" was seen at a point 10 miles southeast of Anddarko, Oklahoma, in November (exact date unrecorded). Five witnesses saw the cylindrical object about 60 feet above the ground and two city blocks distant from their location. "It sank down, came towards us and passed within 16 feet of us at eye level.....It seemed to flatten out as it glided over (a low wet spot) and just disappeared". As the startled witnesses watched, more such objects appeared, identical in size and shape to the first. They watched for almost 20 minutes and lost count of the objects.

(Des Moines (Iowa) Tribune, unspecified date, 1966).

NB: It would be of great interest to learn more of this remarkable affair. Quite possibly some of the original witnesses to the event are still alive and could amplify the newspaper account just cited. Our American ufo investigators in the area may thus consider this a worthwhile item to list for priority action (ED.).

Incident 104: A.D. 1906. On October 30th., the SS St.Andrew, en route from Antwerp, Belgium, to New York, USA, encountered a shower of "meteors" some 600 miles northeast of Cape Race. Three meteors were first seen to fall into the sea ahead of the ship, at a distance of about 5 miles. They left a red streak in the air from zenith to horizon, although it was still daylight at the time. A huge "saucer-shaped" object was then seen to fall in a zigzag manner less than a mile south of the ship. "It fell with a rocking motion leaving a broad red streak in its wake. The meteor must have weighed several tons, and appeared to be 10 to 15 feet in diameter". When the object struck the water, spray and steam rose to a height of "at least 40 feet", with a very loud hissing noise.

(New York Times, November 5th., 1906).

Incident 105: A.D. 1915. An "airship", looking like a "huge black mass", was seen by Charles Russell at Bigfork, Montana, USA, about 5.00 a.m. on February 9th., 1915. Russell heard a buzzing noise and looked up to see the craft at a low altitude, travelling in a southwesterly direction. The "airship" soon faded from sight.

(Flathead Courier, Polson (Montana), February 11th., 1915).

Incident 106: A.D.1921. R.M.Moran of Fairmont, West Virginia, USA, observed a "small black dot" cross the face of the Moon at an unspecified in 1921. He was viewing the Moon through a 6-inch refracting telescope, using a power of 40. The object travelled straight across the Moon's disc in 6 to 8 seconds. It was "so small that I could not detect any shape other than round". Moran seemed certain that the object was not a bird, due to its apparent distance and the time consumed in crossing the lunar disc.

(Popular Astronomy, May 1923).

Incident 107: A.D.1921. Aboard the Panama R.R. steamship Colon, leaving the harbour of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, on the evening of August 1st., M. L.Fitzpatrick observed what he thought to be a very bright star about 45° above the western horizon. The apparent diameter of the object grew until it equalled some six inches. It seemed to have a wavering motion and was clearly reflected in the water. After being viewed for about a minute, it changed course, travelling "through a perpendicular course,

and with another change of a few degrees to the south, it set behind the horizon, colouring the clouds faintly and leaving a glow in the sky similar to a miniature sunset". In all, it was visible for about two minutes.

(Popular Astronomy, October 1921).

Incident 108: A.D. 1922. At Medford, Oregon, a strange object was seen over the city on July 24th., 1922. Initially it was thought to be an aeroplane, but none were in fact in the area. No specific shape is mentioned, but it lowered from its original elevation to present observers with a broadside view before rising again and disappearing to the southwest. (Medford (Oregon) Mail Tribune, July 30th., 1972).

Incident 109: A.D. 1923. At an unspecified date in this year, A.W.Crandall and H.E.H.Greenleaf saw a reddish-brown saucer-shaped from U.S.Highway 40, near Indianapolis, Indiana, USA. It was 9.00 p.m. when the two observers saw the object appear at an estimated altitude of 500 feet, coming from the northeast, and travelling parallel to the ground with a spinning motion. The object crossed the road about half a mile ahead of Greenleaf's car, and both men watched it disappear into the southwestern sky. It vanished "as if a light had been turned off". The speed appeared to be greater than that of a modern aeroplane, yet slower than that of a meteor.

(Indianapolis (Indiana) News, December 19th., 1957).

Incident 110: A.D. 1927. While driving from Bakersfield, California, USA, to Yuma, Arizona, USA, Richard Sweed observed an object about 60 feet in diameter resting on the ground. It had openings or windows, which had protruding metallic or ceramic objects over them, resembling lenses. The object was bluish-grey, appearing like metal which had heated and then cooled. As Sweed watched, the object rose from the ground at a 45 degree angle, giving off a "whining, humming, wheezing, swooshing" sound as it accelerated smoothly. Sweed afterwards examined the area where the object had rested and found fused sand "like glass crystals". The sighting took place on October 18th., 1927. Richard Sweed was a schoolteacher.

(Norwalk (Conn.) Hour, of an unspecified date in 1959, quoted by Coral and Jim Lorenzen: "UFOs - The Whole Story",1969 (Signet Books), p.18).

Incident 111: A.D. 1930. Approximately one hundred pupils, together with the headmaster and teachers, watched a silvery-white cigar shaped object proceed in stately fashion across the sky over Barton Hill School, Bristol, (then in Somerset, but now in Avon county), England. One of the pupils later sent the American ufo organization APRO an eyewitness account of the event. He wrote: "...it was extremely high and most definitely metallic, going on a steady course across the sky". He also added: "I do realise now that it could not possibly be an airship because it was travelling too fast, also it was too high up, and pressure cabins were not invented in those days. I did happen to see an airship to know what an airship looked like. That was the R101 which was going on its last flight to crash in France".

