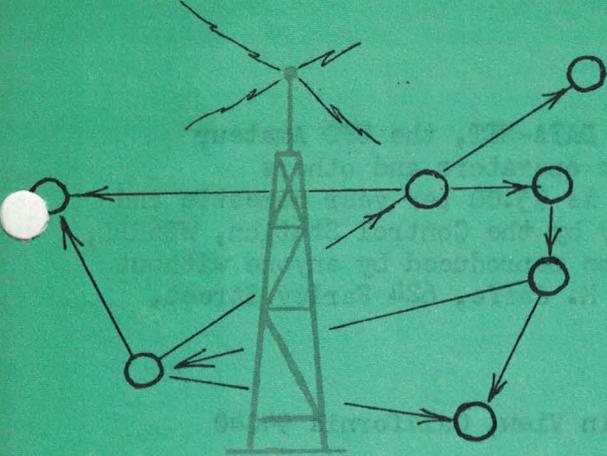


DATA-NET

-- The UFO Amateur Radio Network --



Vol. V No. 5

May 1971

REPORT NUMBER 47

Announcements	I
Special Report Section	27-38
Network Schedule	II
Research in Progress	III
Clipping the News:	
UFO Events	VI
UFO Comments and Opinions	XI
Shop & Swap	XI

SPECIAL REPORT SECTION

The following pages comprise the final installment of an article devoted to the analysis of a catalogue of Iberic landings. As a result of an unprecedented agreement, this study is also being published in France by IDIM, in Spain by SINDENK, and in England by FSR.

TYPE-I PHENOMENA IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL:

CONTROL: Michel M. Jaffe, WB6RPL, 624 Farley Street, Mountain View, Calif. 94040
 ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1967

The DATA-NET REPORT is the official publication of DATA-NET, the UFO Amateur Radio Network. Membership is comprised of amateur radio operators and others seriously interested in the UFO phenomenon. Membership is \$5.00 per year domestic and \$6.00 per year foreign. The REPORT is published monthly by the Control Station, WB6RPL, Michel M. Jaffe. All rights reserved. No portion may be reproduced by anyone without prior written permission. Copyright © 1971 by Michel M. Jaffe, 624 Farley Street, Mountain View, California 94040.

Control-Director:

WB6RPL, Michel M. Jaffe, 624 Farley Street, Mountain View, California 94040
Phone: (415) 967-6878

Editor-Secretary:

Mrs. Josephine J. Clark, 7900 Harvard Drive, Ben Lomond, California 95005
Phone: (408) 336-8525

Alternate Control:

W6BPV, "Tom" Thompson, 7900 Harvard Drive, Ben Lomond, California 95005
Phone: (408) 336-8525

Assistant Control:

W4SRON, Jerold R. Johnson, 900 W. 22nd. Street, Apt. 113, Austin, Texas 78705

Research Editor:

Mark J. Richardson, 7616 Suffolk, St. Louis, Missouri 63119

POLICY: DATA-NET feels sufficient evidence has been presented to prove that unidentified flying objects exist. Our ultimate purpose is to answer the following questions: What are they? Where do they come from, and how? Why are they here?

ANNOUNCEMENTS

REWARD: \$25.00 for an authentic photograph of a flying saucer. The DATA-NET reward is posted by some of the members, consequently it is open to members only. The photo must be sufficiently clear to show items of value. Preferably, the film should be unprocessed, with as much pertinent data provided as possible.

SHOP & SWAP: Any item WANTED, FOR SALE, or FOR TRADE may be listed FREE OF CHARGE. Send in your ad and we will print it. This service applies to members only.

RESEARCH LIBRARY: UFO books are available from the Control Station. Library services are FREE to members only.

RESEARCH SERVICE: If you desire research on any technical question, address your request to DATA-NET. FREE to members only.

MAGNETIC UFO DETECTOR: "The Saucer Seeker" by W9AUT, is available from the Control Station FREE to members only. A brief history of flying saucers together with the plans and parts list for building a "Saucer Seeker." Also, permanent magnets are available for \$2.00. Address your request to DATA-NET.

DATA-NET appreciates receiving all UFO related information: newspaper clippings, magazine articles, books, and sighting reports; also your suggestions, comments, theories, etc. We honor confidential requests and will return material as requested.

SPECIAL REPORT SECTION

The following pages comprise the final installment of an article devoted to the analysis of a catalogue of Iberic landings. As a result of an unprecedented agreement, this study is also being published in France by LDLN, in Spain by STENDEK, and in England by FSR.

TYPE-1 PHENOMENA IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL:

A STUDY OF 100 IBERIC LANDINGS

-by Vicente Ballester Olmos and Jacques Vallee

PART 2: RESULTS OF THE COMPUTER ANALYSIS

The previous article on this subject (D-N #45, Mar 1971) has described the motivation for an extensive survey of Iberic landings. It also gave an indication of the data gathering and reduction technique that was applied to the compilation of a sample catalogue of 100 landing reports, ninety-four of which were unpublished outside Spain. The reader will keep in mind that two-thirds of these cases came from first-hand reports.

