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THE
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DISSEMINATING FACTUAL INFORMATION RELATING
TO THE UFO PHENOMENON

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EDITORIAL

Apologies of any kind are rather superfluous when the recipients of them are unaware of the actual difficulties engendering them; but an apology is very definitely in order with regard to the lapse of time since the publication of the last volume of this journal. Entirely unpredictable changes involving near unbelievable demands on personal time and commitment, arising out of the current economic problems which have beset Britain these past two or three years, intruded upon an hitherto steady editorial effort each year to bring out each volume of this periodical, with the result that only now has it been possible to catch up a little and, at last, produce the following pages of ufo text and data. If readers are sympathetic to such problems, or even if they have been indifferent, then this delay and the present apology will probably signify little; but an apology is required to those authors who submitted research articles and reports in the belief (shared at the time by the editor) that reasonably early publication of same would be forthcoming. Hopefully, the present volume makes some amends in that direction, even though other articles, which would normally have been published in volume eleven by this date, still await publication. In that respect, I am very happy to inform both readers and contributors that a great deal of volume eleven is already complete and that this, too, should be issued within a reasonably short time, thereby bringing everything and everyone back into line, as it were.

Future articles in the forthcoming Volume Eleven concern further extensions of Ahmad Jamaludin's remarkable enquiries into UFO-Wave Migration, a large series of previously unpublished ufo reports and related incidents from Greece, and additional articles on probable ufo propulsion systems, while, of course, detailed Data Research analysis of specific years of UFO events will also be featured, as in various other earlier volumes. It is to be hoped that these contributions will, at least in part, serve to allay fears that Data Research has ceased in-depth active research, that the "UFO Register" has ceased publication, or that the editor has died. All three are very much alive and well, a sentiment and hope extended to readers and all ufologists everywhere.

The Editor.

"THE OCCUPANTS OF CRASHED 'SAUCERS'"

by

Dr. J. Hurtak*

Editor's Introduction:

On April 14th., 1979, a talk was delivered by the above researcher to the long established but, in Britain, little-known Borderland Sciences Research Association, entitled "UFOs and Advanced Civilizations in Space". The talk, which was sponsored by Lehmann W. Hisey, contained a section devoted to the occupants of alleged crashed ufos retrieved by officialdom during the late 1940s and early 1950s, which, in view of the very wide publicity recently accorded this aspect of the UFO controversy, is reproduced below by kind permission of the editor of the journal of the abovementioned Association, Riley Crabb. Some of Mr Crabb's observations on Dr Hurtak's talk are also included at the end of the main section of this paper.

* * * *

"I wish to share with you specific biological information regarding the physical bodies that were removed from space vehicles that crashed in New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico proper in the late 40s and 50s. I wish to point out at this time an event which occurred in 1946, one prior to official UFO studies, when a space vehicle crashed just outside Great Falls, Montana.

One of my colleagues was part of the Air Force retrieval team that carried out the bodies. The bodies were shipped to the Edwards Air Force Base facility in California. It was determined that the green hue on the bodies was due to the nature of the chemistry of the fuel system. After extensive studies the bodies were put on dry ice and sealed in aluminium canisters.

Obviously this subject matter was placed in an area even beyond Top Secret classification, which cannot even be touched by computer information sources.

In the early 50s, President Eisenhower asked Winston Churchill if this matter should be brought before the public — that there are physical evidences of extraterrestrial bodies held in military captivity. Churchill replied that the Western world was not prepared for it. So, due to conditions that the Air Force could not control the air-space over North America, and due to the various philosophies of science that did not accept parapsysics and did not accept post-Einsteinian mathematics, it was decided not to make this matter public. However, things have changed after 30 years of conditioning and I share with you in part the details connected with the physical specimens.

The approximate height of most specimens is between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The head, by human standards, is large in comparison with its body. The facial features show a pair of eyes described as large, sunken or deeply set, far apart or distended more than the human and slightly slanted or oriental or mongoloid. No ear lobes or apertures on the side of the head were seen. The nose is vague. Nasal apertures are indicated with slight protruberance. One or two holes have been mentioned. The mouth area is described as a small slit or fissure. In some instances there is no mouth at all. It appears not to function as a means of communication or for food. The neck area is described as being thin, in some instances not being visible at all because of the tightly knot garment worn. The hair? Most observers describe these humanoids as hairless. Some bodies, however, have a slight hair patch atop the head. Others appear with what appears to be like a silver skullcap.

* Sedona, Arizona, USA.

There were no breathing attachments or communication devices. This suggests telepathy with high intelligence. In one instance there was an opening in the right frontal lobe area, revealing a crystalline network. This implies the development of a third brain. Just as we have the extended reticular formation in the cerebral cortex, a second brain (the arousal centre at the top of the spine) for advanced mathematical functions, the extraterrestrial humanoids appear to have in a section of their brain a crystalline network which gives them the capacity to work with the multiple human language system of this planet, and thousands of other planetary systems.

The arms are described as long and thin, reaching down to the knee section. The hands each contained four fingers with no thumbs. Three fingers are longer than the others. Some are very long. Others are very short. No description is available of the legs and feet. Some pathologists indicate that that section of the body was not developed as we would anticipate, showing that some of these beings were adapted to life in the water, the ocean. There was a webbing effect between the fingers on most of the specimens. According to most observers the skin is grey. Some claim it is beige, tan or pinkish-grey. One stated it was almost bluish grey under deep freeze light. Mind you, the bodies are kept at military installations. The official seals and call letters (in computer listing?) are changed from time to time, which means that no official or scientist can speak publicly in support of evidence without a team effort, obviously because the signs and seals, and even the morgue, can be changed.

Now we come to the reproductive organs. Listen very carefully. This biological region is sensitive. That is to say, secret. One observer claims no male or female organs were identified. No phallus, no womb. In my non-professional judgement, the absence of sexual organs suggests that some of the aliens, or perhaps all, do not reproduce as do humans. Perhaps they use a method of cloning.

In some instances of retrieval, the humanoids appear to be from a mold, sharing identical racial and biological characteristics. There is no blood as we know it, but there is a fluid. I call your attention to an ancient Greek text that refers to the Ekor, or the grey, greyish fluid that exists within the body of a god.

There are several medical centres in the Eastern United States that are now conducting specialised research. I anticipate, in years to come, chromosome analysis of the bodies, and a collective statement made by a team of scientists will bring out information showing four different racial types of intelligence that have visited our planet....."

Comments by Riley Crabb:

"I was in the Army Air Force in 1946. Hurtak's revelation confirms what was obvious in the Maury Island encounter of the third kind in 1947 --- the grand-daddy of all Flying Saucer sightings. The Army Air Force intelligence already had solid 3-D evidence of the reality of Flying Saucers in the Great Falls crash of the year before. When Lt. Frank Brown of Military Intelligence stepped into Kenneth Arnold's Tacoma hotel room, July 31, 1947, to take a look at the Maury Island Flying Saucer fragments, he was already with the Cover-up. The "Silence Policy" on Flying Saucers had already been well established. Brown treated the fragments with disdain, but nevertheless he very carefully gathered them all up to take back to his Hamilton Field base with him. Then, when Arnold and his fellow reluctant UFO researcher, Smith, learned that Brown's bomber had crashed on the way back to the AAFB, they were chilled with a brief glimpse of a war already raging overhead, the war for the control of the planet".
(see "Awareness", vol.9, no:1, Spring 1980, pp.6-17 for further discussion of the mysterious Maury Island case: ED.)

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO A KNOWLEDGE OF
FRENCH HUMANOID CASES,

by

Alain Gamard.

INTRODUCTION:

Over the years a great deal has been written about the many instances of humanoid cases known to have occurred in French territory. A review of these is unnecessary as the more responsible portions of the ufo literature deal with them adequately ---- from a general point of view, that is. From a detailed aspect, the picture is not so satisfactory, for it appears that even some quite celebrated French cases are not documented as well as we would wish. Moreover, the literature, especially the more popular sections of it, do not always indicate the sources used, which can be frustrating to later researches anxious to follow-up particular events beyond the general resumes offered by those publications.

As a result of many months special research, the following additional information relating to certain specific French cases involving sightings of humanoids has come to light. In the belief that much of this data will prove of permanent use to later students of this facet of the ufo enigma, and since some of it appears not to have been recorded since the initial accounts (often in provincial newspapers at the times concerned), these details have been brought together in the following list. This list does not pretend to be complete in any way but is intended to draw attention to various little-known French humanoid cases, which, of course, are given here chronologically.

LIST OF CASES:

Summer of 1951: 21.00 hours. Beausoleil (Alpes-Maritimes).

Witnesses: three.

Refs: personal communication, and Adeps, 19, p.14.

Summer of 1952: 06.00 hours. Le Fauga (Haute-Garonne).

Witness: Mr. Nespolo.

Ref: personal communication.

May 1953 or 1954.

Witness: Pierre Cavallo.

Refs: Nice-Matin, 24.4.77 ~ "La revue des soucoupes volantes", 2, p.37.

September 1954: 20.30 hours. Watten (Nord).

Witness: Melle Decalf.

Refs: Nord-Matin, ??.1970.

September 10th., 1954: time unnoted. Olmont, St-Bonnet (Puy-de-Dôme).

Witness: Pierre Delvenne.

Refs: Peter Kolosimo, "Des ombres sur les étoiles" (Albin Michel), 1970, p.352.

September 12th., 1954: afternoon. Near Quarouble (Nord).

Witness: not named.

Refs: Ouranos, no:25 (1960).

September 15th., 1954: night time (exact hour unknown). Feurs (Loire).

Witnesses: several.

Refs: La Dépêche, 18.9., 1954; La Dépêche, 19.9.1954.

September 25th., 1954: 21.35 hours. Joinville-le-Pont (Val-de-Marne).

Witnesses: Louis Perret, and "M.D."

Refs: "Petit courrier des soucoupes volantes", 26.9.1954.

September 30th., 1954: 13.30 hours. Toulouse (Haute-Garonne).

Witnesses: two.

Refs: La Dépêche, 8.10.1954.

October, 1954: time unnoted. Soissons (Aisne).

Witnesses: two.

Refs: L'Union, 13.10.1954.

October, 1954: time unnoted. Livry-sur-Seine (Seine-et-Marne).

Witnesses: two women and two children.

Refs: La Montagne-Aurillac, 18.10.1954.

October, 1954: 07.00 hours. Dommartin, near Montrevel (Ain).

Witness: Melle Manigand.

Refs: Dauphiné Libéré, 8.10.1954.

October 1954: time unnoted. Villeneuve-sur-Lot (Lot-et-Garonne).

Witness: Moleaner.

Refs: La Dépêche, 18.10.1954.

October 4th., 1954: 08.10 hours. Saint-Perdoux (Lot).

Witness: M.Lacambre.

Refs: Sud-Ouest, 7.10.1954.

October 6th., 1954: 23.30 hours. Cozes (Charente-Maritime).

Witness: a woman (name unknown).

Refs: Sud-Ouest, 12.10.1954.

October 7th., 1954: morning. Mendionde (Basses-Pyrénées).

Witness: Manès Gusurtia.

Refs: Sud-Ouest, 9.10.1954.

October 10th., 1954: 06.15 hours. Marville-Moutier Brulé (Eure-et-Loire).

Witness: Michel Toutain.

Refs: La Gazette Française, 16.10.1954.

October 11th., 1954: 02.25 hours. Monteaux* (Vaucluse).

Witness: M.Arlaune.

Refs: undated and unidentified newspaper clipping in author's collection.

October 12th., 1954: 06.20 hours. Vernosc-en-Annonay (Ardèche).

Witness: a woman (name unknown).

Refs: Dauphiné Libéré, 11.04.1974.

October 14th., 1954: 20.00 hours. Brienne (Aube).

Witness: not named.

Refs: L'Est-Eclair, 16.10.1954.

October 14th., 1954: 21.00 hours. Between Domart & Condé-Folie (Somme).

Witnesses: Mr. and Mme. Dumeige, and Mr. Lourdel.

Refs: Le Courrier Picard, 16.10.1954.

October 18th., 1954: night time (exact hour unknown). Louvigne du Désert (Ille-et-Vilaine).

Witness: a child.

Refs: La Chronique Républicaine, 23.10.1954.

* Erreure: this should be Monteux (editor).

October 18th., 1954: 10.00 hours. Saint-Pardoux-le-Neuf (Creuse).

Witness: Mme. Paquet.

Refs: La Montagne, 27.10.1954.

October 19th., 1954: 15.30 hours. Ygrande (Allier).

Witnesses: about (?)twenty.

Refs: Dauphiné Libéré, 20.10.1954.

October 20th., 1954: time unnoted. Between Andigne and St.Martin-du-Bois (Maine-et-Loir).

Witness: Albert Gerault.

Refs: Ouest-France, 20.10.1954.

October 22nd., 1954: night time (exact hour unnoted). Lewarde (Nord).

Witness: Casimir "S."

Refs: La Croix du Nord, 24.10.1954.

November 18th., 1954: 06.00 hours. Saint-Maudan (Côtes-du-Nord).

Witness: Danièle Ponner.

Refs: Le Courrier Indépendant, 7.12.1954.

March 17th., 1958: 04.00 hours. Miramas (Bouches-du-Rhône).

Witness: Charles Montial.

Refs: Veronica, 8.

September 1958: 08.00 hours. Locality uncertain.

Witnesses: two.

Refs: Phénomènes Inconnus, no:1, p.8.

September 1958: 05.00 hours. Locality uncertain.

Witness: a woman.

Refs: Phénomènes Inconnus, no:1, p.9.

Summer of 1960: 02.00 hours. Le Drenec (Finistère).

Witness: a woman.

Refs: LDLN Contact Lecteurs 93 bis-94 bis., p.23.

August 2nd., 1960: time unnoted. Saint-Omer (Pas-de-Calais).

Witnesses: Mr.& Mrs.Daniel Huot.

Refs: LDLN 61.

July 1965: time unnoted. Near Valensole (Alpes de Haute-Provence).

Witnesses: several.

Refs: GEPA, 9, p.14.