(Coral and Jim Lorenzen: "UFOs - The Whole Story",1969 (Signet Books), p.19).

NB: The original eyewitness description of this remarkable event is in APRO's files, Tucson, Arizona, USA.

Incident 112: A.D. 1933. Although the precise date is not recalled by the witness, Frank Van Keuren, the following event took place in the Summer of 1933. Together with others, Van Keuren was fishing one night in the inland waters west of Beach Haven, New Jersey, USA., the sky being very dark, with stars but no Moon. Suddenly, everyone was illuminated by a brilliant floodlight from discoidal object estimated to have been no more than 1000 feet in the air above them. It was soundless and travelled slowly towards a group of radio towers some 8 to 10 miles distant. The object seemed to circle the towers and shone the same brilliant light upon them. At the time it was assumed to be a new kind of Coast Guard Plane.

(Coral and Jim Lorenzen. 1969. "UFOs - The Whole Story", pp.19-20).

Further reports of strange aerial objects seen before 1947 will be listed in forthcoming installments of this catalogue.

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## "A REQUEST FROM DATA RESEARCH"

by
D.N.Mansell.

Due to its continuous programme of integrated studies of ufos and seemingly related subjects, readers are cordially invited to submit accounts on any of the following topics to Data Research, c/o D.N.Mansell, 48 Crown Road, Wheatley, Oxford, Oxon., England.

a) UFO sightings (old and new from any source).
b) Unexplained aerial noises (humming sounds, detonations, sky-blasts).
c) Unusual clouds or cloudy bodies.
d) Skyfalls of anomalous objects (animals, fishes, invertebrates, ice, non-meteoric stones, sand, dust, and artifacts).
e) Ufonauts, humanoids, etc. (with or without accompanying ufos).
f) Sightings of "Bigfoot", Sasquatch, or similar 'anthropoidal' forms.
g) Electro-magnetic effects (vehicular, radio, television, compas, etc.)
h) Sudden inexplicable appearances of unknown ground marks.
i) Sudden inexplicable damage to plants or outsize growth of otherwise known plant species.
j) Unknown or unusual animals, birds, insects, etc. (e.g., Surrey Puma).
k) Unexpected animal mutilations.
l) Sudden disappearances of persons, animals, vehicles, aircraft, boats, crops, etc.
m) Poltergeist-like activity.

Please ensure that full sources and relevant background details are sent with every report submitted. Any drawings, sketches, photographs, or other graphics illustrative of specific events will also be welcome.

Data Research also requires accounts of strange dreams (no matter how apparently weird or trivial). Please send any such accounts complete with dates of the dreams, and the place/s where they were experienced.

Unless you are already a registered Contact (UK) investigator, it would be safest if percipients of any of the above phenomena refrained from attempting personal investigations of the various events. Percipients may in any case become involved in collaboration with appointed investigators during the subsequent follow-up enquiries of individual reports.

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# THE UFO REGISTER

Volume Eight,
Part Two.

June 1976.

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## EDITORIAL

It is curious that some correspondents applaud the publication of factual catalogues, such as that comprising the greater part of this issue, and that others decry the compilation of such lists. Undoubtedly both sets of correspondents are sincere in their beliefs. One does not, of course, have to justify the creation and publication of such catalogues, but does have to try and establish ufology as a universally acceptable subject for in-depth research --- which it still is not in many scientific quarters --- and the issuing of factually correct catalogues is one of the methods that will inevitably help to bring the desired recognition about. A catalogue by itself proves nothing. It merely assembles alleged facts in organized format. It is how one uses those facts that really matters.

But a catalogue, by the very methods of its assembly and its inherent character, records items of information chronologically and/or alphabetically, and that provides organised material on at least a temporal basis. Ufo visitations occur on a temporal basis; or at least within Earth time. That, in turn, provides us with a chronology; and chronological studies of ufo activity down the years has revealed that it appears to occur in waves. It is most interesting, therefore, to find that 1967 was a particularly heavy year (a "wave" year) for ufos. Even more interesting is the revelation that an unusually large number of ufo photographs were taken in 1967. Such photographs could not have been taken had ufos not been present in Earth's skies then. A catalogue of ufo photographs, therefore, contains data that reflects and confirms the ufo saga as known from other studies. Such catalogues are therefore desirable on several counts. Critics and adherents would do well to dwell on such matters.

The Editor.

# "A PROVISIONAL CATALOGUE OF UFO PHOTOGRAPHS: PART THREE, 1967 - 1970"

by

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

The volumes of this journal for 1976 and 1977 (vol.6, pt.2, pp.26-48, and vol.7, pt.2, pp.46-62 respectively), contained the two first installments of a world catalogue of alleged ufo photographs. The last installment finished at the end of 1966; the present one continues the catalogue to the end of 1970, presenting the data chronologically as before.

It will be superfluous here to reiterate the comments and directives published in the introductory sections of the two earlier installments just mentioned, although these should, ideally, be consulted before the contents of the present list are appraised. Nonetheless, it would be remiss to overlook certain developments that have occurred in this field since 1976. Of particular interest is the article by Maj.(Ret.) Colman S.VonKeviczky on lens flare phenomena ("A Re-Analysis", Canadian UFO Report", vol.3, no: 8, 1976, pp.19-23), and Jerry Chase's enlightening paper "How to Photograph a UFO", (Ufology, vol.ii, no:3, 1976, p.59). Other developments currently taking place, and of which more in later installments, concern photo-enhancement techniques, the results of some of which to date are of much interest and probably of considerable importance to ufologists involved with analysis and evaluation of alleged ufo photographs.