We now undertake the analysis of these cases in the framework of the world-wide patterns followed by the phenomenon, as it can be derived from an extensive catalogue that is maintained in machine-readable form. The purpose of the analysis is to answer the following questions:

- i) Does the landing activity in the Iberic peninsula follow the general patterns observed in other countries?
- ii) Have waves taken place and, if so, what is their distribution?
- iii) Is the "Law of the Times" confirmed by the Spanish reports?
- iv) Given the considerable cultural differences between Spain and other sources of reports (France, USA), can we detect a psychological or sociological bias in the population of witnesses?
- v) Can we say something about reports of "occupants" in the Iberic peninsula?
- vi) What new horizons are opened by such a study, in terms of future efforts in Spain and in other countries?

A. GENERAL PATTERNS

The major statements we can immediately make on the basis of the catalogue are the following:

- Landings have been observed and reported in Spain with a frequency and density similar to those found in France and in other countries, although this fact has remained unrecognized for many years because of general apathy towards the subject. Figure 1 is a map where each case is represented as a point, accompanied by its catalogue number. (See geographic analysis in Section B).

- In Spain as in the rest of the world, landings tend to be a night-time occurrence. An analysis of the fine structure of the time distribution is given in Section D.

- Figure 2 gives frequencies for days of the week for 81 Iberic landings and for 1054 non-Iberic cases. It will be noted that the frequencies are distributed as we would expect them to be by chance. Sunday, Thursday and Friday are the days of highest frequency for Spain, while Friday and Monday rank higher for the rest of the world. There is no pattern in this distribution, other than a reflection of the habits of potential witnesses.

- Figure 3 shows the percentages of cases with objects on the ground or at ground level, and the percentages of cases where no object was seen, for 100 Iberic and for 1176 non-Iberic landings. On the same graph, we have indicated the percentage of occupant cases and the correlation of the occupants with the three categories (on the ground, ground level, no object). The two graphs are strikingly similar: in the world-wide catalogue we find 60% of the objects on the ground, 35% at ground level. In the Iberic catalogue the numbers are 53% and 38% respectively. In both catalogues the proportion of occupants is similar. This remarkable result seems to indicate that the activity we are studying has certain strong invariants, a most encouraging observation that will be confirmed below by the analysis of other parameters of the observations.

B. DISTRIBUTION OF LANDING SITES

Let us now return to Figure 1 (map) and let us also consider Table 1, giving the number of cases per province.

TABLE 1

Province	Total	Province	Total	Province	Total
Sevilla	14	Cadiz	2	Pamplona	1
Barcelona	9	Caceres	2	Almeria	1
Granada	5	Santander	2	Salamanca	0
Badajoz	6	Zaragoza	2	Pontevedra	0
Tarragona	4	Huesca	2	Jaen	0
Palencia	4	Alicante	1	Alava	0
Gerona	4	Murcia	1	Burgos	0
Oviedo	4	Teruel	1	Malaga	0
Lerida	4	Albacete	1	Valencia	0
La Coruna	3	Leon	1	Valladolid	0
Vizcaya	3	Toledo	1	Lugo	0
Huelva	3	Cuenca	1	Orense	0
Madrid	3	Guadalajara	1	Avila	0
Guipuzcoa	2	Soria	1	Zamora	0
Ciudad Real	2	Segovia	1	Logrono	0
Castellon	2	Cordoba	1	Palma	2

The following observations can be made:

22 provinces contain two or more cases.

13 contain only one known landing.

13 are empty.

The reader may recall an earlier analysis of landings in France (The Humanoids, "The Pattern Behind UFO Landings") where large "avoidance areas" were found around principal cities. Are we confronted with a similar situation here? A look at the map will lead to a negative answer: the greatest density of cases is found near Sevilla and Barcelona (14 and 9 cases, respectively). But in these two cities, as we saw in Part I of this report, several active groups and independent researchers have established their headquarters. The news of local observations in these regions have a higher probability of coming to the attention of the analyst through these groups.

This bias in the distribution of the cases has been brought to the attention of the investigators in Spain. The higher density near some cities is probably here a measure of the missing data. Only after a new effort is made to gather information in remote areas will we be able to determine whether or not the apparent paucity of rural-type landings in Spain is genuine. For the same reason we are inclined to postpone any discussion of "clusters" as our data seem insufficient as a basis for hypotheses.

One surprise given by the map lies in the fact that Portugal contributes only three cases. One of these landings is part of the 1954 wave, the second one took place in 1957 and the third one in 1960. The reader might think that we simply lacked reliable informers in that part of the Peninsula. Nothing would be more erroneous; our correspondent, Mr. Bernardino Sanchez, a Spanish citizen who lives in Lisbon, has painstakingly examined his large archives that cover the period 1954-1970, to extract all Type-I observations, and only three cases were found. The lack of landing reports from Portugal should be interpreted, in the authors' view, not as a result of the special censorship on the part of police and government authorities, but as a result of the adverse publicity generated by the notorious "Sierra de Gardunha" case of Sep 24, 1954. (An admitted hoax perpetrated by a Mr. Francisco Antonio Freire, who wanted to bring publicity to his native village of Alameda). To this we must add the fact that no UFO organization is at work in Portugal to gather reliable data and uncover unreported sightings. These combined factors have discouraged witnesses to come forward with their observations. We must point out that we have found no trace of censorship on the part of the police or government authorities either in Spain or Portugal.