Summer 1967: 23.00 hours. Roanne (Loire).

Witness: Melle Duplaix.

Refs: LDLN 137, p.22.

July 21st., 1967: time unnoted. Wissous (Essonne).

Witness: "L.M."

Refs: undated and unidentified newspaper clipping in author's collection.

February 16th., 1969: night time (exact hour unnoted). Château de Martins, Bignoux (Vienne).

Witness: Mr.Meingault.

Refs: FSR, July-August 1970; LDLN 150, p.21.

March 1969: afternoon. Le Puy de Chanturge (Puy-de-Dôme).

Witness: unspecified.

Refs: LDLN Contact Lecteurs no:3, pp.5-6.

March 1974: 03.00 hours. Laujuzan, near Nogaro (Gers).

Witness: not named.

Refs: UFO Info, 49, citing La Dépêche du Midi, 3.6.1977.

July 14th., 1975: 22.30 hours. Saint-Julien-la-Brousse (Ardèche).

Witnesses: "D.E." and an unnamed friend.

Refs: UFO Informations, no:15, pp.24-25.

October 14th., 1976: 22.30 hours. RD 118, between Herstroff and Hobling (Moselle).

Witness: Lucarelli Romeo.

Refs: LDLN, 169, p.25.

December 12th., 1976: 07.20 hours. Meylan (Isère).

Witness: Julien Hermann.

Refs: Ouranos, 20, October 1977, pp.11-12.

The foregoing cases significantly augment previously published lists of gallic humanoid cases, while the segment relating to the great French "wave" of 1954 reveals that that episode must have been of even greater dimensions than hitherto generally realised. From this it is clear that a very detailed in-depth search of all contemporary French press sources would appreciably increase even the present total, and it is to be hoped that this task can be undertaken in the not too distant future.

It also seems obvious that similar searches of all French newspapers for other years would, again, yield additional humanoid cases presently unlisted in existing catalogues of such cases. Work is now proceeding along these and related lines, which also embraces very recent years. In due course, the results of these continuing investigations will be published in the appropriate manner. Meanwhile, any reader with knowledge of French humanoid cases not listed here or in previously issued UFO catalogues is cordially invited to communicate all relevant data to me at the following address:- 9, rue Thiers 78110, le Vesinet, FRANCE. Full credit will be accorded all such correspondents in any future published version of their material.

"UNUSUAL AERIAL PHENOMENA OVER BURBAGE COMMON (LEICS.) IN 1978"

by

Graham Hall*

Introduction:

During the Winter, Spring, and Summer months of 1978 the Burbage Common area of Leicestershire was the venue for a considerable amount of inexplicable aerial activity of one sort or another --- inexplicable, that is, unless one invokes the possibility of UFOs. This paper is a summary of those events monitored during the aforementioned period in the Burbage Common district by locally based investigators Mrs Jean Mayne, Mrs Patricia Berry, Mr Peter Drozd, and the writer. The cases are presented chronologically, and include excerpts from witness statements collected during the course of interviews and investigations.

Certain eyewitnesses have requested anonymity. This has been preserved here, unnamed percipients being designated in the following by simple capital letters, viz: 'A', 'B', etc. The full names of these individuals are, however, on record and available to serious researchers on application to the writer.

* H.A.P.I.; 28 Bearsden Crescent, Hinckley, Leicestershire.

The Events:

The first series of observations concerning us here took place on the evening of January 24th., 1978. Below is a schedule of the 15 cases comprising this series.

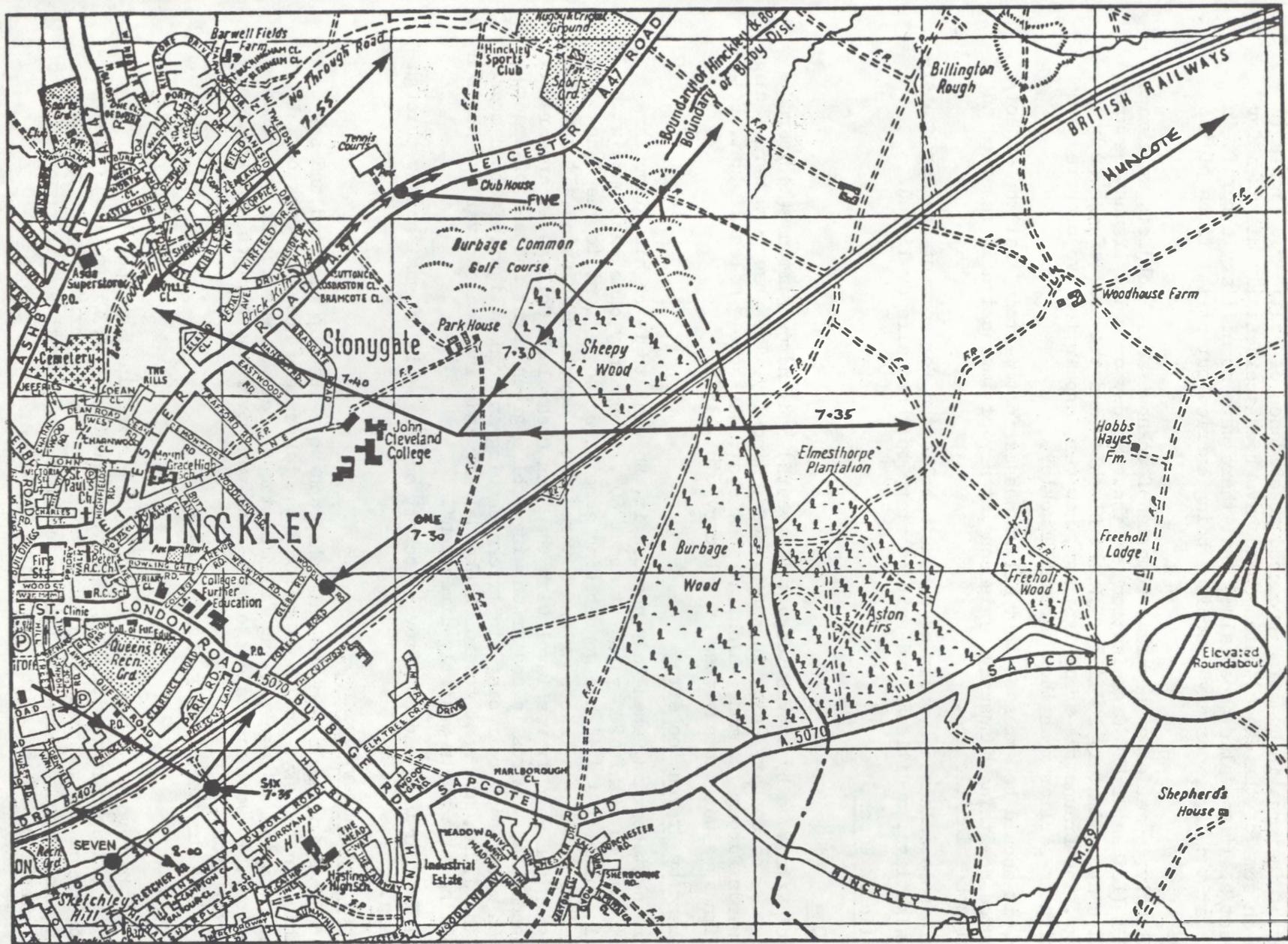
<u>Case No:</u>	<u>Time</u> *	<u>Location.</u>	<u>Brief Description.</u>
1.	6.45	Leicester.	Triangle with two blue and red lights.
2.	6.45	Leicester.	Red cylindrical object.
3.	6.55	Leicester.	Orange oval object.
4.	4.15	Leicester.	Silver disc, rotating and emitting a spiral vapour trail.
5.	5.45	Leicester.	White pulsating LITS.
6.	5.45	Leicester.	Delta-shaped white object.
7.	5.55	Leicester.	Grouped red, white and yellow lights.
8.	7.10	Netherhall.	Stationary triangle with white, red, and yellow lights.
9.	7.30	Leicester.	Large triangular object, with one yellow light and two red lights.
10.	7.30	Kilby.	Two red LITS.
11.	7.45	Leicester.	Orange LITS.
12.	7.45	Barlestone.	Red, green, and white lights in triangular formation.
13.	8.15	Arnesby.	Stationary orange oval.
14.	9.20	Leicester.	Stationary red and green 'saucer'-shaped object.
15.	10.20	Leicester.	A ring of many coloured lights.

*All times are, of course, p.m.

All the above reports would appear to relate to the sighting of one, or perhaps two objects circling over a small geographical area. All the reports were initially received by telephone, within 24-hours of the occurrence of the sightings. Full written reports were obtained from telephoning percipients as rapidly as possible thereafter. As there was no media publicity for UFOs at the time, all the reports were treated as genuine statements of real observations.

By projecting all the sightings and times onto an Ordnance Survey map of the area the approximate location of the object/s was determined (see pl.I). Estimation of height/s could not be made due to lack of critical detail, but witnesses maintained that the object/s moved at a height lower than that of aircraft in normal flight. This is admittedly a loose statement, but it nevertheless conveys a general eyewitness impression reasonably well, and indicates a consistency in eyewitness estimates of approximate height. Descriptive variations are doubtless due to the angle and distance of each observer relative to the object/s sighted.

It is worth noting here that residents of the area are well used to aircraft and helicopter flights as it is directly under the main flight-path AMBER ONE and in the proximity of Sappote Beacon to Lichfield Beacon.



Map showing vantage points of witnesses in reports nos. one, five, six, and seven, and approximate flightpaths of object at each point.

A survey of the area in question produced no evidence of static red lights (described in some of the cases) which could have been accidentally mistaken for the object/s. It was also ascertained that there were no military aircraft in the area at the time, nor any exercises being carried out at the times of the sightings.

Interestingly, a series of separate reports of unknown aerial objects were made to UAPROL (Leicester UFO Organization) on the same day over the Braunstone area, which lies approximately 10 miles N.E. of Hinckley and the area of the present sightings. The Braunstone-area sightings, however, appear to have occurred some 20-30 minutes earlier than those around Hinckley.

Finally, it should be stressed that all witnesses felt certain that the object/s represented something "unusual". This consistency of impression is regarded as being of some significance.

Below are some selected eyewitness accounts collected for some of the more interesting sightings, additional and supplementary to those already listed.

Some Selected Cases:

Case One:

An object witnessed by Steven Lockett (14 years) and Andrew Simmons (14 years) at 7.30 p.m. on January 24th. in Forest Road, Hinckley. The observers were facing N.E. towards Burbage Common, which, at that spot, was some $\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant. Both these witnesses were interviewed on February 6th., 1978.

Statement by Steven Lockett.

We were skateboarding when Andy noticed it. He went to fetch his binoculars and it came to within 200 yards at about 60°. When Andy came back out (with his binoculars: Ed.) it had gone behind some trees so we went to the fence. It then went towards Leicester and hovered for a couple of minutes. It moved off again and when it was level with the John Cleaveland College it appeared to bounce back towards Leicester showing a blue/green light instead of orange. It then moved back retracing its tracks showing an orange light. It then moved over the J.C.C. and went towards Stoke Golding and disappeared over the horizon travelling in a north-westerly direction".

Figure 1 is a drawing made by Steven Lockett on the basis of what he saw through binoculars.

Statement by Andrew Simmons.

We had just come back from the chip shop and we walked up the road and saw something in the sky. So I went and got the binoculars and came back out. We looked over the college playing field at the object. It was rocking and changing colour. It went from side to side then went over the horizon and towards Leicester Road.

Figure 2 is a drawing made by Andrew Simmons.

Case Two:

What seems to have been the same object as described in Case One above was seen by 33-year old John Barnes of 72 Spa Drive, Sapcote, at 7.30 p.m. on the same date. Mr Barnes claims that he watched the light for approximately 30 minutes as he drove along towards Barwell, and stated that its brightness was comparable to that of the planet Venus. His statement follows:

Statement by Mr Barnes.

As I was travelling from Sapcote to Barwell I noticed a bright orange light in the clear sky. It seemed to hover over Barwell then go towards Leicester, then come back. It turned sideways to show a blue light as well as the orange one, then back to orange only. I could see it until I went indoors at Barwell.

Presumably the "blue" light of Mr Barnes's sighting was the same as the "blue-green" light of the Lockett/Simmons observation.

Case Three:

At 7.30 p.m. on this date, a 51-years old head teacher --- Miss 'A' --- saw, on looking out of her kitchen window towards Hinckley in the south-west, the following unusual aerial phenomenon.

Statement (obtained on Feb.2nd., 1978) by Miss 'A'.

While washing up in my kitchen in the dark I noticed the sky was clear, the lights on the motorway (M69) were clearly visible, also lights of Barwell and Shilton. I saw a bright red light over the M69; it was, at first appearance, an aircraft. However, it did not appear to be travelling either nearer or further away, but was stationary or nearly so. As I watched, it seemed to be over the M69, and either circling or travelling for a few hundred yards north to south. As I thought it was behaving oddly, I went upstairs and observed it from the landing window. I then telephoned friends in Forest Road and asked them if they could see the red light over the motorway. They telephoned back and said they thought it was a helicopter. Meanwhile, I took my binoculars and went outside. I observed a hazy black shape (my binoculars are not very powerful) and, as the craft turned, it showed a steady yellow light and a blue-green one. Its behaviour struck me as odd. Also the fact that I could not hear any aircraft noise, only the motorway traffic rumble. It did not appear to be very high and the lights did not flash but remained steady.

Figure 3 is a drawing of the object made by Miss 'A', as observed through her binoculars. Miss 'A' lives in Forest Road, Huncote.

Case Four:

The person contacted telephonically by Miss 'A' (see above) was Mr 'B', the 53-year old resident at 50 Forest Road, Huncote. His observations of the object sighted by Miss 'A' occurred at 7.35 p.m., and were as follows.

Statement by Mr.'B'.