As in the previous installments, no attempt has been made to segregate believedly genuine ufo images from those now claimed to be, or suspected of being, frauds, hoaxes, or accidental camera effects. Every catalogue entry is provided with one or more sources, accept where hitherto unchronicled examples are concerned (these are marked by 'o' to indicate they they are unpublished "original" photographs). Each entry also carries an individual reference number, these following-on from the series already used in the earlier installments.

The compilers wish to record their grateful thanks to the numerous persons who have generously submitted information on ufo photographs over the past months, and who, collectively, are contributing significantly to the value of this project.

Future installements will detail photographs post-dating 1970, and will conform to the format established here.

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MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

CANUFOR..Canadian UFO Report.
DN.....Data-Net.
FSR.....Flying Saucer Review.
FSRCH....Flying Saucer Review, Case Histories.
FS(RP)...Flying Saucers (Ray Palmer).
FS(T)....Flying Saucers (True mag.).
FSUFOR...Flying Saucers: UFO Reports (Dell).
I.....Inforespace.
LDLN.....Lumieres Dans Le Nuit.
LE.....Les Extraterrestres magazine.
OR.....ORBIT (Tyneside UFO Society).
PS.....Phenomenes Spatiaux (GEPA).
SL.....Spacelink magazine.
SN.....Saucer News.
SS&S.....Saucers, Space, and Science.
TUFOR....The UFO Register (Contact (UK).)
UFOI.....UFO International.
UFOR.....UFO Report (Saga magazine).

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THE CATALOGUE

0280; 1967: January 3rd. Time: unnoted.
Detroit, Michigan, USA.
Two yellow oblong objects.
Photographer: Mark Osterman.
Ref: UFOI, no:25, 1967, p.16.

0281; 1967: January 7th. Time: unnoted (but day).
Cordoba, ARGENTINA.
An oval-shaped object.
Photographer: a "doctor" (name withheld).
Ref: SL, vol.5, no.3, 1968, middle photograph, p.iv.

0282; 1967: January 8th. Time: 3.45pm.
Near Cop Heap, Warminster, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.
A circular object.

Photographer: not named.
Ref: Shuttlewood, 1967, pl.opp.p.193.

0283; 1967: January 9th. Time: circa 2.30 pm.
Over Lake St.Clair, Mount Clemens, Detroit, Michigan, USA.
A discoidal object with a forward positioned "tower".
Photographers: Grant Jaroslaw and Dan Jaroslaw. 4 photos.taken.
Refs: Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, 16.1.1967; FS(T), no:2, 1967, p. 30; FSUFOR, no:2, 1967, p.14; PS, no:11, 1967, p.4; UFOI, no: 25, 1967, p.16; UFOR, Summer 1974, p.6; Hervey, 1976, p.126.

0284; 1967: January 19th. Time: 3.00 pm.
Milan, Indiana, USA.
A shining object.
Photographer: Reed Thompson.
Ref: Edwards, 1966 (French edition 1967), p.205.

0285; 1967: January (exact date uncertain). Time: 1.00 pm.
Wayne, New Jersey, USA.
A domed disc.
Photographer: James Bjornstad.
Ref: SN, vol.15, no:2, 1968, p.32.

0286; 1967: February 4th. Time: unnoted.
San Francisco, California, USA.
Six globular lights.
Photographer: not named.
Ref: o

0287; 1967: February 24th. Time: 5.15 pm.
Three Sisters Island, near Penguin, TASMANIA.
Four ringed objects.
Photographer: W.Jones (+ 1). 2 photographs taken.
Refs: Hervey, 1969, p.172; Hervey, 1975, p.211.

0288; 1967: February 25th. Time: 7.50 pm.
Fargo, North Dakota, USA.
Pearshaped object.
Photographer: Wilson Ferrgut.
Refs: FS(T), no:2, 1967, p.73; Hynek, 1974, first pl.following p.150.

0289: 1967: February (exact date unnoted). Time: unnoted.
Lancaster, Pennsylvania, USA.
A discoidal object.
Photographer: Kurt Kreitz.
Refs: FS(T), no:2, 1967, front cover, and p.43; Official UFO (Saga), Nov.1975, p.35.

0290; 1967: March 3rd.* Time: 2.00 pm.
W.of Picacho Peak, near Las Cruces, New Mexico, USA.
Domed disc.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: Washington Sunday Post, 19.3.1967; FS(RP), no:81, 1973, p.41; FS(T), no:2, 1967, p.22; FSUFOR, no:3, 1967, p.60; UFOI, no: 26, 1968, p.8; UFOR, Winter 1974, p.30; Bordeleau, 1969, p.237; Hervey, 1976, p.128; Kettlecamp, 1972, p.22; Ribera, 1969,

p.107.

* Dated as March 12th in FS(T), no:2, 1967, p.22.

0291; 1967: March 3rd. Time: unnoted (but daytime).
Mount Airy, North Carolina, USA.
Three domed objects with portholes or openings round them.
Photographer: Francis Andrews. Several photographs taken.
Ref: Hervey, 1976, p.128.

0292; 1967: March 5th. Time: circa 5.30 pm.
Fields near Hallam railway station, Victoria, AUSTRALIA.
A discoidal object.
Photographer: John Coyle. Six photographs taken.
Refs: FSR, vol.14, no:1, 1968, pp.32-33; Hervey, 1969, p.84; Hervey, 1975, pp.103-104.