C. WAVES OF ACTIVITY

The UFO phenomenon is known to manifest itself in a peculiar, very strong pattern characterized by very sharp peaks that develop in less than two weeks and raise the general level of reports over a period of three to six months. Such activity peaks swept the United States in August 1965 and in March 1966, leading to unprecedented reactions on the part of the military and the scientific community; they caused the creation of the Condon Committee, polarized scientific opinion and resulted, oddly enough, in the closing of Project Blue Book. The existence of a "wave pattern" on a world-wide scale was clearly pointed out to the Condon Committee in briefings given by Dr. J. Allen Hynek and by one of the authors (J.V.). More specifically, it was shown that, working as it did immediately after the American wave, the Committee had little chance to "catch a flying saucer" if it looked exclusively at the domestic scene. Only by including other countries would it be in a position to observe genuine current activity. Professor Condon never regarded the suggestion seriously, and although Project Administrator Robert Low did travel to Europe in 1968 with Project funds, his time was spent in tourist traps with a quick visit to.... the Loch Ness monster!

The graph of Figure 4, where the yearly distribution of UFO landings is shown for the period 1950-1970, is therefore the best illustration ever given of the carelessness and general incompetence of the Condon "study." It shows the development in the Summer of 1968 of a formidable wave, comparable in intensity to the French wave of 1954.

Studying this graph in detail, one observes also that non-negligible activity took place in the Peninsula in the early fifties, with a clear peak in 1954. The period 1959-64 was quiet there as in most of Europe. Figure 5 shows the years 1967-68-69 in greater detail.

TABLE 2

before 1950	...	2	1960	...	1
1950	...	3	1961	...	1
1951	...	-	1962	...	-
1952	...	1	1963	...	1
1953	...	2	1964	...	1
1954	...	6	1965	...	1
1955	...	2	1966	...	3
1956	...	-	1967	...	7
1957	...	1	1968	...	40
1958	...	2	1969	...	21
1959	...	1	1970	...	4

This catalogue contains two cases before 1950, and three for the remarkable 1950 wave discovered by Antonio Ribera. The CEI and CEONI groups are still investigating the sightings of that period. This re-investigation may uncover more cases in the future: CEONI in particular is conducting an "Operation Antiquity" with this precise aim in mind.

Spanish researchers are familiar with the details of the 1968 wave, that gave rise to hundreds of observations of all types. The eight months between August 68 and March 69 contain 47 accounts of landings, or nearly half of the catalogue! The wave begins very suddenly in the first days of August, reaching a peak four weeks later, and then decreasing in the near-exponential fashion noted long ago by Eduardo Buelta. The catalogue only contains four cases for 1970, an indication of a low level of REPORTED activity at this writing. We are observing here a dual effect: first, there may be a genuine drop in the number of Type-I events consecutive to the large wave of the previous two years; second, the media (press, television, radio) have been heavily influenced by the "Conclusions and Recommendations" of the Condon Report and appear to be afraid to lose prestige if they report the observations that come to their attention. An indication of this bias is apparent in the fact that the UFO groups are at the moment collecting more sightings through personal, first-hand channels than through the public information media.

D. THE LAW OF THE TIMES

A result of the early computer studies of the Type-I events was the observation in 1962 of a peculiar tendency for these incidents to follow a fixed time distribution. First noted on the French data, this law was verified for increasingly large samples and is regarded now as one of the most reliable invariants of the UFO phenomenon in its global aspects. The Iberic landings were an ideal sample on which to test the validity of this law, coming as they did as a complete package of previously unpublished reports from a single area.

We were anxious to plot the distribution of these sightings and to compare it with that of non-Iberic landings. In order to refine the analysis, we divided the MAGONIA catalogue into two subsets of approximately equal size: there were 362 landings with known time before and including 1962, and 375 in and after 1963. Their distribution curves reach maxima between 9 and 10 pm. Figure 6 displays the two curves, along with the distribution of Iberic landings.

The correlation obtained is the clearest and the strongest we have seen yet. The activity in all three curves is very low during the day. It rises in the evening and triples between 6 and 7 pm. It doubles between 7 and 8 pm, and reaches a sharp maximum about 9:30 pm. After this, it seems to decrease regularly with the number of potential observers. There is a secondary maximum about 3 am. By 7 am the activity has practically ceased. Let us note, in passing, that no significant difference is found between the two parts of the MAGONIA catalogue with respect to time distribution. We again find that everything is as if the UFO phenomenon followed a constant behavior pattern, contrary to the view sometimes presented by some authors who think they can perceive the development of a "plan" behind the activity of the UFOs. Such a pattern may well exist, but if it does it is still buried in the noise of our data.

E. OCCUPANTS

Twenty-six cases of occupants are contained in the catalogue. In eight of these, no object was seen. In two of the remaining cases the beings were observed in connection with an object at ground level. The remaining sixteen reports describe the object and the occupants on the ground.

We prefer not to draw conclusions on the appearance and reported behavior of these entities at this time. A separate map (Figure 7) shows the space distribution of the sites. Thirteen of the occupant cases, exactly half, occurred during the recent wave, that we define as the period August 68 - March 69. Detailed descriptions of the humanoids are given in the catalogue, to which the reader is referred. A full analysis of these cases would be premature, and we leave it for a future study.