Following a phone call from Miss 'A', I went out into the back garden (facing S.W.) and observed what appeared to be an aircraft flying slowly and making a wide anti-clockwise circle apparently over the M69 motorway (or the nearby electricity grid powerline) to the right of Croft Hill and to the left of Thurlaston village. At all times there appeared to be a bright red light visible with a white light and, as the object turned, a green-blue light. I was convinced at first that it was a light aircraft and that the pilot was perhaps circling over the M69 to fix his position before moving on, but on reflection I was puzzled because the red light was always visible, and this would be unlikely if it was a normal port wing navigation light.

Clearly the "blue-green light" reported by both Miss 'A' and Mr 'B' corresponded to the similar light seen by Messrs Lockett and Simmons and the "blue" light of Mr Barnes (see above). Presumably the "yellow" light of Miss 'A's account was the orange light described by Barnes, Lockett, and Simmons.

Case Five:

Three occupants of a car travelling along Leicester Road, Hinckley, at approximately 7.55 p.m. on the aforementioned date, were 43 years old Mrs Eveline Packer, 46 years old Mrs Nancy Smith, and 31 years old Mrs. 'C'. They were interviewed on January 27th., and submitted the following accounts of their observations of an unusual aerial object noted at that time.

Statement by Mrs Packer.

Travelling down Netherly Road in a car with my two friends, I saw a bright white light going at a fast speed. I thought it might be a shooting star. It disappeared behind the trees. As we approached Leicester Road, I saw a bright red glowing light which appeared to be hovering at first. I took it to be a pylon light. As we approached, the white light disappeared and the red light followed us round the corner into Elmesthorpe Lane. It kept on the left-hand (near) side of the car. In fact it seemed to be travelling at the same speed as the car. We all began to feel frightened but stopped the car so that the driver could get a better view. To our amazement the object stopped too. We were so frightened that we drove away immediately, and object disappeared behind a house. This object seemed to be observing us.

Figure 4 is a drawing of the "light" made by Mrs Packer.

Statement by Mrs Smith.

I was driving my car with two friends as passengers. My first surprise was a bright light in the sky. A star perhaps, but it did not stay put as a star does but was moving very fast. Later I saw a red light in the sky. We all thought it must be a light on a pylon in the distance, but when it moved the only explanation seemed that it must be a plane. However, it didn't travel and disappear but followed us around as I drove. The object hovered and was low in the sky. By this time I stopped the car. We were quite scared by this time. The object stopped when the car stopped.

Statement by Miss 'C'.

I was travelling with two other people in the car. The passenger in the front seat asked if it was a plane she could see in the sky with its tail lights flashing. At first we thought it was, but remarked on the round-about course it was taking, the speed it was travelling, and the way it was going up and down. We concluded that it couldn't be a plane. The driver of the car then asked what the red light on the left hand was (the other light had been on the right). At first I said it was a pylon, but then realised it was much too high. As I turned to look back at the other light so it stopped, and the red light started to move. We had treated the first light as something of a joke, but when the red light appeared to be moving in the same direction we began to wonder. The red light was also travelling at great speed, and appeared to drop down and hover round in a circle, rise and move on to once again appear opposite the car. On one occasion it appeared to be so close that I am sure I could distinguish its shape. It appeared to be similar to pictures of flying saucers that I had seen, and this made it all the more strange. It was glowing all round its perimeter. The driver had now decided that she was stopping the car to take a look, and as the car stopped so did the object. On proceeding, the light did not follow.

Figure 5 is a drawing of the "light" made by Mrs 'C'.

The account by Mrs 'C' is perhaps the most helpful here in reconstructing this particular event. Superficially it would seem that light reflections were being noticed by the car occupants on the window glass of the vehicle, but the peculiar manoeuvres of the lights reveal, on deeper consideration, that such could not be an explanation for these effects. The two eyewitness drawings, moreover, are remarkable in their similarity, and neither really depicts a "light"-shape, such as would have been the case had merely a reflection have been observed. Indeed, the shape drawn by these percipients resembles those of alleged ufos reproduced from time to time in some of the earlier issues NUFON News. It should be noted, however, that Mrs 'C' admitted to having previously seen pictures of "flying saucers", and it is therefore possible that she had seen the NUFON News representations, unlikely though this probably is. The fact that Mrs Packer independently drew an essentially similar object is noteworthy.

Case Six:

At 7.35 p.m., on January 24th., Miss Linda Collinson and her boyfriend observed an unusual flying object over Brookside, Burbage. Interviewed on February 6th., 1978, Miss Collinson's observation was summarised as follows.

Statement by Miss Collinson.

At approximately 7.35 p.m. on the evening of 24th. January, 1978, Miss Linda Collinson, a 15-year old Hinckley schoolgirl, was walking along Brookside, Burbage, together with her young boyfriend, Mr Barry Parsons, when she saw a bright white light in the sky that was slowly approaching her vantage point at a low altitude. The light came from the north-west, and when it reached a point almost directly over Miss Collinson, to her surprise, it stopped and abruptly changed colour to a bright red. After a few seconds, and still in a stationary position, the light changed colour again, this time to a very bright bluish-green. Then, as Miss Collinson and her boyfriend continued to watch, they saw two additional lights of the same brightness as the first suddenly appear at the rear and to either side of the original light, thus forming an overall triangular shape. These additional lights were coloured white and red respectively, and, as with the first, were non-flashing. After remaining stationary for a further three minutes, the lights suddenly started to move slowly away in a new direction towards the north-west and in the direction of Burbage Common, approximately one mile distant. The lights were lost to view as they moved into the distance, and finally appeared to vanish suddenly at the last moment of observation. The total duration of the sighting was estimated to have been five minutes, during which time neither witness heard any sound being emitted by the said lights.

Case Seven:

20-years old Miss Jane Meigh, a clerk living at 243 Brookside, Burbage, sighted the following aerial phenomenon at 7.55 p.m. on the above date. Interviewed on the day immediately following her experience, her account reads as follows.

Statement by Miss Meigh.

I was standing at the bus-stop along Brookside at approximately 7.55 p.m., when I saw a fairly large red light moving across the sky. It was travelling at a rather fast speed. It moved across the sky and disappeared behind some houses; a few seconds later it moved back along the same path. Again it returned, making several trips. It was all red and seemed to be very low in the sky.

Figure Six is a drawing of the object made by Miss Jane Meigh.

1.

Case Eight:

37-years old sales representative Mr John Kirkland, who lives at 28 Coniston Close, Earl Shilton, witnessed a very singular aerial apparition at 8.05 p.m. on January 24th., while driving between his home and Barwell. His account reads as follows.

Statement by John Kirkland.

At 8.05 p.m. on the evening of January 24th., 1978, I was driving from Barwell to Earl Shilton when I saw in the sky ahead what appeared to be a mass of red lights forming a circle. The lights were in a northerly direction and stationary at an angle of approximately 35° above the horizon. I watched the lights for approximately three minutes as I drove along, and then, as I turned right into Heath Lane, Barwell, I saw the lights begin to move slowly towards the West. I then stopped the car and watched until the lights ultimately disappeared from view over house rooftops. The total duration of the sighting was five minutes, during which time I heard no sound whatsoever being emitted by the lights.

Mr Kirkland's drawing of the lights is given in figure 7.

Case Nine:

Two observations of one or more unusual aerial lights were made by Mrs 'D', a secretary resident at 64 Waterfall Way, Hinckley Road, Barwell, on the evening of January 24th. Details of her sightings follow below.

At approximately 7.50 p.m. on the above date, Mrs 'D' was driving home along the A47 (Leicester Road), and had just passed through Earl Shilton when she noticed two bright lights in the sky. The lights appeared to be attached to an indiscernable object and consisted of colours red (front) and blue-green (rear). At this point, the lights were travelling N.W. to S.E. After a few seconds the lights were lost to view behind nearby houses. When Mrs 'D' arrived home a few minutes later, she was just parking her car when she again noticed two red lights in the sky. Immediately, she went indoors and ran upstairs to fetch her husband's binoculars. On looking through her front bedroom window, she saw the lights stationary in the east. The object then moved off and circled twice over Earl Shilton before moving away towards the north-west. Mrs 'D' watched the lights on this second occasion (centred on 8.0 p.m.) for approximately seven minutes, and at no time during this period did she detect any sound. Through binoculars she could make out a dark triangle with two red lights at the leading edge.

Meteorological Conditions on the Evening of January 24th., 1978.

The meteorological conditions obtaining over the Hinckley-Burbage-Barwell region on the evening of January 24th., 1978, were dry, windless, cold (a frost has been recorded), and the sky devoid of clouds. The stars shone brightly, and visibility was at least 10 miles. These were ideal viewing conditions, while the absence of wind heightens the significance of the silence ascribed by all witnesses to the observed phenomena.

Conclusions:

Consideration of all factors permits the conclusion that, on the evening in question, at least two aerial objects of unknown manufacture and origin conducted a low altitude survey of areas of Leicestershire, with particular attention being focused on the strip of land situated between Brookside Estate, near Hinckley, and the villages of Barwell and Earl Shilton, namely Burbage Common and Burbage Woods (see plate 1).

Case Ten:

On the evening of Sunday, April 23rd., 1978, at 9.10 p.m., Mr John Francis Dagley, of 101 Featherstone Drive, Burbage, answered a knock on his front door to find a friend of his teenage son in an excited state asking him to come outside and see an unusual object crossing the sky. The same object had been seen a minute or so earlier by the same witness as it headed towards nearby Burbage Common, a large wooded area north-east of Mr Dagley's house. During this first sighting, the object was seen to hover over the common for a few seconds before "doubling-back" towards Burbage again. It was at that point that it was decided to call Mr Dagley outside to verify the sighting.

Apart from being a little annoyed with the young boy for interrupting his television viewing, Mr Dagley went out onto the pavement half expecting to see an ordinary aircraft which had been mistaken for something strange, and feeling that as the craft came nearer it would become apparent that a genuine identification error had been made.

Unfortunately for Mr Dagley this was not to be. As he looked up he saw several lights that were rotating around an enormous triangular-shaped object of a grey-silver colour, with what appeared to be a cylinder-shaped structure or portion at the rear. The lights, which were very bright, were individually white, red, and blue-green, while the cylinder portion, which was very sharply defined in comparison with the rest of the object, seemed to glow with a reddish hue.

Mr Dagley first observed the object as it passed directly above his house, and he estimated that he watched it for three minutes before it was lost from view behind some trees. No sound whatsoever was heard from the object throughout the period it was being observed.

A drawing made of the object by Mr Dagley appeared as figure 8.

The meteorological conditions existing at the time were: cold, calm, sky clear. These, too, represent ideal viewing conditions.

Case Eleven:

At 5.20 p.m. on August 26th., 1978, Mr 'E', a local school-teacher, resident at Zealand Close, Hinckley (see fig.10), contacted H.A.P.I. investigators after just witnessing what he regarded to be a UFO. He gave his address and location over the telephone, and arranged to wait for an investigator to arrive on the scene. At 5.30 p.m. one of our investigators arrived at the location given, i.e., Laneside Drive, Hinckley, but found no trace of either the witness or the supposed UFO. Remaining at the spot for some five minutes, he saw nothing anywhere reminiscent of a UFO, so decided to call at the witness's address. On arrival at that address the investigator obtained no response to his knocking, and concluded that the witness was not at home. He thereupon wrote a brief note advising Mr 'E' that he had called, and attached this to a report form. Pushing both through the witness's letterbox, he retired.

At the time it wasn't known that less than an hour previously, an unusual aerial object had also been seen over approximately the same area by a Burbage couple, Mr and Mrs 'F', who, at 4.45 pm., had been driving in their Land-rover along Leicester Road, Hinckley. Mrs 'F' had been the first to spot what she could only describe later as a "bright oval reflection", similar to a car headlight, which was hovering, apparently, in the sky over a nearby college. This was subsequently identified as the John Cleaveland College (see figure 10). She had quickly pointed out the object to her husband who, although busy driving, also managed to see

the bright oval-shaped object which seemingly just hung there in the sky. After watching for several seconds as they travelled along, the witnesses finally lost sight of the object as they got farther away from it. At no time during the observation did Mr 'F' consider slowing down or stopping to verify further just exactly what it was that he and his wife were watching. Thirty minutes later, the same two witnesses returned along the same route, but, as they again passed the college, and even though they looked towards the area where they had first seen the object, they saw no trace of any aerial device. At the time, the witnesses decided not to report their sighting.

At approximately 6.0 p.m., some forty-five minutes after Mr and Mrs 'F' had driven passed the John Cleaveland College for the second time, three young girls, ranging in age from 12 to 18 years, were travelling in a car owned by Beverly Lenton, the eldest of the three, along a small road that leads off the main A5070 Sapcote to Hinckley Road. Their destination were riding stables close to Hobbs Hayes Farm, which is situated about half a mile North of the M69 junction with Sapcote Road (see figure 10).

Suddenly, Beverly caught sight of something in the sky off to her left, not very high and apparently not all that far distant. She immediately called the other girls' attention and, as they looked, saw the same thing as Beverly. All three percipients later agreed that what they saw was a "stationary silver sphere", solid-looking, and sharply defined. They estimated it to be only eighty feet above the ground, and appeared to be hanging over some trees in nearby Burbage Wood. The car was slowed down and eventually stopped, in order that a better view could be obtained of the phenomenon. The three girls watched for a further ten seconds or so, and were then startled to see the object fall quickly towards the ground, disappearing completely among the trees.

Twelve-years old Elizabeth O'Neill said that, as it disappeared, the object appeared to change its appearance, becoming more oval in shape.

Puzzled, the girls then continued on their journey towards the riding stables. Three days later, they reported their sighting to H.A.P.I. investigators, via Elizabeth O'Neill and the local press were informed. Subsequently, the Hinckley Times and the Nuneaton Evening Tribune of September 15th., published accounts of the girls' sighting. It was on reading these accounts that Mr and Mrs 'F' decided to report their observation (see above).

Investigation into these sightings commenced on September 1st., 1978, and, of course, intensified when Mr and Mrs 'F's report was received just after September 15th. Initially, researches centred on the account of the three girls outlined above, and, on September 2nd., the general location of their sighting was searched for possible traces or other evidence. The search lasted for two hours, and approximately one square mile of ground was covered. Nothing of note was discovered or detected.