0293; 1967: March 9th. Time: circa 1.30 pm.
Moline, Illinois, USA.
Football-shaped object.
Photographer: William Fisher. Filmed.
Refs: Sagan and Page, 1972, pp.201-203; Official UFO (Saga), Oct., 1975, p.29.

0294; 1967: March 12th. Time: 9.15 am.
Rochester, New York State, USA.
Discoidal object featuring a central "tower" on the upper surface.
Photographer: Mark Hrubetz. Two photographs taken.
Refs: Post Bulletin (NY), ?/?/1967; UFOI, no:25, 1967, p.16.

0295; 1967: March 12th. Time: unnoted.
Lexington, Missouri, USA.
An oval object.**
Photographer: Kenneth Willis.
Ref: FS(T), no:2, 1967, p.1. ** Object invisible to photographer.

0296; 1967: March 12th. Time: unnoted (but daytime).
Over Chalk Mountain, Colorado, USA.
A discoidal object.**
Photographer: Robert Rinker. ** Object invisible to photographer.
Refs: SS&S, no:51, 1968, p.14; UFOI, no:26, 1968, p.9; UFOR, Spring 1974, pp.14-15; Hervey, 1976, pl.(top), opp.p.112.

0297; 1967: circa March 15th. Time: 3.20 pm.
Salem, Oregon, USA.
A domed disc.
Photographer: Ronald Forest. Two photographs taken.
Ref: UFOI, no:25, 1967, p.16.

0298; March 22nd., 1967. Time: unnoted (but daytime).
Youngstown, Ohio, USA.
A domed disc.
Photographer: Thomas Downie.
Ref: FS(T), no:2, 1967, inside front cover, p.42.

0299; 1967: March 22nd. Time: unnoted (but night-time).
Mooresville, North Carolina, USA.

A luminous object.
Photographer: G.Regan Talbot.
Ref: FS(T), no:2, 1967, front inside cover, p.24.

0300; 1967: March (exact date unnoted). Time: unnoted.
Yungay, PERU.
Three domed discs.
Photographer: Augusto Arranda.
Refs: UFOR, Winter 1974, pp.46-49, 62, 64; Official UFO (Saga), Jan., 1976, outside front cover, p.6; Lorenzen and Lorenzen, 1969, four plates following p.152.

0301; 1967: April 1st. Time: unnoted.
New Orleans, Mississippi, USA.
A discoidal object.
Photographer: Jerry Egan.
Ref: FS(T), no:2, 1967, pp.32-33; outside front and rear covers.

0302; 1967: April 2nd. Time: between 9.0 pm., and 10.0 pm.
Near Hughesville, Pennsylvania, USA.
A discoidal object.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: Great Falls Leader, 1.5.1967; UFOI, no:25, 1967, p.16.

0303; 1967: April 3rd. Time: 9.13 pm.
Toronto, Ontario, CANADA.
A spindle-shaped object.
Photographer: James Dorman. Four photographs taken.
Ref: UFOI, no:25, 1967, p.13.

0304; 1967: April 9th. Time: unnoted.
Sofia, BULGARIA.
A cone-like object.
Photographer: not named.
Hobana and Weverbergh, 1974, p.187; FS(RP), no:92, p.57.

0305; 1967: May 24th. Time: 7.15 pm.
Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Quebec, CANADA.
An enormous object.
Photographer: not named.
Ref: Bordeleau, 1969, p.70.

0306; 1967: May (exact date unnoted). Time: circa 11.00 pm.
Pearce, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA.
A brilliant light.
Photographer: G.J.Saunders.
Refs: Hervey, 1969, p.167; Hervey, 1975, p.202.

0307; 1967: June 1st. Time: 8.20 pm.
San Jose de Valderas, SPAIN.
A flattened Saturn-shaped object, displaying unusual markings.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: FSR, vol.15, no:5, 1969; PS, no:22, 1969, p.21; Trench, 1973, pls.12 and 13, pp.119-122; Trench, 1975, pls.12-13; UFOR, Summer, 1974, pp.2, 27; LDLN, no:166, July 1977.

0308; 1967: June 14th. Time: unnoted (but daytime).
Giant Rock, California, USA.
Oval shaped object.
Photographer: Richard T.Sandberg.
Ref: FS(T), no:2, 1967, p.47.

0309; 1967: June 15th. Time: 8.50 pm.
Heysham, Lancashire, ENGLAND.
A domed disc.
Photographer: Dennis Esplin.
Ref: SL, vol.15, no:2, 1968, top photograph on p.iii.

0310; 1967: June 27th. Time: unnoted (but daytime).
Wichita, Kansas, USA.
Circular object.
Photographer: Jefferson Villar. Six photographs taken.
Ref: FS(T), no:2, 1967, pp.43, 69.

0311; 1967: June (exact date unknown). Time unnoted.
Route 18, circa 2 miles S. of New Castle, Pennsylvania, USA.
A domed disc.
Photographer: Gabriel Kozora.
Refs: El Mundo, 1.7.1967; FS(T), no:2, 1967, p.19; UFOI, no:25, 1967, p.16.

0312; 1967: July 3rd. Time: 5.30 pm.
Near Nanton, SW. of Calgary, Alberta, CANADA.
A discoidal object.
Photographer: Warren Smith. Two photographs taken.
Refs: UFOI, no:27, 1968, p.16; Hynek, 1974, third and fourth plates following p.150.