F. THE WITNESSES

The view is commonly offered in scientific circles that observers of UFO landings constitute a very special sub-population among credulous, unbalanced people. They are lonely and live in a world of fantasy where they become gradually deluded with their own visions. This analysis is undoubtedly valid for some extreme "contactee" groups, easily recognizable by the large number of sightings they generate; such persons are likely to see "flying saucers" and their occupants on a daily basis, and they attract so much publicity that scientists can easily jump to the conclusion that ALL accounts of landings come from such delusions.

After compiling the Iberic catalogue, in which only 19% of the accounts do not contain an identification of the witness, we performed an analysis of the numbers, ages, backgrounds, reliability and behavior of the observers. What we found is a direct refutation of the "unreliable testimony" hypothesis.

TABLE 3

37 cases with	1 witness
23	2
12	"several"
10	3
5	4
6	5
1	6
1	10
1	12
1	300

Among the "one-witness cases" we find such people as: an engineer with a Doctor's degree, an economist, two industrialists (one of whom had "the greatest scare of his life"), a "typical Spanish farmer who has always lived here," a guard who "has lived here all his life," etc.

The two-witness cases provide a similar cross-section of the Spanish rural population: two businessmen, two brothers, a retired officer and a student, a military man and his assistant, a driver and his passenger, a soldier on guard duty and another man, two reputable bank officials, a University man and his mother who suffers a nervous breakdown.

Typical three-witness cases involve the chief of the telephone office, a man and his two sons, three ladies "of the best Sevillian Society."

In numerous instances an entire family observes the landing: "a family of four," "the family of a Doctor," "a family of five," etc. In Oyarzun, three people observe the object simultaneously from two separate locations. In three cases the witness, initially alone, rushes to get other people to observe the object with him. In one occasion the phenomenon is seen by two classes of a Jesuit College. In Candanchu, on March 22, 1968, three hundred people are reported to have seen the object landed on the snow.

Not surprisingly, several sightings have religious connotations. We have not included in the catalogue such phenomena as the Fatima apparitions, but the reader will find a report (Ucero, 28 Aug. 68) in which the witness sees "a light as bright as the Sun giving off many colors," and this brings to his mind the apparitions of the Holy Virgin.

Perhaps the most interesting case, from this sociological point of view, is one that occurred in Ordenes on November 1, 1954. This is one of the few Spanish cases that were mentioned at the time by newspapers in another country, and this gives us an opportunity to evaluate the reliability of such reports. The case summary, as it was found in the Paris papers *Le Parisien* and *Combat* of 8 Nov 1954, read as follows:

5 Nov 1954. Time unknown. La Coruna (Spain). Gonzalo Rufinos Ramos, whose car had broken down, saw a large, shining disk rise 150m away with a slight noise like an explosion and fly away at fantastic speed.

This is exactly the type of account of which a scientist may say: "How do we know this actually took place? I bet that if I went to the trouble of investigating I would find either that no witness by that name ever existed, or that he saw a perfectly natural phenomenon."

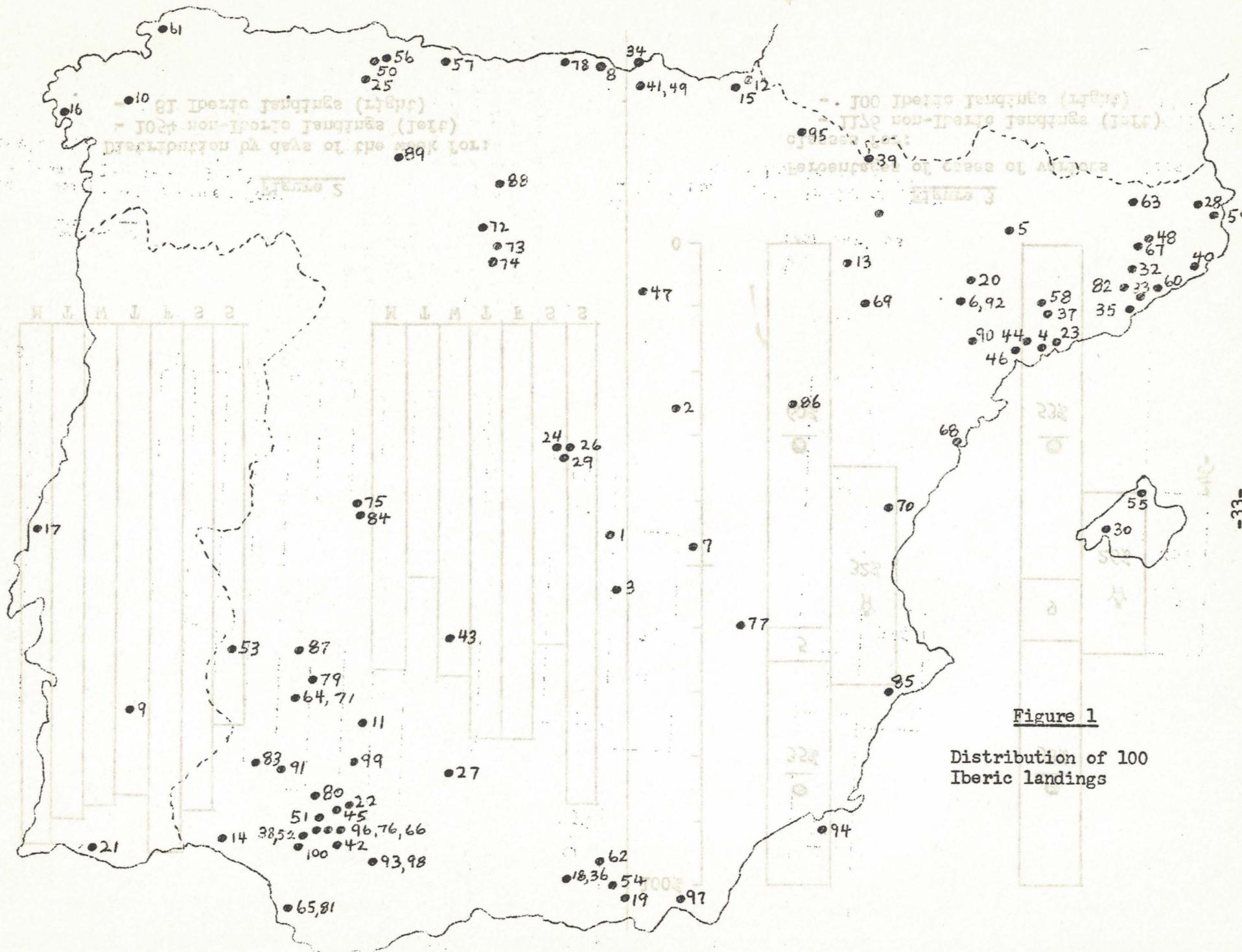
Such a failure to find confirmation of a story does take place in some cases, but the opposite, of which we have an example here, is much more common: upon investigating, one discovers that the actual story differs from the newspaper report in that it is more puzzling, more detailed, more vivid. In this particular case, the Spanish researchers who "went to the trouble of investigating" (particular credit is due to Mr. Rey, a scientifically-trained researcher) found that the witness did exist, that the date and place were approximately correct (precise date was 1 November) and that the published description was accurate as far as it went. It did not mention, however, the radio blackout during the sighting and the evidence of independent witnesses. Nor did it