On September 18th., Mr and Mrs 'F' were interviewed and both witnesses told consistent stories. They were closely questioned for thirty-minutes and a ufo report form was completed and duly signed by Mrs 'F', who also spoke of several other alleged ufo sightings she had had during the earlier part of the year. Although these involved only LITS, there was one particular occasion when an object had approached the witness's house and remained stationary at a point near her bedroom window. After a few minutes, it had "zoomed away" in a southerly direction. The occurrence was noted by the investigators, who, however, considered it of little value to the investigation in hand at the time. Nevertheless, this earlier event may have had some sort of "priming" effect for later.

On September 19th. a completed report form was received through the post from Mr. 'E'. This contained sufficient information useful to the investigation. Mr. 'E' wrote as follows.

At 5.00 p.m. on this particular Saturday I was walking down Zealand Close toward Laneside Drive when I noticed an object above the houses in Laneside Drive. It was in view for approx. 1 minute and had disappeared by the time I had walked round the corner into Laneside Drive. Four people were also standing at the Barwell end of Laneside Drive also looking up into the sky.

From all the accounts, although basic descriptions differ slightly, it can be assumed that all witnesses viewed the same object as it hovered at times or seemingly moved very slowly in a general easterly direction.

It would appear that when the object was first seen at 4.45 p.m., it was emitting a great deal of light. Mrs 'F' said that this could be likened to the brilliance of a "car headlight", the colour of which appeared pale yellow.

Fifteen minutes later when the object was seen by Mr 'E' it was still brilliant but the colour seemed to be more of a deep orange.

When it was seen by the three schoolgirls at 6.00 p.m. it was described as having a silvery-white coloration. These colour changes might indicate that some kind of cooling process may have been in operation. Initially, it was thought that it might have been caused by reflection of the Sun onto the object's polished exterior. Further checks, however, revealed that at the times of all the sightings the Sun was hidden behind 8/8 cloud cover. This cloud later produced light drizzle. In fact it was already raining at the time of the girls' sighting. This fact would appear to rule out any suggestion that the object was a balloon of some kind with a shiny surface. To finally confirm that the object was not a balloon, checks were made with various sources that sometimes release research balloons. All such enquiries proved negative.

Further investigations into weather conditions in the area on the date concerned revealed that, at the times in question, surface wind speed was nil, and that it was altogether a very still day. Therefore it is unlikely that any wind-borne object like a balloon would have travelled approximately one mile within given times as the reported object apparently did.

The possibility that the object could have been some type of electrical phenomena, e.g., ball-lightning, also seems unlikely. Such phenomena are known to have only a short life and do not reach sizes of several feet in diameter (one witness estimated the object to be as large, if not larger than, the Moon, by which, of course, is meant the full Moon).

Having failed to find a natural explanation for the event at this time, we are unable to classify the object as anything but unidentified.

For the record, it may be mentioned that the young lady accompanying Beverly Lenton and Elizabeth O'Neill was named Marie Malin.

Case Twelve:

Whilst investigations were proceeding into the August 26th. sightings, a further report was received for this period. It occurred at approximately 7.40 a.m. on August 30th., and was made by a Sapcote couple, Mr and Mrs Jackson. At the time Mr Jackson was driving his wife to work along the A5070 Sapcote to Hinckley Road. As they approached the junction of the Sapcote Road with the M69 motorway (see figure 10), and had reached a point some 400 yards from the actual junction, Mrs Jackson happened to glance skywards and noticed two large grey metallic

Plate 2

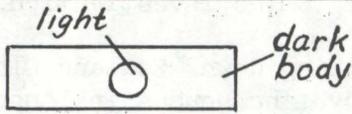


FIG. 1

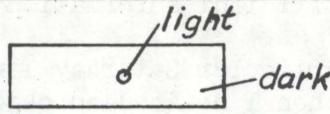


FIG. 2

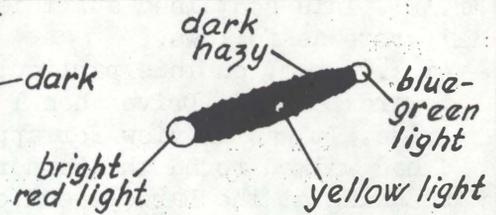


FIG. 3

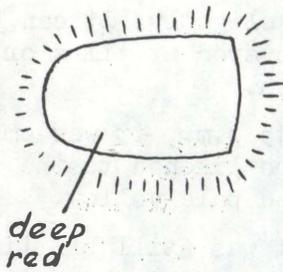


FIG. 4

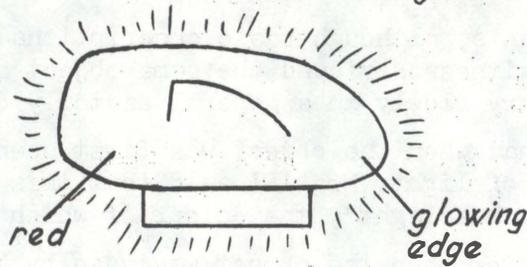


FIG. 5

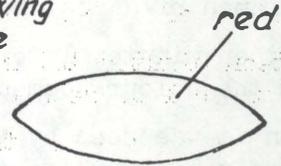


FIG. 6

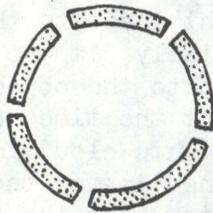


FIG. 7

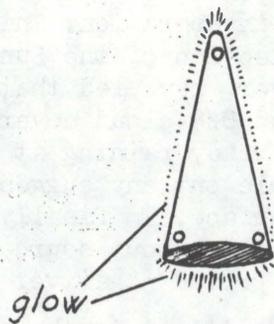


FIG. 8

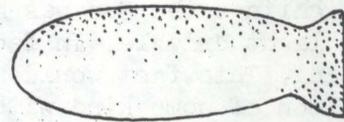


FIG. 9

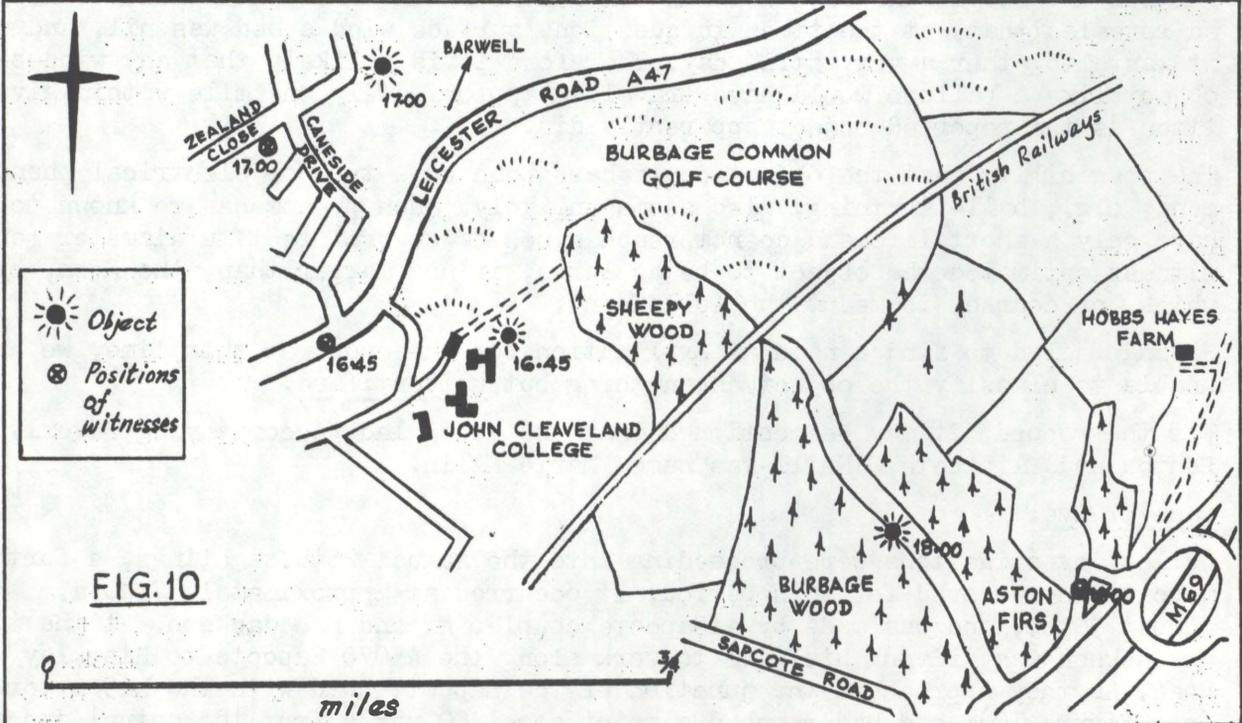


FIG. 10

looking objects hovering side by side only a few hundred feet above ground level. Mrs Jackson pointed out the objects to her husband, and both witnesses then watched them as they drove slowly along.

The objects were off to the right of the percipients' vehicle, that is to the North, and appeared to be close. Their shape was what Mr Jackson later termed as "bomb-like" (see fig.9), and both appeared to be of sharp outline and were seemingly solid objects. The windows of the car were wound down to listen for any sound that may have been emitted by the objects, but nothing of note was heard. At one point, one of the objects "dropped", and after descending to a point just a few feet below the other object stopped and remained stationary.

During the sighting, which lasted a maximum of four minutes, there were no noticeable effects on the car's engine or on the witnesses.

The objects were finally lost to view as the observers reached the M69 junction and proceeded on their way.

Figure 9 is a drawing by Mr. Jackson of one of the objects.

Again, usual checks were made of appropriate authorities, of weather conditions, and the possibility of reflections of vehicle lights on low cloud layers, but none of these proved to offer a clue as to the real identity of the objects, which, at this date, remain unidentified.

Epilogue:

Since the foregoing cases were investigated, Burbage Common and Burbage Wood have continued to be monitored for subsequent ufo reports, and from time to time unusual observations have been made by a variety of people in the general region of these localities. In due course these will be assessed collectively and a proper report issued in the usual manner.

"SOME NOTES ON UFOCALS"

by

J.B. Delair

For several years now many ufologists have used the term ufocal to signify any locality persistently "visited" by UFOs or demonstrably associated phenomena. Many of these localities have been identified in Britain and abroad, and a few have been studied in considerable depth. Some writers have linked ufocals with the theory of orthoteny, as defined by Michel (1), or with supposed routes and "windows", along and through which UFOs conceivably move between their realm and ours (2). Of these, the first tends to presuppose an extraterrestrial origin for UFOs and the second an ultraterrestrial origin. Irrespective of these possible links, however, in no instance has the real significance of ufocals yet been satisfactorily explained.

This situation has doubtless arisen from a general failure among ufologists to recognize and distinguish between the several different categories of ufocals indicated by the available evidence. Recent analysis conducted at Data Research of ufo sighting frequencies --- made on the basis of (a) specific localities, (b) regions of greater extent than a locality but still of restricted geographic area, and (c) time factors --- reveal that several distinctly different

categories of ufocals exist and that, as hitherto employed in the literature, the expression ufocal is both imprecise and little more than a "blanket" term. A reappraisal of the whole subject of ufocals seems, therefore, most desirable, and an attempt is made at this in the following paragraphs.

The ufocal categories just alluded to fall into two main groups. Of these, Group One exhibits a definite geographic bias, while Group Two shows a definite temporal bias. A third, smaller, and less easily discernible group seemingly combines characteristics of the two main groups just segregated, and must be regarded as a lesser group. Not improbably, the components of this lesser group will ultimately prove to be variants of either Group One or Group Two ufocals.

The relationships of these groups are expressed below, where the subdivisions (categories) of the two main groups are also shown.

GROUP ONE (Geographic ufocals).

Category	Category	Category	Category
1	2	3	4

GROUP THREE (intermediate ufocals).

(separate categories unknown)

GROUP TWO (Temporal ufocals).

Category	Category
A	B

As indicated above, groups one and two can be subdivided into categories. Each of these can be defined as follows. In order to avoid confusion, categories assigned to Group One are identified numerically, and those ascribed to Group Two are identified alphabetically.

Subdivisions of Group One Ufocals.

Category 1: Localities of very limited extent (e.g., a specific wood, an isolated farm house, a particular bridge) receiving concentrated attention from UFOs for comparatively short periods, after which detectable UFO activity there abruptly ceases.

Examples: (a) Brazey-en-Morven (France) --- 1968.
 (b) Artigas (Uruguay) --- 1968.
 (c) Oakhampton (England) --- 1967.

Category 2: Localities of very limited geographical extent receiving more or less regular (but not concentrated) visits from UFOs for indefinite periods, with no marked cessation of activity.

Examples: (a) Durban (Rep. South Africa) --- 1965 ff.
 (b) Warminster (England) --- 1966 ff.

Category 3: Areas of wider geographical extent receiving concentrated attention from UFOs over comparatively short periods, after which detectable UFO activity is extremely sporadic or ceases entirely.

Examples: (a) Sweden (Scandinavia) --- 1945/6.
 (b) The Potteries (England) --- 1967.
 (c) Exeter, Mass. (USA) --- 1965.

Category 4: Areas of wider geographical extent receiving more or less regular (but not concentrated) visits from UFOs for indefinite periods, with no marked subsequent cessation of activity.

- Examples: (a) Tully and Mt.Mackay region (Australia) --- 1965 ff.
 (b) New Forest/Isle of Wight area (England) --- 1965 ff.

Subdivisions of Group Two Ufocals.

Category A: Localities visited by UFOs at the same times within a given twenty-four hour period on consecutive days for an apparently limited period.

- Examples: (i) Nab Wood, Shipley, Yorkshire (England) --- 1967.
 (ii) Florianopolis (Brazil) --- 1968.
 (iii) Melilla (Morocco) --- 1968.

Category B: Localities visited by UFOs at the same hour within a given twenty-four hour period on non-consecutive (and often irregularly spaced) days for an indefinite period.

- Examples: (i) Russell, Kansas (USA) --- 1972.

NB: There are grounds for linking this last category to the so-called local "flaps", which, in turn, appear from some points of view to be miniature editions of larger UFO "waves". Such possibilities should be explored in greater depth.