0313; 1967: July 3rd. Time: 1.00 am.
Pidgeon Lake, near Buckthorn, Ontario, CANADA.
Fuzzy luminous globe.
Photographer: D.Denniss.
Ref: SS&S, no:61, 1971, front cover.

0314; 1967: July 6th. Time: 7.30 pm.
Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, ENGLAND.
A domed object.
Photographer: Mr.Foster.
Ref: OR, vol.8, no:2, 1967, p.26.

0315; 1967: July 16th. Time: circa 4.00 pm.
Near Clipsham Hall, Rutland, ENGLAND.
A sphere.
Photographer: not named.
Ref: o.

0316; 1967: July 25th. Time: 4.00 pm.
Westmount, Illinois, USA.
An oval object.
Photographer: Reid Larson.
Ref: FS(T), no:2, 1967, p.43.

0317; 1967: August (exact date unknown). Time: 11.00 am.
Whickham, Tyne and Wear, ENGLAND.
A domed object.
Photographer: Mr Harm. Two photographs taken.
Ref: OR, vol.8, no:2, 1967, p.28.

0318; 1967: October 11th. Time: unnoted.
Calvary, Georgia, USA.
An unknown object.
Photographer: not named.
Ref: Les Extraterrestres, no:11.

0319; 1967: October 30th. Time: 00.35 am.
Adhara Observatory, San Miguel, ARGENTINA.
Five luminous objects.*
Photographer: M.Luis Ferro.
Refs: PS, no:16, 1968, inside front cover; SL, vol.6, no:1, 1969, top right photograph on p.2.

* Only two of the objects came out clearly on the photograph.

0320; 1967: November 1st. Time: unnoted.
Near Sonora, California, USA.
A small unknown object.**
Photographer: film crewman (unnamed). Filmed.
Ref: UFOR, Dec.1976, p.52.

** Object invisible to photographer.

0321; 1967: November 8th. Time: unnoted.
Bogota, COLOMBIA.
A huge unknown object.
Photographer: not named.
Ref: Les Extraterrestres, no: 11.

0322; 1967: Sofia, BULGARIA. Time: 5.00 pm.
November 21st.
A triangular shaped object.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: Trud (Sofia), 22.11.1967; Hobana and Weverbergh, 1974, p.190.

0323; 1967: December 2nd.. Time: unnoted.
Unlocalised site in California, USA.
A bright luminous object.
Photographer: film crewman (unnamed). Filmed.
Ref: UFOR, Dec.1976, p.52.

0324; 1967: December 4th. Time: unnoted.
Near Deception Island, ANTARCTICA.
A domed disc.
Photographer: Chilean Navy photographer (unnamed).
Refs: SS&S, no:61, 1971, front cover; UFOR, Autumn 1974, p.48.

0325; 1967: December 26th. Time: 10.00 pm.
Zagreb, YUGOSLAVIA.
Three luminous objects.

Photographer: Damir Gradisj.
Refs: Borba (Zagreb), 27.12.1967; Novosti (Belgrade), 27.12.1967; Informatie Bucurestiului, 27.12.1967; Hobana and Weverbergh, 1974, pp.198-200.

0326; 1967: Spring (exact date unknown). Time: morning.
Benendum airport, Bridgeport, West Virginia, USA.
Domed "Adamski-type" object.
Photographer: not named. Filmed.
Refs: SN, vol.15, no:1, 1968, p.14; ibid., vol.15, no:3, 1968, p.9; Official UFO (Saga), November 1975, p.35.

0327; 1967: Autumn (exact date unknown). Time: unknown (but night-time).
Hanoi, North VIETNAM.
An oval object.
Photographer: not named.
Ref: SL, vol.5, no:3, 1968, lower photograph on p.iv.

0328; 1967: Autumn (exact date unknown). Time: unknown (but daytime).
Winter Garden, Florida, USA.
A domed disc.
Photographer: not named.
Ref: Fawcett, 1975, p.83.

0329; 1967: date unknown. Time: unknown (but daytime).
Wilcannia, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.
A domed disc.
Photographer: not named (a roads dept.engineer).
Ref: Hervey, 1975, pl.opp.p.80.

0330; 1968: January 23rd. Time: 5.24 am.
Old Haversham, Buckinghamshire, ENGLAND.
A luminous object.
Photographer: John Wood.
Ref: FSR, vol.14, no:4, 1968, pp.5-6.

0331; 1968: circa March 2nd. Time: unnoted (but night-time).
Kitchener, Ontario, CANADA.
Several unknown lights.
Photographer: not named. Six photographs taken.
Ref: Kitchener-Waterloo (Ontario) Record, 9.3.1968.

0332; 1968: March 7th. Time: 9.30 pm.
Mont Joli, Quebec, CANADA.
Unknown object.
Photographer: Raymond Beaulieu. Two photographs taken.
Ref: Bordeleau, 1969, p.76.

0333; 1968: circa March 20th. Time: unnoted (but daytime).
North of Apacheland, Arizona, USA.
A stubby cigar-shaped object.
Photographer: Marie Arnold.
Ref: Hervey, 1976, p.142.

0334; 1968: March 21st. Time: circa 4.30 pm.
W.of highway 89, c.8 miles S.of Kanab, Utah, USA.

A domed disc.
Photographer: Fritz Van Nest. Seven photographs taken.
Ref: Official UFO (Saga), November 1975, pp.34, 39.

0335; 1968: March 29th. Time: circa 8.15 am.
Oravita, RUMANIA.
A circular object.
Photographer: Opris Vasile.
Ref: Hobana and Weverbergh, 1974, pp.121-125.