mention that the witness was found inside the car with a rosary in his hands, praying. The car had broken down (an incident clearly unrelated to the UFO), and this would have been a golden opportunity for a prankster to claim that he had been stopped by the "mysterious rays" of a flying saucer! On the contrary, the witness did his best to avoid giving the incident any publicity. It is through such cases that one begins to really gain insight into the problem: A genuine unknown phenomenon of world-wide scope, producing in country after country the SAME effects in people, in animals, in electrical equipment. Here the Iberic landings suddenly present us with the evidence of an invariant pattern observed by witnesses we have no reason to regard as unreliable.

CONCLUSIONS

This report clearly points to some measures researchers should take to help produce an accurate, coherent picture of the world-wide landing phenomenon. We recommend, therefore, that local groups use existing catalogues as a basis for a systematic re-investigation of ALL LANDING CASES in the area they can cover. We further recommend that such surveys be published, not in coded or abbreviated form, but with all significant details, as soon as a consistent sample has been accumulated, and that the data be clearly separated from the author's interpretation, theory or analysis.

In Spain, the effort has only begun and a great deal of additional information will gradually come to light. But what about Great Britain? What about Scandinavia? What about Latin America? Is it not amazing to realize that, in spite of all the noise and apparent activity of the American amateurs, no one has yet produced a decent map of the landings in the U.S.? We have attempted to show in this Report that such an analysis was feasible and useful. We hope this will serve as a motivating factor for our friends in other countries.