For obvious reasons it is not possible to define categories for Group Three ufocals as, by their very nature, they constitute a mixture of those comprising Groups One and Two.

Some Provisional Conclusions.

The foregoing disclose that we have short-term ufocals (categories 1, 3, and A above), and others (categories 2, 4, and B) of apparently much longer duration. We now need to know if these differences are real or spurious, and, if they are real, why they exist.

Before proceeding we must not lose sight of the factor that the true beginnings of a short-term ufocal in any given locality may remain unknown, as the first visitations may go unnoticed or unreported out of indifference, fear of ridicule, or for other reasons. It might well be that an awareness of the visitations only arises after several visitations are made in quick succession at a particular site. Under such circumstances (and these are known to have existed in the past at certain localities) the actual beginnings --- and thus the overall durations --- of certain individual short-term concentrations are difficult if not actually impossible to accurately determine. In some rural and close-knit, not to mention remotely situated, communities the tendency not to communicate or even to discuss unusual and awesome phenomena is certainly not uncommon. This is an inhibiting factor when trying to determine such things as the true parameter of a ufocal.

On the basis of the collected UFO reports comprising the two largest extant UFO catalogues (i.e., UFOCAT and WUFOC), and on the assumption that collectively both represent a reliable cross-section of genuine UFO reports, it is possible to conclude that the provisional conclusions set out above are soundly based, and that the element of spuriousness is not great. Inevitably some grounds will be found in the future for modifying or refining the ufocal scheme

advocated here, but these are unlikely to be radical, since the different categories of ufocals are self-evident and, because they have already occurred, will persist.

Most of the examples cited are from periods dating from, more or less, a decade ago. This is deliberate, as (a) it is only over a very considerable period of time that true ufocals can be determined, and (b) all the cases necessary as verifications of the reality of these ufocals have been published in earlier volumes of this journal and are therefore available to readers. More adventurous readers may care to trace ufocals for areas hosting more recent ufo activity, as these most certainly exist.

It may be appropriate here to ask why ufocals exist in the first place. What purpose or function do they fill? What concentrates them in certain areas? An answer to these questions is not readily to hand, but it may be that some possible clues are to hand deserving of further thought.

If, as seems to be patently obvious, ufos are the products of intelligence, then that intelligence presumably derives some benefit for concentrating ufos in specific areas or at particular localities. Quite possibly areas and localities identified as ufocals possess certain characteristics helpful to ufo propulsion (whatever that may consist of), or are convenient access points into the Human frame of reference. Alternatively, it is conceivable that by concentrating ufocals in given areas an awareness of the reality of ufos may be heightened among the residents of the affected areas. A drawback to the first proposition is that we do not really know what propels ufos, where they come from, or if "points of access" are actually needed. The educative values implied by the second proposition, while superficially persuasive, are in fact considerably diminished when we consider that Category 1 and, perhaps, 2 ufocals appear to relate to so few residents of a given area, or to virtually unpopulated localities --- ufos regularly observed to enter say a remote valley some miles distant from an equally remote farmhouse could be said to constitute a true ufocal --- that in at least some instances the so-called educative roles sometimes advocated for them vanishes almost completely. Some ufologists have, from time to time, argued that ufocals are allied to psychical energy. Apart from the difficulty of precisely defining such energy, it would seem that those ufocal-type concentrations of ufo events in thoroughly remote areas are either staged for the benefit of very few potential "psychic" observers (i.e., one cannot guarantee that the occupants of some remote farmstead are any or all of them psychic) or have no psychic basis whatsoever. Although "psychic" elements are currently fashionable in discussions about ufos and related phenomena, we still cannot properly or scientifically define what is truly meant by psychical happenings and/or experiences, a difficulty compounded by the apparent fact that what one person regards as psychic another regards as something else. Until some common explanation or definition of "psychic" is universally accepted, it is little use trying to attach such a vague concept to such a slippery subject as ufology. Ufocals, therefore, may relate to something totally different.

Ufo investigators who, through their field efforts, have gained fame or notoriety have, it has been claimed, generated ufo activity in certain areas. Examples of such individuals are numerous. In Britain it has been said that Arthur Suttlewood and Randall Jones-Pugh are of this ilk. Such statements may render a grave disservice to these individuals and to ufology in general. Nevertheless, it should not be overlooked that the well-meaning efforts of certain investigators in specific areas can sometimes also arouse the interest in so many uninformed and gullible persons who see a "UFO" in every shooting-star, satellite, and high-flying

aeroplane, that the areas in question rapidly acquire a reputation for being a window area or a ufocal. In recent years Warminster and Dyfed have, in Britain, assumed quite bloated proportions as supposed ufocals --- not because of their real stature as ufocals but because every undiscerning ufo-spotter has descended upon them and has "seen" a ufo to satisfy the effort made to journey to the localities in question. Every cautious and serious ufologist will, on analyzing these proliferations of localised ufo sightings, appreciate that the vast majority of them are spurious and thoroughly identifiable. It would thus seem that ufo investigators who decide to publicise their discoveries at particular localities inadvertently generate local ufo flaps, which, if uncritically accepted say on the other side of the world by ufologists unable to check the relevant ground-work for themselves, produce the wholly erroneous impression that the said localities are window areas or ufocals.

On the other hand, where no serious ufo investigators have operated but closely recurrent ufo sightings have occurred, the same arguments cannot be applied, and the chances are that, in those particular areas, genuine concentrations of ufo events have occurred. In such instances it is possible to regard these as true ufocals. From some points of view it is painful to say so, but genuine, or apparently genuine, ufocals generally only occur where no active ufologists operate. Certainly ufocals in this latter category deserve far more serious study than those allegedly focusing in areas "worked" by active or publicity-seeking ufologists. From the foregoing it will be apparent that in at least some case ufocals are a social-psychological effect, not a genuine ufo effect. The trick is to discern accurately the differences between these types of ufocals.

Category 3 type ufocals, such as the Scandinavia "rocket" wave of 1945/6 (3), are of special interest inasmuch that they seldom appear to be associated with active field-oriented ufo investigator, yet are, for relatively short periods, intense over rather wide areas. In the Scandinavian example just cited, the activity actually occurred before the term UFO had even been invented and before enthusiastic ufo-spotters or investigators were even thought of. Yet the "wave" occurred, much of it secretly documented by the Swedish airforce and security units and not released until much later. The delay in release of this information had no bearing, of course, on the actuality of the event, for the latter did take place. So did that centering on the Exeter, Massachusetts region of the USA, in 1965, even though by that date ufos were well-established and there were numerous ufo investigators in existence to chase-up sightings. But the Exeter spate of events followed upon one another so rapidly and with such geographical intensity and selectivity that even had a veritable army of ufo investigators been present they could not have kept pace with the actual events or been capable of generating such a rash of reports from such a large number of percipients in such a comparatively small region (4). Clearly category 3 ufocals occur irrespective of the presence or not of ufo investigators, and cannot be ascribed to psychical factors.

It will probably not be productive at this stage to pursue ufocals much further, but the closing point will be made that the formulation of satisfactory explanations of ufocals may well lead to a disclosure as to why ufos are visiting us in the first place. It is to be hoped that these lines will stimulate further research into this intriguing aspect of ufo behaviour.

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 4) Fuller, J.G. 1966. "Incident at Exeter" (New York).

"THE GEOGRAPHICAL MIGRATION OF UFO WAVES: A 10-YEAR CYCLE?"

by

Ahmad Jamaludin*

This paper plots the geographical route or track apparently taken by UFO waves occurring between 1950-1979. Since some of these waves were sometimes diffused over a wide area or they may have occurred but were not recorded (such as would have been the case if they occurred over the oceans or where UFO sightings are usually not documented, e.g., over the Sahara or the Amazonian basin), then, by making due allowances for these problems, the hypothetical routes have been plotted for the known, unknown, and probable ufo waves. The results thus obtained seem to suggest that the waves migrate geographically northwards in the Western Hemisphere for 6 years, and then progressed southwards in the Eastern Hemisphere for another 4 years, thereby completing a cycle of 10 years. It should be emphasized here that we shall be talking about Earth-years.

*** *** *** *** ***

The chronological distribution of UFO reports shows periodicities in both diurnal (Vallee and Poher: 1975) and weekly (Saunders: 1971) manifestations. While these non-uniform occurrences of the UFO phenomenon continue to be reported even today, the overall pattern appears to be remarkably constant insofar as the phenomenon sometimes bunches. This feature has led some workers to postulate that the stimulus of the various UFO waves is a problem for psychologists (1).

Saunders (2) has demonstrated that negatively-skewed UFO waves progressed longitudinally eastwards, while Dutton (1978 BUFORA Conference) has found that UFO sightings tend to peak along certain great circles of the Earth. Although these findings argued in favour of an "extra-solar co-ordinate" evidence is now to hand suggesting that the waves tend to migrate geographically northwards in the Western Hemisphere and southwards in the Eastern Hemisphere. This evidence also confirms the earlier work by Delair (3), which differentiated two categories of waves, namely major waves occurring approximately every 10 years (which he christened TYPE A waves) and lesser waves occurring every 4 or 6 years (which were termed TYPE B waves).

In order to plot the imaginary or hypothetical track taken by the waves, we have to make one basic assumption: i.e., no major waves occurred more than once per year. The minimum observed period between two known waves of about one year appears, therefore, to support this assumption.

The problem encountered in plotting the locations of specific waves derives from a) the existence of waves that diffuse over a wide area, such as the 1950 wave, and those with two fronts, such as the 1968 wave (4, 5) which started in South America but later manifested in Spain; and b) the occurrence of years in which no major UFO wave is recorded. The problem is overcome for a) by taking the area or locale suspected as being the most likely one, and this we will call a "probable wave". For cases associated with problem b) it has been assumed that one or more waves occurred (but remained undocumented) between two known wave epicentres, e.g., a 1953 wave would have occurred in the Newfoundland-Western Atlantic region between the 1952 Eastern USA and the 1954 Western Europe waves.

Such cases we refer to as "unknowns", as we can never be sure whether there is a wave or not over the area in question. In this instance, all our "unknowns" fall over the oceans or the polar regions.

The waves occurring between 1950-1979 are listed in Table I. In the first column of this table we list 14 waves for which documentation exists. This provides a reliable platform against which to plot the locations of the waves. In column 2 we list the "probable" waves, and in column 3 the "unknown" waves.

This lists permit us to plot the geographical progression of the known, probable, and unknown waves. It is soon seen that the imaginary track joining the locations of individual waves returns to the same geographical region approximately every 10 years, thus suggesting that there is probably a type of heliocentric migratory route round the Earth. The English wave of 1967, for example, is repeated in 1977 --- when a 10-year cycle is completed. Figures 1a, 1b, and 1c show the temporal progression of the imaginary track for the periods 1950-1960, 1961-1972, and 1972-1979 respectively, this last being, of course, an uncompleted 10-year cycle.

A difficulty associated with this somewhat monotonous cycle lies in the fact that in order to explain the migration of the waves from Newfoundland and the adjacent North Atlantic in 1953 to Western Europe in 1954, and then their possible return to the same region (i.e., over Britain) in 1956, the track followed by the waves must execute an imaginary loop over the Northern Hemisphere. This situation arises again for the periods 1967-1968 and 1977-1978. Rather surprisingly, this problem apparently does not arise in the Southern Hemisphere. Figure 2 represents this imaginary loop over the Northern Hemisphere before the cross-over into the Eastern Hemisphere.

Further support for the apparent reality of these routes is provided in Figure 3, which shows the cross-over initiated in 1945-1947 was too far North above 60 degrees latitude, resulting in the southwards swing overshooting the International Date Line and hence striking the western USA to usher in the modern era of "flying saucers" as epitomised by Kenneth Arnold's classic sighting and the accompanying blizzard of New World reports comprising the now famous 1947 ufo wave. It is noteworthy that in the 1948 era, the route is back over the mid-Pacific and that it closely approaches the tip of South Africa, before proceeding onwards to form (or join) the 1950 route traceable over South America.

It was decided to check the 10-year cycle for HISTORICAL-era dating of waves falling into the period 1896-1945, where waves are known to have occurred. This check was largely unsuccessful as the number of known waves for that period is very low, and we do not have much of a foundation to work with. The temporal positions of the known waves for this period, however, appear to conform to a projectable 10-year cycle, so it is possible to surmise that presently unknown waves also occurred within the same period falling either side of the known examples. Moreover, it has not always been possible during this period to trace the entire routes of wave migration. In the 1896-7 wave, for instance, we could detect only a quarter of the likely route, although it seemed to follow our expected track from the Pacific in 1895, striking California by late 1896, before moving northeast into the Midwest of the USA by 1897(6). From which we can infer that it crossed the North Atlantic in 1898 in order to be over Western Europe by 1899. If the 10-year cycle posited by Delair is correct then we can, for this particular period, expect it to be completed 10 years later over the same region. The occurrence of a well-marked wave over England in 1909(7) indicates that this 10-year cycle is valid.

It will be interesting to search the literature for relevant reports for the missing waves over the indicated areas, to provide confirmatory evidence.