0336; 1968: March 30th. Time: circa 10.00 am.
Tarcu, RUMANIA.
A conical object.
Photographer: not named.
Ref: Hobana and Weverbergh, 1974, pp.121-2.

0337; 1968: May 10th. Time: 5.00 pm.
Off Coogee Beach, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.
A rocket-like object.
Photographer: K.S.McKern.
Ref: SL, vol.6, no:1, 1969, lower right-hand photograph on p.31.

0338; 1968: May 17th. Time: 1.35 am.
El Infiernillo Observatory, CHILE.
A luminous object.
Photographer: Gabriel Alvial. Three photographs taken.
Refs: PS, no:16, 1968, pp.33-34; UFO Chile, July 1968; SL, vol.6, no:1, 1969, top photograph on p.2; Yonne Republicaine, 13.6. 1977.

0339; 1968: May 29th. Time: circa 6.00 am.
Pa-Ta-Lin, Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA.
A fuzzy disc.
Photographer: P'an-Ch'en-Hsiang. Three photographs taken.
Refs: Malaya Tung Po, ?/?/1968; FSR, May-August 1969.

0340; 1968: July 4th. Time: circa 00.30 am.
Itapeva, Sao Paulo State, BRAZIL.
A discoidal object.
Photographer: Ibrahim Rodrigues da Fonseca.
Ref: FSR, vol.16, no:2, 1970, p.21.

0341; 1968: August 18th. Time: 1.23 pm.
Cluj, RUMANIA.
A discoidal object.
Photographer: Emil Barnea. Four photographs taken.
Refs: Scinteia, 18.9.1968; FSR, vol.15, no:6, 1969, pp.13-14; PS, no:24, 1970, pp.22-25; LDLN, October 1971; Hobana and Weverbergh, 1974, pp.85, 89-97.

0342; 1968: September 9th. Time: unnoted (but evening).
Madrid, SPAIN.
A triangular object.
Photographer: unnamed.
Ref: SL, vol.5, no:4, 1968, top and middle photographs on p.2.

0343; 1968: September 29th. Time: circa 5.00 am.
Victoria, British Columbia, CANADA.
Approximately five irregular shaped objects.
Photographer: Reginald Neal.
Refs: SL, vol.6, no:3, 1970, pp.21, 31; CANUFOR, no:5, 1975, vol.3.

0344; 1968: September (exact date unknown). Time: unnoted (but night-time).
Caulfield, near Melbourne, Victoria, AUSTRALIA.
A luminous oval object.
Photographer: Arthur Rosenthal.
Ref: Official UFO (Saga), January 1976, p.38.

0345; 1968: October 18th. Time: circa 5.15 pm.
Sarajevo, Hercegovina, YUGOSLAVIA.
A pointed cone-like object.
Photographer: not named. Several photographs taken.
Ref: Hobana and Weverbergh, 1974, pp.73-79.

0346; 1968: October 26th. Time: unnoted (but night-time).
Cordoba, ARGENTINA.
A formation of unknown luminous objects.
Photographer: Mario Hector Swada. Three photographs taken.
Ref: PS, no:20, 1969, pp.23-24.

0347; 1968: November 30th. Time: 6.20 am.
Seattle, Washington State, USA.
A bowl-shaped object.
Photographer: Scott Syltie. Two photographs taken.
Refs: Hobana and Weverbergh, 1974, p.177; CANUFOR, vol.3, no:5, 1975, p.19.

0348; 1968: December 12th. Time: 6.00 pm.
Farrois, Doubs, FRANCE.
A luminous object.
Photographer: M.Froidevcaux.
Refs: LDLN, no:99, p.100; I, 1972, no:2; Garreau, 1971, p.147.

0349; 1968: Summer (exact date unknown). Time: unnoted (but evening).
Alberton, Victoria, AUSTRALIA.
An unknown object.*
Photographer: Mr Mathews. Filmed.
Ref: Les Extraterrestres, no:14, July 1971.

* object invisible to photographer.

0350; 1968: date unknown. Time: unnoted (but night-time).
Unlocalised site in WALES.
A mushroom shaped object.
Photographer: not named. Three photographs taken.
Ref: McWane and Graham, 1974, pp.85-6.

0351; 1968(?): exact date unknown. Time: unnoted (but morning).
Jutland, DENMARK.
A triangular object.
Photographer: Peter Johansen.
Ref: SL, vol.6, no:1, 1969, lower right-hand photograph on p.2.

0352; 1969: January 4th. Time: circa 4.50 pm.
Colibita, RUMANIA.
A luminous object.
Photographer: Donca Sever. Six photographs taken.
Ref: Hobana and Weverbergh, 1974, p.162.

0353; 1969: January 14th.* Time: late evening (exact time unknown).
Elsthorpe, Hawkes Bay, NEW ZEALAND.
A flattened Saturn-shaped object.
Photographer: Michael Bennett. Several photographs taken.
Refs: PS, no:22, 1969, p.28; Hervey, 1969, p.189; Hervey, 1975, pp. 231-2, pl.opp.p.161; Hobana & Weverbergh, 1974, p.241.

* The date is sometimes given as February 20th., 1969.

0354; 1969: January 25th. Time: 5.30 pm.
Near Campinas, Sao Paulo State, BRAZIL.
A cylinder.
Photographer: not named.
Ref: FSR, vol.3 (Special Issue), 1969, p.39.