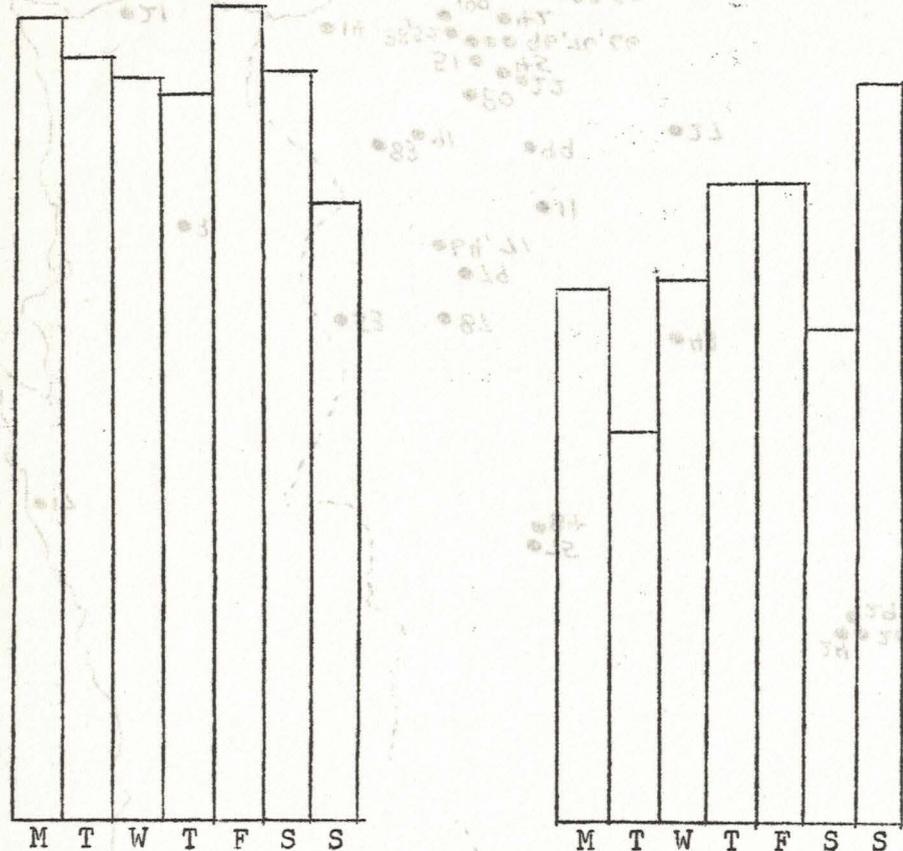


Figure 2

Distribution by days of the week for:
 - 1054 non-Iberic landings (left)