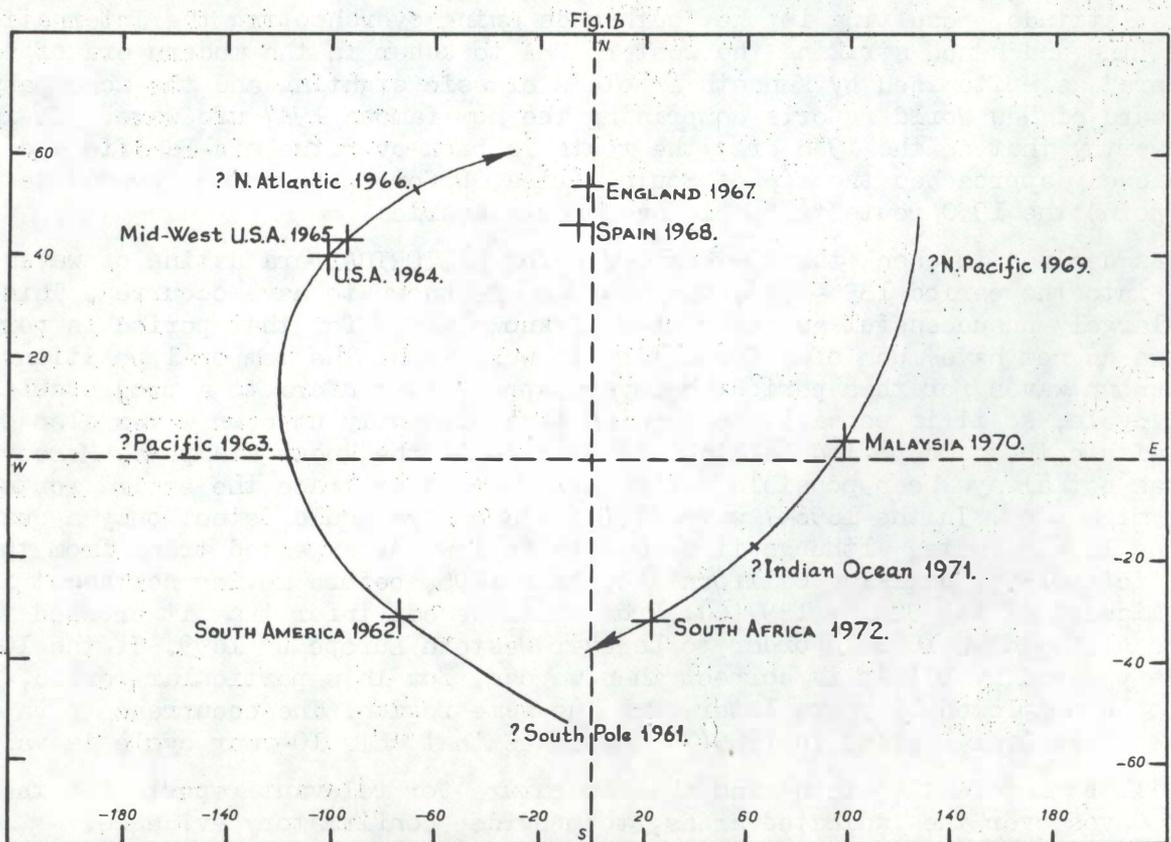
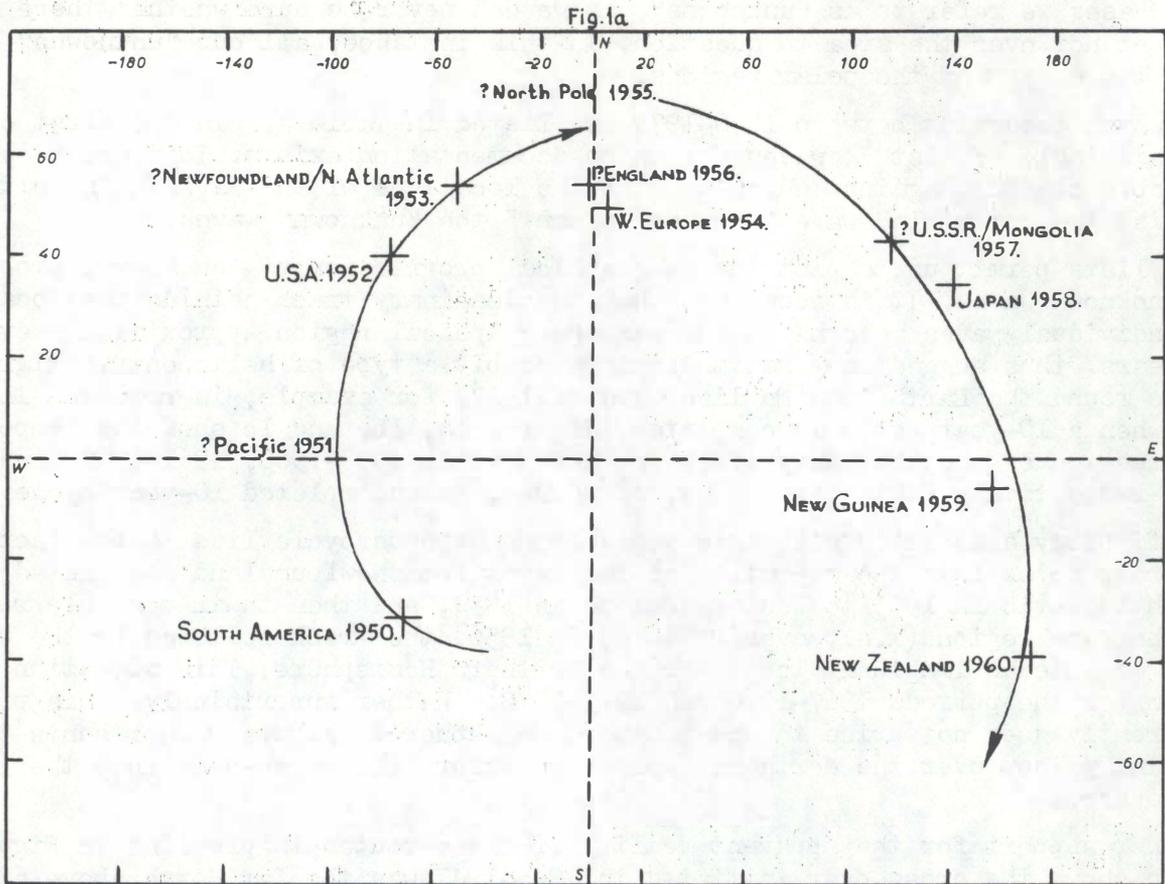


Fig. 1c

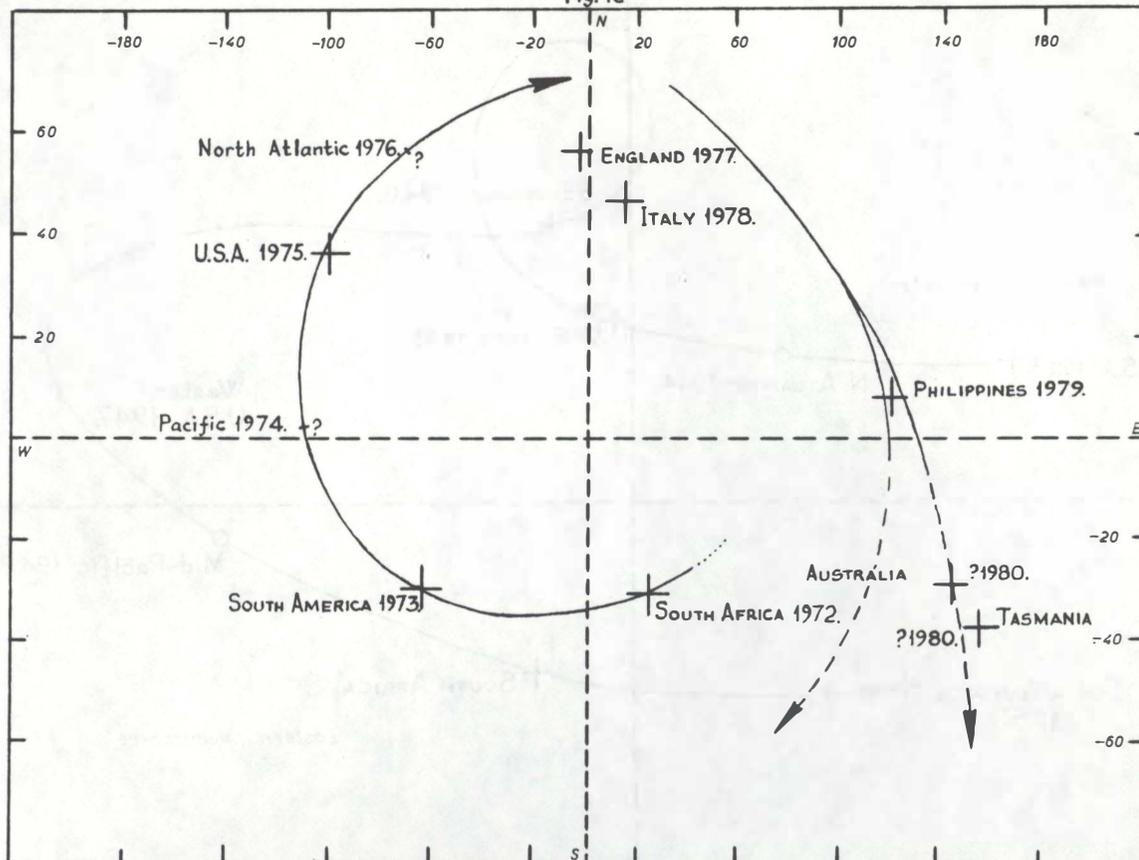


Fig. 2

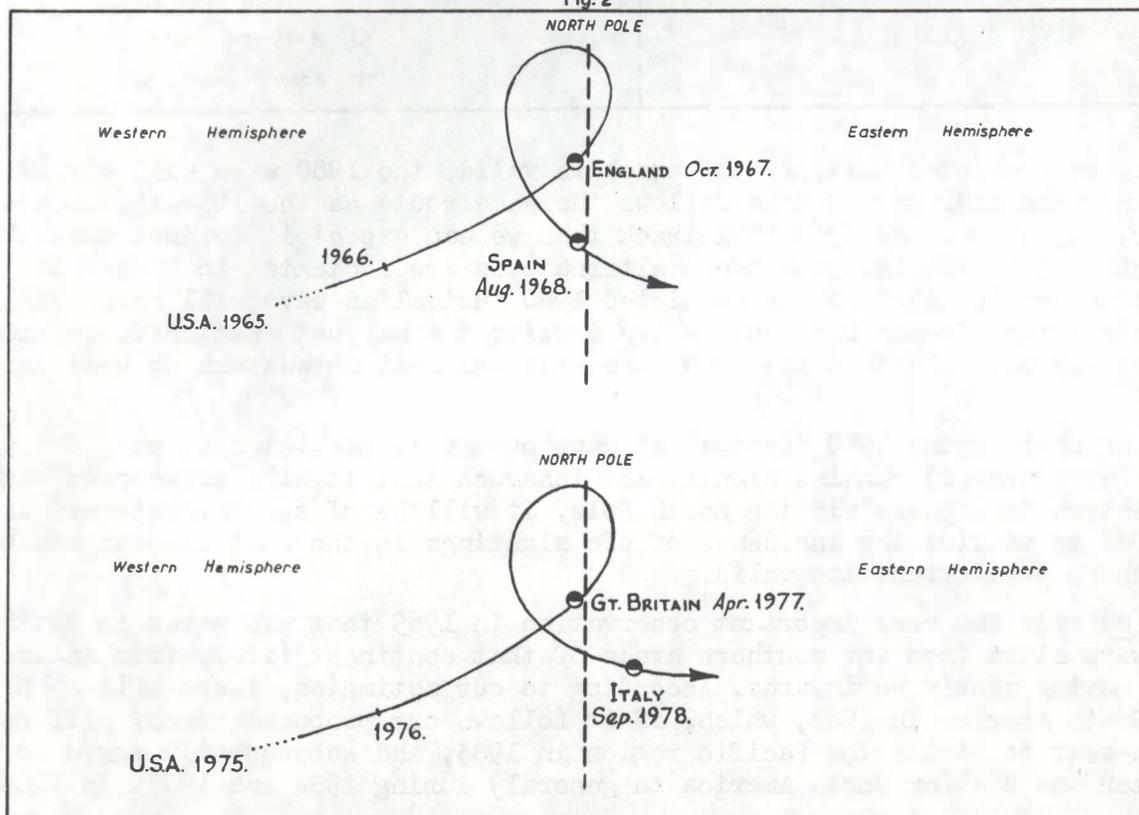
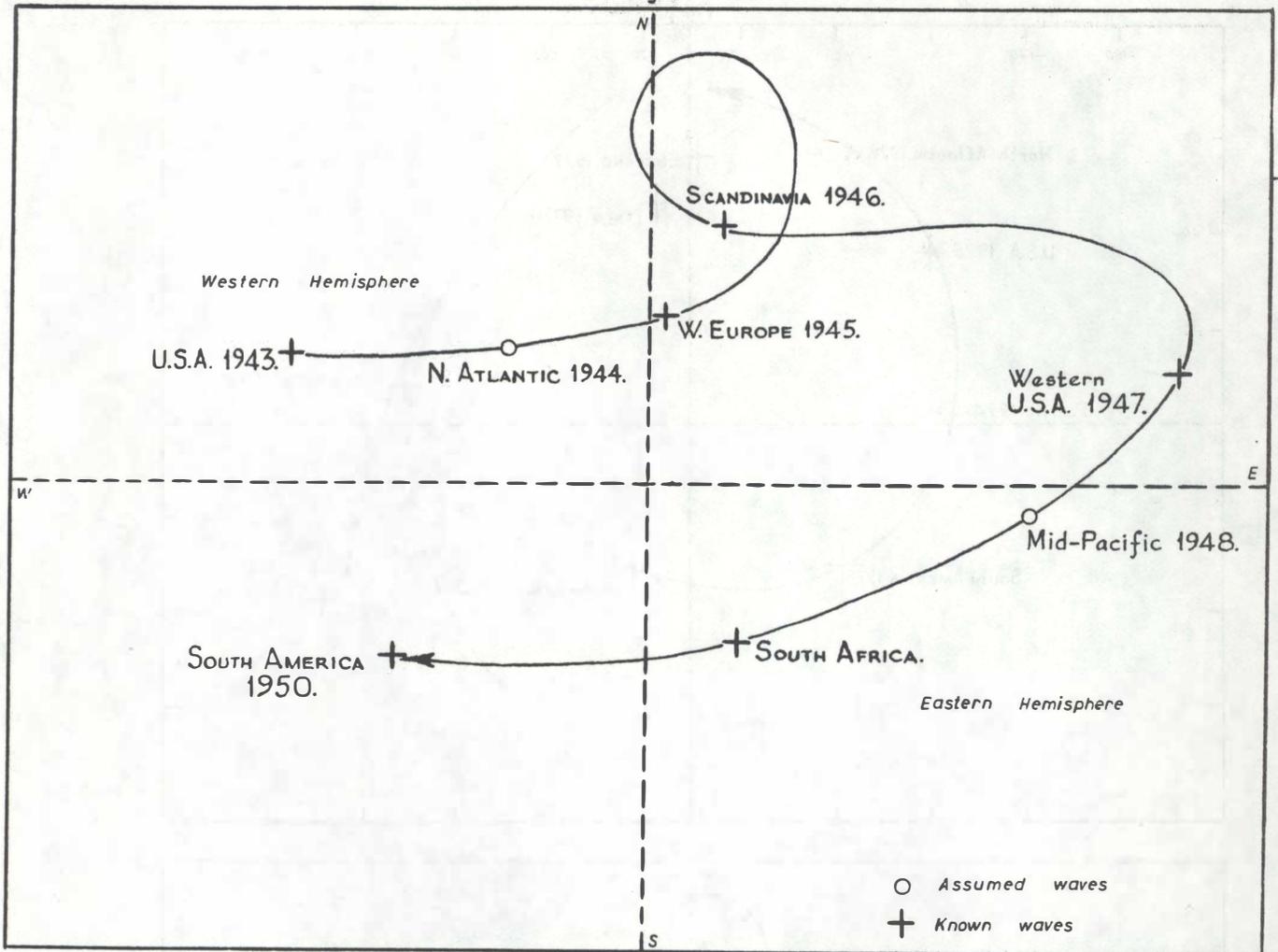


Fig. 3



In Figure 1c we predicted that, if the track is valid, the 1980 wave will strike Australia and Tasmania, provided it follows the same route as the 1958-1960 route. If, however, it follows the 1969-1972 track then we can expect it to just miss the western region of Australia. Both these alternatives are indicated in Figure 1c. Nor must it be overlooked that the predicted 1980 Australian wave will conceivably select a path lying mid-way between the two earlier tracks just mentioned: in that event it is very possible that the 1980 wave will manifest in western or west-central Australia.