0355; 1969: February 11th., 1969. Time: 7.15 pm.
Hildenborough, Tonbridge, Kent, ENGLAND.
Two shining objects.
Photographer: Duncan Baxter.
Ref: FSR, vol.15, no:5, 1969, p.2.

0356; 1969: February 25th. Time: unnoted (but evening).
Greystones, Co.Wicklow, EIRE.
A squiggly object.
Photographer: John Hughes. Five photographs taken.
Ref: TUFOR, vol.i, pt.1, 1970, p.15.

0357; 1969: February 25th. Time: unnoted.
Chubut, ARGENTINA.
An object resembling a half cylinder.**
Photographer: Jean Lasserrotte.
Ref: PS, no:20, 1969, p.22.

0358; 1969: March 3rd. Time: unnoted.
Unlocalized site in THAILAND (SIAM).
A cylinder.
Photographer: not named.
Ref: UFOLOG, no:62, 1969, p.5.

0359; 1969: May 17th. Time: unnoted (but night-time).
Deniliquin, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA.
"Saucer"-shaped object.
Photographer: C.D.Allan.
Refs: Daily Mail, 20.5.1969; Hervey, 1975, pl.opp.p.80.

0360; 1969: May 29th. Time: 12.30 pm.
Mendoza, Prov.de Mendoza, ARGENTINA.
A crescent-shaped object.
Photographer: Bernardo Razquin.
Refs: SS&S, no:61, 1971, p.14; SL, vol.6, no:4, 1971, top righthand photograph on p.32.

0361; 1969: June 11th. Time: 5.00 pm.
Almhurst, Illinois, USA.
A ?hemispherical object.
Photographer: W.Schuster.
Ref: DN Report, vol.v (6), 1971, p.3.

0362; 1969: June 18th. Time: circa 9.10 pm.
Bordesley Green, Birmingham, West Midlands, ENGLAND.
An open ring.
Photographer: not named.
Ref: FSR, vol.15, no:5, 1969, pp.28-29.

0363; 1969: June (exact date unknown). Time: unknown.
Serra Dourada, BRAZIL.
Unknown object.
Photographer: Jose M.Carrasco.
Ref: M-F, 1975, p.122.

0364; 1969: July 10th. Time: unknown (daytime).
Flippin airport, Arkansas, USA.
Elongated object.
Photographer: Miss V.Knocker.
Ref: Hervey, 1976, p.158, pl.opp.p.113.

0365; 1969: July 15th. Time: unknown.
Shaunavon, Saskatchewan, CANADA.
A domed discoidal object.
Photographer: Mrs Evelyn Brown. Two photographs taken.
Refs: Unidentified newspaper dated 8.8.1969; SN, vol.15, no:1, 1969, p.17.

0366; 1969: August 19th. Time: unknown (but apparently night-time).
Bucharest, RUMANIA.
A rhomboidal object.
Photographer: not named. Three photographs taken.
Refs: Scintea, 11.9.1969; Hobana & Weverbergh, 1974, pp.255-257.

0367; 1969: Augsut 25th. Time: circa 2.00 pm.
Cluj, RUMANIA.
A discoidal object.
Photographer: Vladimir Stoicescu.
Ref: Hobana & Weverbergh, 1974, pp.253-254.

0368; 1969: August (exact date unrecorded). Time: 9.00 pm.
Monferrat, Var, FRANCE.
A sphere.
Photographer: Mme Bernard.
Ref: LDLN, no:119, p.12.

0369; 1969: August (exact date unrecorded). Time: 9.00 am.
Deland, Florida, USA.
A domed disc.
Photographer: Billy Anderson.
Ref: Fawcett, 1975, p.79, and outside front cover.

0370; 1969: September 3rd. Time: circa 4.00 am.
La Souterraine, Creuse, FRANCE.

A luminous object.
Photographer: M.Laguide.
Ref: FSRCH, suppl.1, 1970, pp.9-12.

0371; 1969: September 26th. Time: circa 10.30 pm.
Wilke Farm, E.of Elkader, Iowa, USA.
Object undescribed.
Photographer: not named (photograph not seen).
Ref: Elkader (Iowa) Register, 16.10.1969.

0372; 1969: exact date unnoted. Time: unknown (but daytime).
Unlocalized district in BRAZIL; in Goias State.
A domed disc or flattened Saturn-shaped object.
Photographer: not named.
Ref: M-F, 1975, p.119.

0373; 1969: exact date unnoted. Time: 3.10 pm.
Safi, MOROCCO.
Cigar-shaped object with a lower triangular fin, at rear.
Photographer: Abrahim El Douradi.
Ref: o (in private collection of Dr H.L.Craddock.); not published.

0374; 1970: March 28th. Time: 11.02 pm.
Near Battlesbury Hill, Warminster, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.
An elongated object with rounded features at the centre top and bottom.
Photographer: N.Foxwell. Four photographs taken.
Refs: FSR, vol.16, no:4, 1970, pp.4-7; ibid., vol.17, no:2, 1971, pp. 11-21.

0375; 1970: April 13th. Time: 1.40 pm.
Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires State, ARGENTINA.
A domed disc.
Photographer: Raul Galan.
Refs: La Razon, 17.4.1970; SL, vol.6, no:4, 1971, top left photograph on p.32.

0376; 1970: May 16th. Time: unnoted.
Sarajevo, Hecogovina, YUGOSLAVIA.
A triangular object.
Photographer: not named.
Ref: Hobana & Weverbergh, 1974, pp.78, 80.