 - 81 Iberic landings (right)

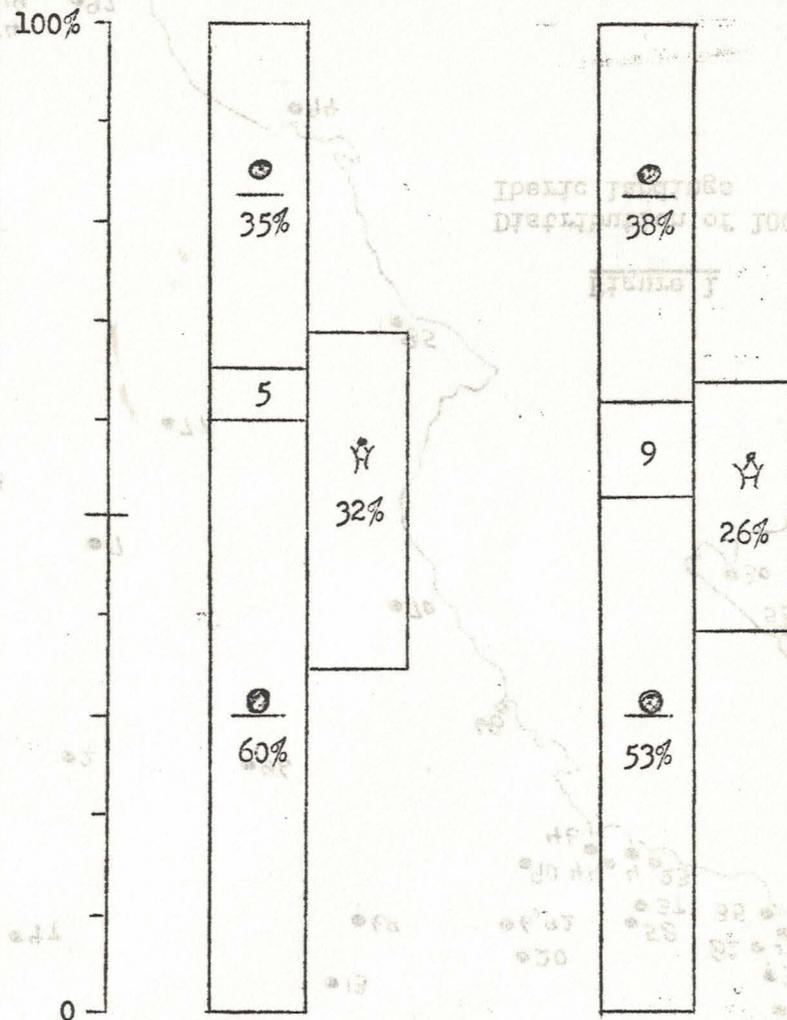
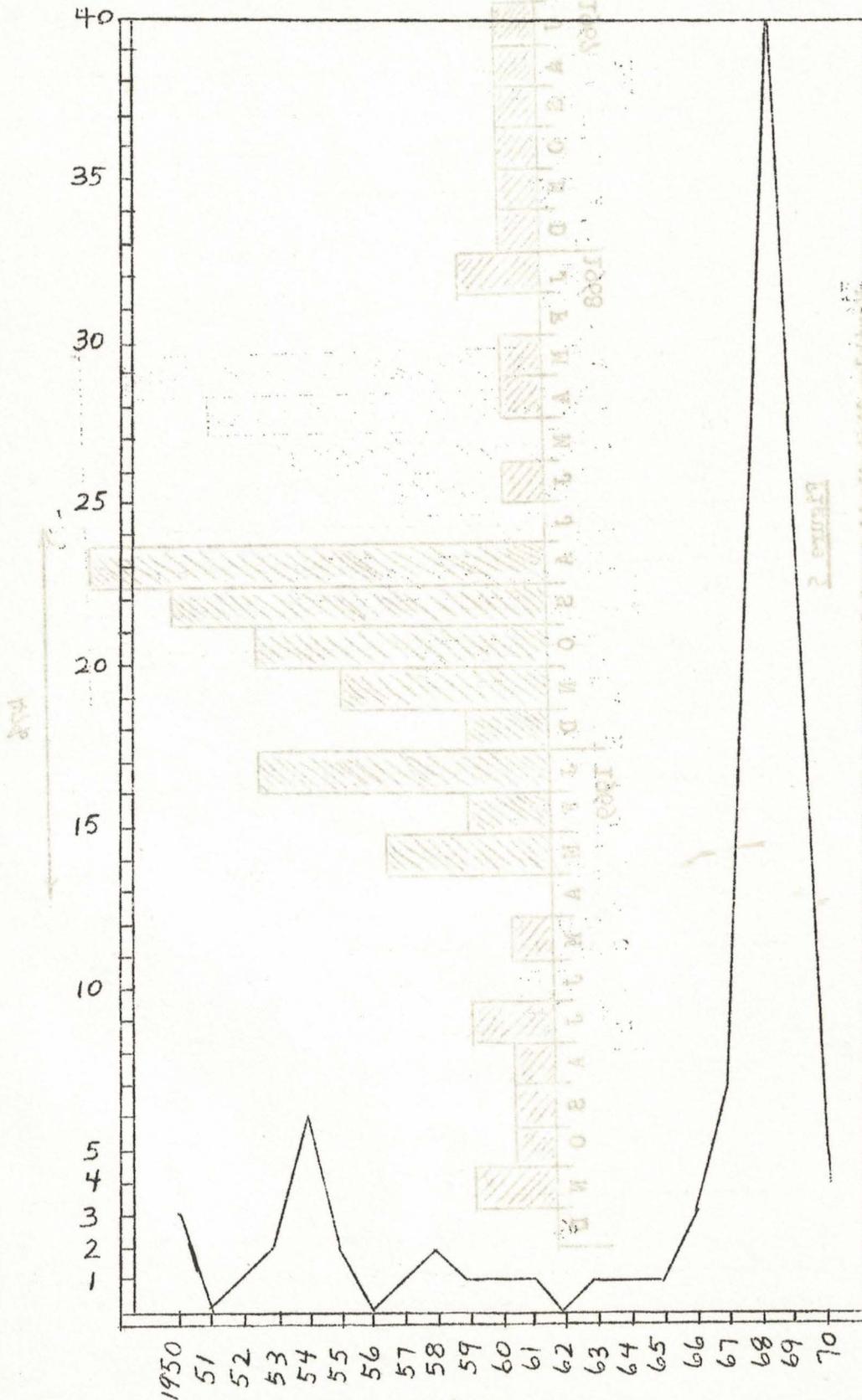