Regardless of whether the 1980 "Australia" wave occurs as predicted or not, the general route (as proposed) remains significant inasmuch that it will cross-over back into the Western Hemisphere via the South Pole. It will be of special interest in 1980 and 1981 to monitor the incidence of ufo sightings in the Australasian region to see if these predictions are valid.

Creighton (8) made the very important observation in 1969 that ufo waves in South America always start from the southern areas of that continent (i.e., from Antarctica) before moving slowly northwards. According to our estimates, there will be a ufo wave over South America in 1982, which, if it follows our proposed track, will move north-north-west to strike the Pacific region in 1983, and subsequently curve north-east to enter the USA (or North America in general) during 1984 and 1985. In 1986 it

can be expected to be back over the north Atlantic and, by 1987, to be once more over or near to the United Kingdom, thus completing another 10-year cycle.

Naturally, during each cycle (6 years in the Western Hemisphere and 4 years in the Eastern Hemisphere ---- ??? the TYPE B waves of Delair) localised "flaps" will continue to occur anywhere on Earth, and even major waves diffusing out of the main predicted routes. These, especially the latter, will tend at the time to obscure the true existence and line-of-advance of these routes, although in the long analysis it is expected that their reality will be fully confirmed. The main problem here is that we really need to wait for four or more complete 10-year cycles to be completed before being able to positively assert that comparatively accurate wave routes can be predicted. Present evidence suggests that this will indeed become a possibility in the near future.

Naturally, during the formulation of this paper, various anomalies and alternative treatments have been noted. At this early stage of enquiries these are, in fact, to be expected, and certainly we anticipate encountering others before present investigations are brought to fruition. Nevertheless, we hope this paper has demonstrated the importance of these cyclic routes, so that future predictions of where and when ufo waves will occur can be achieved with a far greater degree of accuracy than hitherto. It takes little imagination to appreciate that, once personnel and equipment can be assembled at a given locality or region in advance of a predicted ufo wave, and where it can be predicted to manifest, some significant progress can be not only theoretically but probably actually made in ufology.

The ideas and material presented in this article will be explored and developed still further in a series of later papers, when additional corroborative evidence will be offered for consideration. Already, exploratory efforts in particular directions have suggested some exciting possibilities regarding the origin/s of ufos.

TABLE I

(UFO Waves ---- knows, probables, and unknowns ---- from 1950 to 1979)

YEAR	KNOWN LOCALE	PROBABLE LOCALE	UNKNOWN LOCALE	DIRECTION OF MIGRATION	LONGITUDE
1950.	diffue.	S.America.	-	North	West
1951.	-	-	Pacific.	North	West
1952.	E. USA.	-	-	North	West
1953.	-	-	Newfoundland/ N.Atlantic.	North	West
1954.	W. Europe.	-	-	North	East
1955.	-	-	North Pole.	?	?
1956.	-	England.	-	?	West
1957.	diffuse.	USSR/Mongolia.	-	South	East
1958.	Japan.	-	-	South	East
1959.	New Guinea.	-	-	South	East
1960.	New Zealand.	-	-	South	East

1961.	-	-	South Pole.	?	?
1962.	-	S. America.	-	North	West
1963.	-	-	Pacific.	North	West
1964.	JSA.	-	-	North	West
1965.	Mid-western USA.	-	-	North	West

1966.	--	--	N.Atlantic.	North	West
1967.	Great Britain.	--	--	North	West
1968.	--	Spain.	--	South	East
1969.	--	--	N.Pacific.	South	East
1970.	Malaysia.	--	--	South	East
1971.	--	--	Indian Ocean.	South	East

1972.	South Africa.	--	--	South	East
1973.	diffuse.	S.America.	--	North	West
1974.	--	--	Pacific.	North	West
1975.	USA.	--	--	North	West
1976.	--	--	N.Atlantic.	North	West
1977.	Great Britain.	--	--	North	West
1978.	Italy.	--	--	South	East
1979.	Philippines.	--	--	South	East

It will not have escaped the notice of observent readers that the two first sets of data in the above table each cover eleven rather than ten year periods. This is because the actual (or apparent) ufo wave cycle more nearly occupies an eleven year period (see Delair: 2), evidently having some sort of relationship to the similar eleven-year sunspot cycle. This aspect of the migration of ufo waves will be discussed at greater length in a subsequent article.

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9. Delair, J.B. 1976. Loc.cit.

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

Volume Ten.
Part Two.

March 1980.

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Editorial

Despite occasional rumours to the contrary, Data Research continues its in-depth enquiries into the ufo phenomena, one of the outcomes of which has been the compilation of the two supplements to the main ufo photograph catalogue commenced in 1975. One of our original cataloguers of this material, R.Twine, has since withdrawn from the ufo investigative scene, and because other Data Research members have been fully engaged on other investigations, progress with the overall ufo photograph catalogue has inevitably been somewhat slow. Nevertheless, much new material has been gathered from several important sources, and is recorded on the following pages. Eddie Cox, one of the present co-authors, who did so much sterling work on this project during its initial stages, deserves special mention here for his unstinted efforts.

The retirement of R.Twine, mentioned above, also prompts me to record that another long-standing stalwart of the Data Research team, John Howse, also withdrew from the ufo arena due to business commitments. John was for many years on the U.K. committee, and his place on that body and in Data Research's team has been filled by Susan Rees, who has already made significant contributions to the overall well-being of Data Research. She has been joined by Marie Bird and Jeff Ambler, both of whom, like Susan, are embroiling themselves with analytical studies and report evaluations of ufo sightings with a vengeance.

In taking this opportunity of thanking Robert Twine and John Howse for their past help, we also extend a very warm welcome to Susan Rees, Marie Bird, and Jeff Ambler. Needless to add, the hard-core of Data Research, already well-known to most readers, continue to soldier on, undaunted by the ever increasing wealth of data.

The Editor.

32.

"A PROVISIONAL CATALOGUE OF UFO PHOTOGRAPHS:

SUPPLEMENT ONE (1883-1957)"

by

E.Cox and J.B.Delair*

Earlier volumes of this journal (vol.6, pt.2 (1976), pp.26-48; vol.7, pt.2 (1977) pp.46-62; and vol.8, pt.2 (1978), pp.26-39) contained installments of a provisional catalogue of ufo photographs, undifferentiated as whether individually genuine or fraudulent. Collectively, these covered the years 1883-1970 inclusive. Before proceeding with a consideration of the post-1970 ufo photographs, it is, perhaps, appropriate to record the photographs for the 1883-1970 period which were previously either inadvertently omitted from the earlier installments or which have only recently come to light. Furthermore, certain details pertaining to previously catalogued photographs, but omitted from the earlier lists, are now to hand and their insertion here serves to complete the overall photographic record. At the time of the compilation of the earlier installments it was not possible to confirm the validity of some of these new details, although during the intervening months this has been satisfactorily achieved.

The present supplement relates to the first of the aforementioned installments. Later supplements will relate to the second and third installments. All the supplements, however, will comprise two sets of information: (i) additional details verified for photographs already catalogued, and (ii) additional photographs entirely omitted from the original installment. Of these, the former entries will retain their original reference numbers, and the new (additional) photographs are distinguished by new reference numbers which, because the catalogue is arranged chronologically, are segregated from existing reference numbers by bearing the suffixes 'a', 'b', etc. Thus, if a new entry dated May 1st., for example, needs chronologically to be inserted between existing entries dated, say, April 30th. and May 2nd (originally referenced 0040 and 0041 respectively), it will be referenced as 0040a. If two new entries happen to fall between two existing consecutive entries, the additions would be referenced as 0040a and 0040b. Such a system is susceptible to near indefinite extension and requires no further explanation.

Additional information respecting previously catalogued entries will be dealt with first, the entirely new additions being recorded at the end of this supplement.

We wish to record our grateful thanks to the several individuals who provided data on both existing and additional entries in this catalogue. Without their interest and assistance much of the present supplement could not have been written. Especially prominent have been Rudy De Groote, Lucius Farish, and Alain Gamard (among overseas correspondents), and Richard Nugent and Sally Woodhouse (among British contributors).

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MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS

- | | | | |
|----------|------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| BJ..... | BUFORA Journal. | OFUFO..... | Official UFO. |
| FS(RP).. | Flying Saucers (Ray Palmer). | PS..... | Phenomenes Spatiaux. |
| I..... | Infospace. | U..... | Ufology. |
| LDLN.... | Lumieres Dans le Nuit. | UFOR..... | UFO Report (Saga). |

ADDITIONS TO PREVIOUS ENTRIES

- 0010: Date of observation was 5.9.1946 (Daily Telegraph: 5.9.1946).
- 0030: Also referenced in Santos: 1970, p.142.
- 0034: Also referenced in UFOR, Winter 1974, p.36.
- 0036: Date of observation was 27.4.1950 (Carrouges: 1963, p.136; Santos: 1970, p.29).
- 0039: Also referenced in Toronto Sun, 4.2.1972; U, vol.ii, no:3 (1976), pp.32-3.
- 0042: Also referenced in OFUFO, Oct.1975, pp.28-9; UFOR, Autumn 1975, pp.18-9.
- 0047: Also referenced in OFUFO, Jan.1976, p.4, lower right fig.; Loc.cit., p.36, lower right fig.(c) and lower left fig.(a).
- 0048: Also referenced in Ribera: 1969, p.22.
- 0052: Also referenced in OFUFO, Jan.1976, p.37, lower left fig.(b).
- 0053: Also referenced in O Cruzeiro, 24.5.1950, p.19; OFUFO, Nov.1975, pp.18-9; Loc.cit., Jan.1976, p.38; UFOR, Dec.1976, p.24.
- 0054: Also referenced in OFUFO, Oct.1975, p.28.
- 0055: Also referenced in UFOR, Spring 1974, pp.8, 16-7 (as a reversed enlargement).
- 0056: Also referenced in Carrouges: 1963, p.135; Sciences et Avenir, 307.
- 0059: Also referenced in OFUFO, Nov.1975, p.19.
- 0065: Photographer was J.D.MacLean. Also referenced in Carrouges: 1963, p.137; Santos: 1970, p.337.
- 0067: Also referenced in OFUFO, Nov. 1975, p.36.
- 0071: Exact date of observation was 16.5.1953, and place of observation was Bouffioulx, near Chareloi (BJ, vol.5, no:3, 1976, p.5).
- 0072: Also referenced in Santos: 1970, p.402.
- 0074: Also referenced in Guieu: 1972a; Carrouges: 1963, p.135.

- 0077: Also referenced in OFUFO, Nov.1975, p.37.
- 0092: Photographer's name was Jacques Baccard. Also referenced in Guieu 1972b.
- 0093: Date stated to be before October 27th., 1954 (see Vallee, J., and J.Vallee: 1966, p.183). Also referenced in FS(RP), no:92, 1976, p.57.
- 0105: Photographer's name was Francois Myldermans, who took three photographs of the phenomenon. The time of observation was 7.30pm. Also referenced in BJ, vol.4, no:12, 1976, pp.12-13; Le Soir Illustre, 16.7.1955; Science et Vie, no: 516, 1955; I, no:4, 1972, pp.21-22.
- 0112: Three, possibly four, photographs taken. Also referenced in Ribera: 1969, p.234.
- 0120: Photographer was R.C.Gardner. Also referenced in Ribera: 1969, p.59.
- 0136: Photographer was Ella Fortune. Also referenced in Ribera: 1969, p.60; Durrant:1970, pl.; UFOR, Autumn 1974, pp.2, 36-37. Time of observation was 1.30pm. (thereby emending previous statement claiming time as being during "late afternoon").
- 0144: Also referenced in Edwards: 1967, p.204.