0377; 1970: July 11th. Time: unnoted.
Belgrade, YUGOSLAVIA.
Oval object.
Photographer: not named.
Refs: Nova Makedonia, 12.7.1970; Hobana &Weverbergh, 1974, pp.200-1.

0378; 1970: July (exact date unrecorded). Time: unnoted.
Near Pianello, Corsica, FRANCE.
An unknown object.
Photographer: M.Franceschi.
Ref: LDLN, no:117, p.8.

0379; 1970: August 8th. Time: unnoted (but dusk).

Poling, near Arundel, Sussex, ENGLAND.
A globular object with a long stiff tail.
Photographer: Alfred Lennox.
Ref: o (in private collection); not published.

0380; 1970: August 11th. Time: unnoted (but dusk).
Al trunk-road between Newark and Grantham, Lincs., ENGLAND.
An elliptical object.
Photographer: W.H.Huntington. Filmed.
Ref: FSRCH, suppl.2, 1970, pp.3-4.

0381; 1970: August 13th. Time: circa 10.50 pm.
Highway 10, near Haderslev, DENMARK.
An elliptical object.
Photographer: E.H.Maarup. Six photographs taken.
Ref: FSRCH, suppl.1, 1970, pp.7-8.

0382; 1970: September 29th. Time: circa 1.30 pm.
Near entrance to Stourhead Park, near Mere, Wiltshire, ENGLAND.
An hexagonal object*.
Photographer: Mr G.F.Fry.
Ref: FSR, vol.17, no:4, 1971, outside front cover.

* The object was invisible to the photographer.

0383; 1970: September 29th. Time: unnoted.
Sarajevo, Herceogovina, YUGOSLAVIA.
A triangular object.
Photographer: not named.
Ref: Hobana and Weverbergh, 1974, pp.78, 80.

0384; 1970: exact date unnoted, but probably in early September.
Time: unnoted (but daytime).
Trois-Riviers, Quebec, CANADA.
Four tailed objects of unknown origin.
Photographer: not named.
Ref: SS&S, no:61, 1971, p.2., photograph; Le Nouvelliste, 12.9.1970.

(To be continued in 1978)

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## "NOTES ON GERMAN UFO REPORTS"

by

the late Edwin Spiller.

(The late Edwin Spiller has recorded many little known ufo events in the variousnotebooks and files that he deposited in Contact(UK)'s archives shortly before his death, and the following episodes from Germany (a country not particularly prominent in ufological annals) are taken from the sources he gathered. Mr Spiller collected numerous accounts from Germany, and the following have been selected on account of their virtually unknown status. So far as is known, they have not been published in the English language before: ED.)

Berlin appears to have hosted a visit in 1915 of a strange unidentified aerial object that was not, so far as is known, reported in its newspapers at

the time. According to an eyewitness, who wrote down a description of her observations, and many years later sent me a letter detailing the event, the object hung over the Reichstag building for quite 80 minutes. The object was also seen by the principal witness's sister, who corroborated her account. The principal witness was Mrs Eva Roston, who had emigrated to the Republic of South Africa by the time she sent me her letter in 1955. Her account follows verbatim.

"Hearing a strange hissing sound, I turned my head and saw between me and the Reichstag Building to the north-east, in the direction of the Brandenburger Tor and the Spree. a thing shaped like the cigar-shaped hull of a Zeppelin airship; but, unlike the Zeppelin, it showed no dark wall-spaces between windows. It glowed a soft red, with no shadows. I was startled and drew my sister's attention to the thing, but she was not impressed and was reading. I had war-work to do and could not waste time; but, when I looked in that direction, 80 minutes later, as my watch showed, it was still there. I heard another hiss, turned to look, but the thing had gone. There was nothing there or anywhere, even though less than a minute had passed since I had looked at my watch. How it stayed motionless all that time, without a mooring post, I cannot estimate".

Mrs Roston's sighting was from the top-floor flat of a building next to the Marine-Amt, or German Admiralty Office, in the Potsdamer area of central Berlin, and took place (initially) at 9.15 pm. on August 7th., 1915. She was sitting on the balcony of her flat at the time, so had a fine view.

Another little known ufo sighting from Germany dates from March 4th., 1955, and was originally published in the Hessische Nachrichten of that date. The account is as follows.

"At 6.55 pm., on the the line Cassel to Fritzler, near Gudensberg, a flying cigar was seen by five truck drivers who had halted their vehicles. It was visible for 3 minutes. The manager of the Hersfeld Baths, Herr Kurt Dahlke, who was on the spot, says the thing was elongated, with reddish light in the centre, and a bluish light at each end. Its speed was moderate and it had come from the direction of Homberg. Its flight was silent and horizontal, and it was seen outlined against clouds".

Lastly, the Berlin Zeitungen of May 3rd., 1955, records that, on May 1st., 1955, at Weiden, in northern Bavaria, three people reported to the police that, for one hour after sunset on that day, a brightly lit sphere moved back and forth on a horizontal course at a height estimated at 500 feet above the surface of the ground. After a while it exhibited small spiralling motions, and then accelerated and departed to the north-east at an oblique angle of ascent. A short while later, it, or a similar object, shot back across the same area at tremendous speed. Both sightings were soundless, and both spheres emitted a bright greenish-white light.

The three sightings above show that Germany, hitherto not especially productive of ufo reports, has nevertheless probably received many visitations from ufos not generally recorded, or, where they have been, not communicated via translations to other countries. A search of German provincial newspapers might prove most fruitful in this respect.