PREVIOUSLY UNCATALOGUED ENTRIES:

- 0001a: 1897: April 10th. Time: unnoted.
Chicago, Illinois, USA.
A cigar-shaped object.
Photographer: Walter McCann.
Ref: UFOR, Autumn 1974, p.51.
- 0002a: 1917: October 13th. Time: 12.30pm.
Fatima, PORTUGAL.
Large round luminous object.
Photographer: Alfredo de Fendinas. (Two photographs taken.)
Refs: UFOR, Autumn 1974, pp.51-2.
- 0034a: 1950: March 29th. Time: unnoted.
Canaries, SPAIN.
A luminous disc.
Photographer: unknown.
Refs: Santos: 1970, p.153.
- 0051a: 1952: April 16th. Time: 10.00pm.
San Jose, California, USA.
Two luminous globes.
Photographer: unknown. (Two photographs taken.)
Refs: Information from Alain Gamard.
- 0054a: 1952: July 9th. Time: unnoted.
Washington D.C., USA.
Several discoidal objects.
Photographer: unknown.
Ref: Canadian UFO Report, vol.3, no:8, Summer 1976, pp.19-23; FS(RP), no: 89, 1975, p.31.
- 0059a: 1952: July 30th. Time: unnoted.
Miami Beach, Florida, USA.
An ellipsoidal object.

Photographer: Ralph Mayher.

Refs: Bordeleau: 1969, p.284; Ribera: 1969, p.32; Santos: 1970, p. 338.

- 0061a: 1952: August 1st. Time: unnoted.
 Bellefontaine, Ohio, USA.
 Diffuse object.
Photographer: unknown. (filmed).
Ref: Santos: 1970, p.339.
- 0069a: 1953: March 3rd. Time: unnoted.
 Luke, USA.
 Round object.
Photographer: unknown. (filmed).
Refs: Santos: 1970, p.398.
- 0072a: 1953: August 8th. Time: unnoted.
 Bad Hersfeld/Hessen, GERMANY.
 Unknown object.
Photographer: Albrecht Steiner.
Refs: Ribera: 1969, p.154.
- 0073a: 1953: August (exact date unrecorded). Time: unnoted.
 Darmstadt, GERMANY.
 A discoidal object.
Photographer: unnoted.
Refs: Edwards: 1967, pl.
- 0076a: 1954: January 15th. Time: unnoted.
 Alice Springs, Northern Territory, AUSTRALIA.
 An enormous round object.
Photographer: not known.
Refs: Hervey: 1969, p.97.
- 0079a: 1954: April (exact date unrecorded). Time: unnoted.
 Unlocalised, NEW ZEALAND.
 Several pin-points of light.
Photographers: unnoted civilians. (Several films taken).
Refs: Hervey: 1975, p.220.
- 0079b: 1954: May 24th. Time: unnoted.
 Dayton, Ohio, USA.
 A discoidal object.
Photographer: unnoted.
Refs: Carrouges: 1963, p.46; Santos: 1970, p.425.
- 0081a: 1954: June 30th. Time: unnoted.
 Oslo, NORWAY.
 Unknown objects in formation.
Photographer: unknown.
Refs: Santos: 1970, p.432.
- 0092a: 1954: September 28th. Time: unnoted.
 Between Bjuv and Stockholm, SWEDEN.
 Strange flying object.
Photographer: unknown.
Refs: Le Figaro, Sept.30th., 1954; Ibid., Oct.2nd., 1954.
- 0092b: 1954: October 24th. Time: 5.00pm.

Near Boulogne-sur-Mer, Pas-de-Calais, FRANCE.

A discoidal object.

Photographer: Turpin Emile.

(two photographs taken).

Ref: LDLN, no:129, pp.16-17.

0135a: 1957: September (exact date unknown).

Time: unnoted.

(?) Edwards Air Force base, USA.

Unknown aerial phenomenon/object.

Photographer: unknown.

Ref: Ribera: 1969, p.63.

"A PROVISIONAL CATALOGUE OF UFO PHOTOGRAPHS:

SUPPLEMENT TWO (1958-1966)",

by

E.Cox and J.B.Delair

As indicated above, this supplement, the second in the present series, covers the years 1958 to 1966 inclusive, and conforms to the format established in the earlier installments of this catalogue. This is, perhaps, an appropriate time to note that photographs showing squiggly lines and meandering light patterns (not infrequently interweaving with one another), and purported by some to be photographs of ufos, are omitted from all parts and supplements of this catalogue as those images can be explained by a variety of quite mundane processes or relate to various known optical effects. This is not to imply that all such photographs are unrelated to ufo activity, but until such time as a trustworthy method can be devised to satisfactorily separate genuine ufo light effects of this genre from the remainder apparently explicable via more conventional means, it seems safest by far to omit such photographs entirely.

As before, we thank the numerous individuals who drew our attention to additional photographs omitted from the original installment of the catalogue dealing with the years in question, and wish to thank, in particular, Lucius Farish and Alain Gamard (among overseas correspondents) and Raymon Sloper and Sally Woodhouse (among British contributors).

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Photographer: unnamed. (photographs and film taken).
Ref: Tarade: 1969, p.211.

- 0164a: 1959: June 18th. Time: early daylight hour.
 Diamond Head, Hawaii, USA.
 An oval object.
Photographer: Joseph Siegal.
UFOR, Autumn 1974, p.51, lower picture.
- 0170a: 1960: March (exact date unknown). Time: about 5.55pm.
 Dubuque, Iowa, USA.
 Object not described (photograph not seen).
Photographer: Charles Morris. (Filmed: not seen).
Ref: OFUFO, Oct.1975, p.29.
- 0174a: 1960: September 26th. Time: unnoted.
 Unlocalised site in ITALY.
 Three domed discs.
Photographer: unnamed.
Ref: Flammonde: 1976, pl.26 following p.232.
- 0175a: 1961: January 10th. Time: unnoted.
 Cape Canaveral, USA.
 A discoidal object.
Photographer: unnamed.
Ref: Santos: 1970, p.753.
- 0185a: 1962: April 30th. Time: unnoted.
 Unlocalised, USA.
 Unknown aerial object.
Photographer: unnamed, but not improbably Joseph Walker.
Ref: data supplied by A.Gamard.
- 0188a: 1962: July 17th. Time: unnoted.
 Unlocalised, USA.
 Unknown aerial object.
Photographer: Mr.White.
Ref: data supplied by A.Gamard.
- 0188b: 1963: January (exact date uncertain). Time: about 5.30pm.
 Cordoba, ARGENTINA.
 Object shaped like a shallow hemisphere.
Photographer: C.D.La Padula. (four photographs taken).
Refs: OFUFO, Nov.1975, pp.43-44; UFOR, Autumn 1974, p.49, lower picture,
 and p.50, top picture.
- 0193a: 1963: March 12th. Time: unknown.
 Colonia Yerua, ARGENTINA.
 Unknown aerial object.
Photographer: M.Michalowski, and Jorge Martinez.
Ref: data supplied by A.Gamard, citing Vallee: 1970, catalogue item no:
 567.
- 0205a: 1964: May (exact date uncertain). Time: unnoted.
 Rio Vista, California, USA.
 A torpedo-shaped object.
Photographer: unnamed.
Refs: Edwards: 1967, p.30.

- 0208a: 1964: September 23rd.
Cuernavaca, MEXICO.
A discoidal object.
Photographer: unnamed.
Refs: Kolosimo: 1970, p.371.
Time: unnoted.
- 0222a: 1964: July 4th.
Bahia Blanca, ARGENTINA.
Unknown structured object.
Photographer: Carlos Taboada.
Ref: Tarade: 1969, p.14.
Time: unnoted.
- 0234a: 1965: November 9th.
Niagara Falls (:), USA.
Several luminous objects.
Photographer: William Stilwell.
Refs: Edwards: 1967, p.227.
Time: unnoted.
(Two photographs taken).
- 0235a: 1965: December 12th.
Rome, ITALY.
A parachute-shaped object.
Photographer: Willy Colombini.
Ref: Tarade: 1969, p.230.
Time: unnoted.
- 0253a: 1966: March 28th.
London, Ohio, USA.
An unusual aerial light.
Photographer: unnamed.
Ref: Bordeleau: 1969, p.53.
Time: unnoted.
- 0256a: 1966: April 12th.
New Brunswick, New Jersey, USA.
A greenish object of unknown identity.
Photographer: Douglas Herchmer.
Refs: Bordeleau: 1969, p.56.
Time: unnoted.
(Five photographs taken).
- 0257a: 1966: April 17th.
Unlocalised site in Pennsylvania, USA.
A circular object.
Photographer: unnamed.
Ref: PS, vol.8, p.24.
Time: unnoted.
- 0258a: 1966: April 29th.
Resistencia, ARGENTINA.
A luminous object.
Photographer: unnamed.
Refs: PS, vol.9, p.28.
Time: 10.00pm.
- 0260a: 1966: May 16th.
Copenhagen, DENMARK.
A large luminous point of light.
Photographer: unnamed.
Ref: Tarade: 1969, p.216.
Time: unnoted.
(numerous photographs taken).
- 0261a: 1966: July 3rd.
Near Lost Creek, West Virginia, USA.
A domed disc.
Photographer: John Sheets.
Time: unnoted.
(Filmed).

Refs: GFUFO, Jan.1976, p.4, middle picture, and pp.12-13, and 41; 1976,
Nov.1975, pp.36, 39; UFOR, Dec.1976, pp.36, and 77.

0261b: 1966: July 16th. Time: 4.00pm.
Farnham, CANADA.
A kite-shaped object. (Four photographs taken).
Photographer: Guy Demers.
Refs: Bordeleau: 1969, p.201.

0264a: 1966: August 23rd. Time: unnoted.
Kandilli Observatory, near Istambul, TURKEY.
Unknown aerial object.
Photographer: unnamed.
Refs: Edwards: 1968, p.243.

ADDENDUM:

The following additional entry (not previously catalogued) came to hand at a very late stage during the preparation of this supplement, and is accordingly recorded below as an addendum.

0230a: 1965: August (exact date uncertain). Time: unnoted.
From an aeroplane flying near Mexico City, MEXICO.
An oval object.
Photographer: unnamed.
Refs: OFUFO, Jan.1976, p.4, centre picture, and pp.12-13, and 41; UFOR,
Autumn 1974, p.49, top picture.

* * * * *

Some concluding remarks:

In addition to making the previously published installments of this catalogue more complete, the aforelisted information also reveals a decidedly disturbing slackness on the part of many of the authors cited and those recorded in the earlier installments, for the number of erroneously stated "facts" is much too high to foster unqualified confidence in the authors responsible for these discrepancies, even though several of them seemingly already enjoy good reputations as ufo researchers. A worse aspect of this revolves around the fact that many individuals entering the ufo field for the first time and acquainting themselves with the apparently better looking and thus hopefully more dependable ufo magazines, will not unnatural assume that the information presented in such superficially excellent periodicals is equally excellent. Again, it is not to be assumed that even ufo researchers of long standing will automatically spot erroneous dates, etc., cited in some of the more recent literature, for events already well known to them from the older literature. Quite clearly considerable confusion exists in some quarters respecting precise dates and time for particular ufo photograph cases, and this will only be exacerbated by the continued publication of different data pertaining to specific events. To those who see catalogues, such as the present one, as dry and dull compilations, one can only draw their attention to the imperfections of these other publications and argue that, were it not for such catalogues (during the compilation of which data from diverse sources naturally becomes correlated), the discrepancies and anomalies referred to would in all probability escape detection, or its actual extent never be appreciated.

A great deal of controversy has and still is being waged over the reliability or otherwise of ufo photographs, and catalogues of the kind presented here form a useful working tool to enable comparisons of different films and photographs to be effected within at least a temporal framework.

The temporal framework just alluded to affords some interesting insights into the extent of the intensity of ufo activity at specific periods of time if the known ufo photographs are plotted on a graph. Obviously the successful acquisition of a ufo photograph or film depends on what may virtually be termed a series of accidents, such as a competent photographer being in the right place at the right time, and with a loaded camera still loaded with film having unused frames. Again, even enthusiastic photographers tend to carry loaded cameras less frequently during night hours than during daylight hours. It is well known that the majority of ufo percipients never expected to see a ufo when in fact they did, and that those same individuals were seldom carrying cameras on those occasions. It is also known that a sizeable percentage of percipients who did have cameras to hand when suddenly confronted with a ufo manifestation failed to use their equipment through surprise, fear, or fascination, and that many others who did manage to focus their cameras on the phenomena botched their films or snaps through excitement or awe. Consequently, very many of the known total of ufo photographs are unsatisfactory --- highly so in many cases --- both with regard to what the resultant pictures actually show and with the failure in many examples to include points of reference for the analyst. How many quite good ufo images are rendered nearly useless for proper analysis through lacking points of reference such as chimney pots, house roofs, telephone wires, pylons, fences, or other measurable details?

But if the many variables attendant upon each ufo photograph are, in the great majority of instances, too numerous for comfort (so to speak), study of the aforementioned temporal distribution of ufo photographs is most interesting. Clearly the series of photographs and films made on June 30th., 1954, (catalogue entries 0081, 0081a, 0082, and 0083) are of significance, particularly as these were made over Denmark, Norway, Minnesota and Illinois respectively, and that, except for 0082, all the observations and pictures secured were of multiple objects. That can scarcely be coincidence. Again, catalogue entries 0200 and 0201, although both made at different localities in or near Japan, both related to discoidal objects seen within the same fifteen minutes. The very real increase in the number of ufo photographs taken during 1966 and 1967 surely cannot be explained solely as the result of more people carrying cameras in those years, but reflects the heightened incidence of ufo activity now known to have occurred in "wave" proportions during those years over the geographical regions from which the pictures were taken. In other words, the ufos had to make their appearances over those regions in the first place before the photographs and films of them could be taken.

Were no ufos ever seen visually but only ever recorded on photographic emulsion (and, as is well known, quite a large number of ufo-like images on photographs exist which were allegedly quite invisible to the photographers in question), the temporal distribution of these particular ufos would, on analysis, actually lead one to believe that they occurred more frequently at certain times than at others, and a framework approaching that established from the more numerous visual --- but non-photographic sightings would almost certainly be discerned. Yet, because of the immense number of visual sightings compared with the relatively small number of photographic instances, the overall photographic record is seldom if ever studied from the point of view of the temporal occurrence of ufos. It would, however, appear that photographic evidence, irrespective of its technical quality, or lack thereof, parallels the purely visual evidence to a significant degree. Hopefully more analysis and useful work will be carried out in this field of enquiry in the foreseeable future.

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