Figure 3

Percentages of cases of various classes for:
 - 1176 non-Iberic landings (left)
 - 100 Iberic landings (right)

Figure 4

General distribution by years (1950-1970)



General distribution by years (1960-1970)
 Figure 5

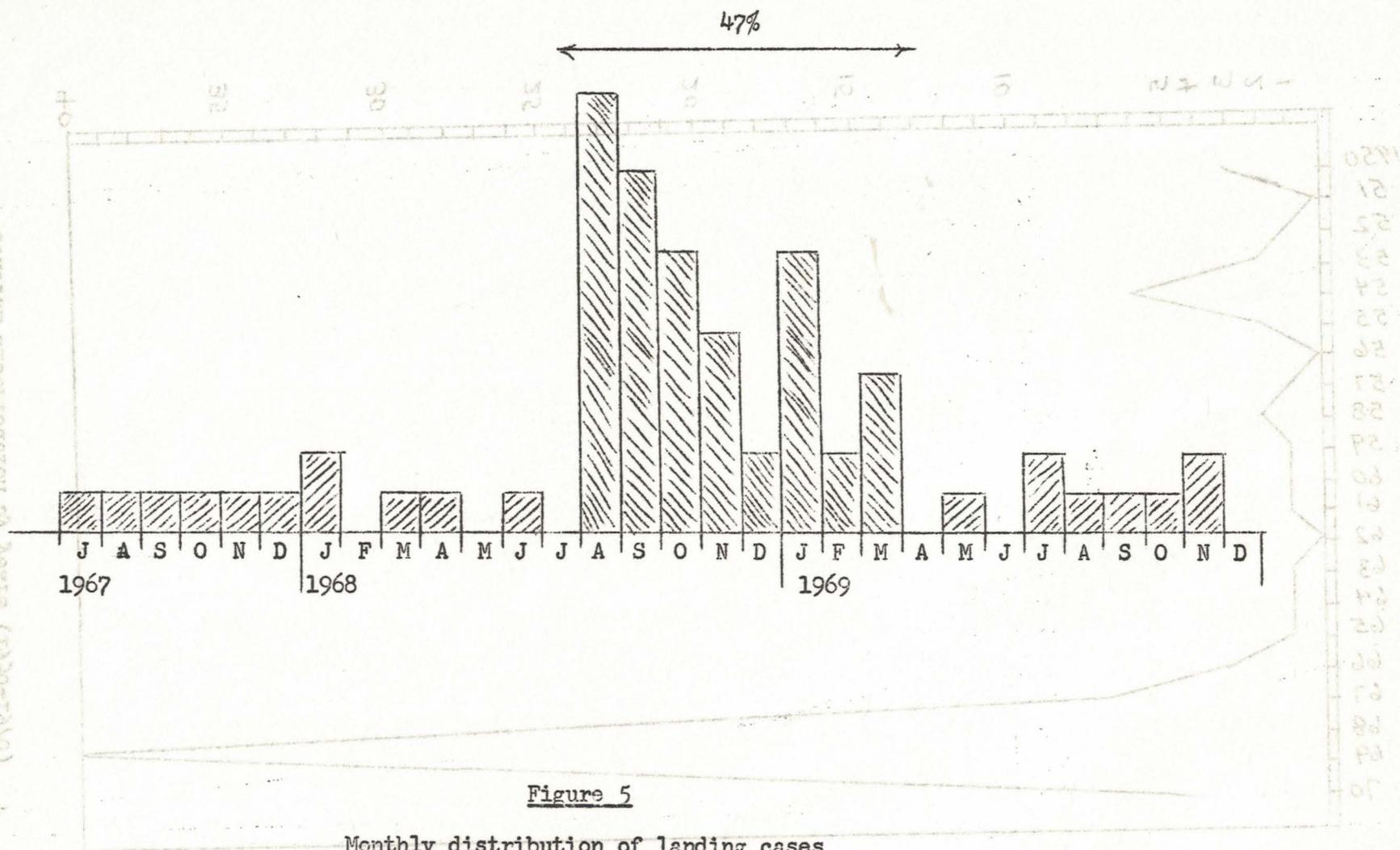


Figure 5

Monthly distribution of landing cases during the Iberic wave of 1968-69

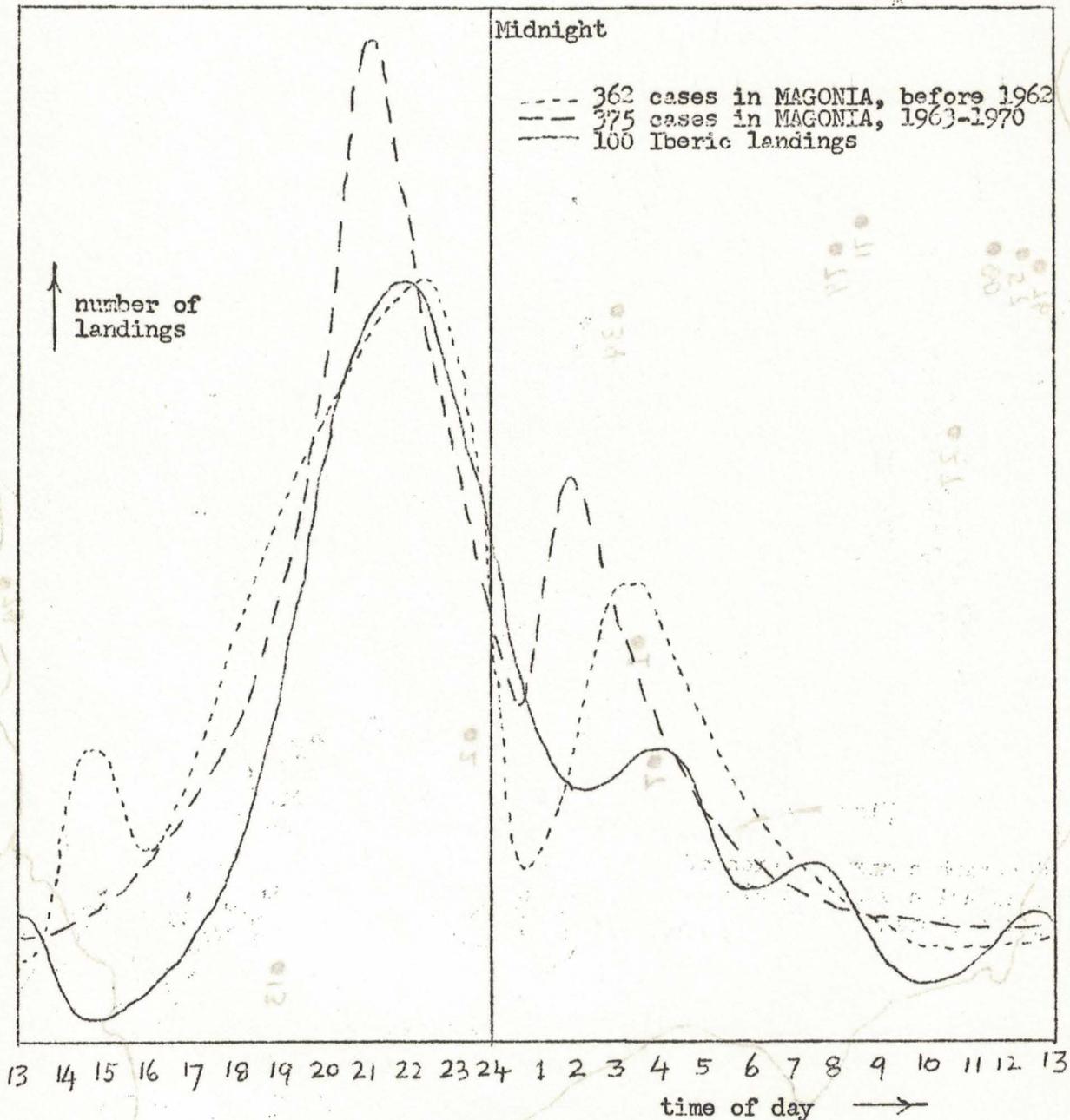


Figure 6

The "Law of the times" for the Iberic catalogue compared to the MAGONIA catalogue

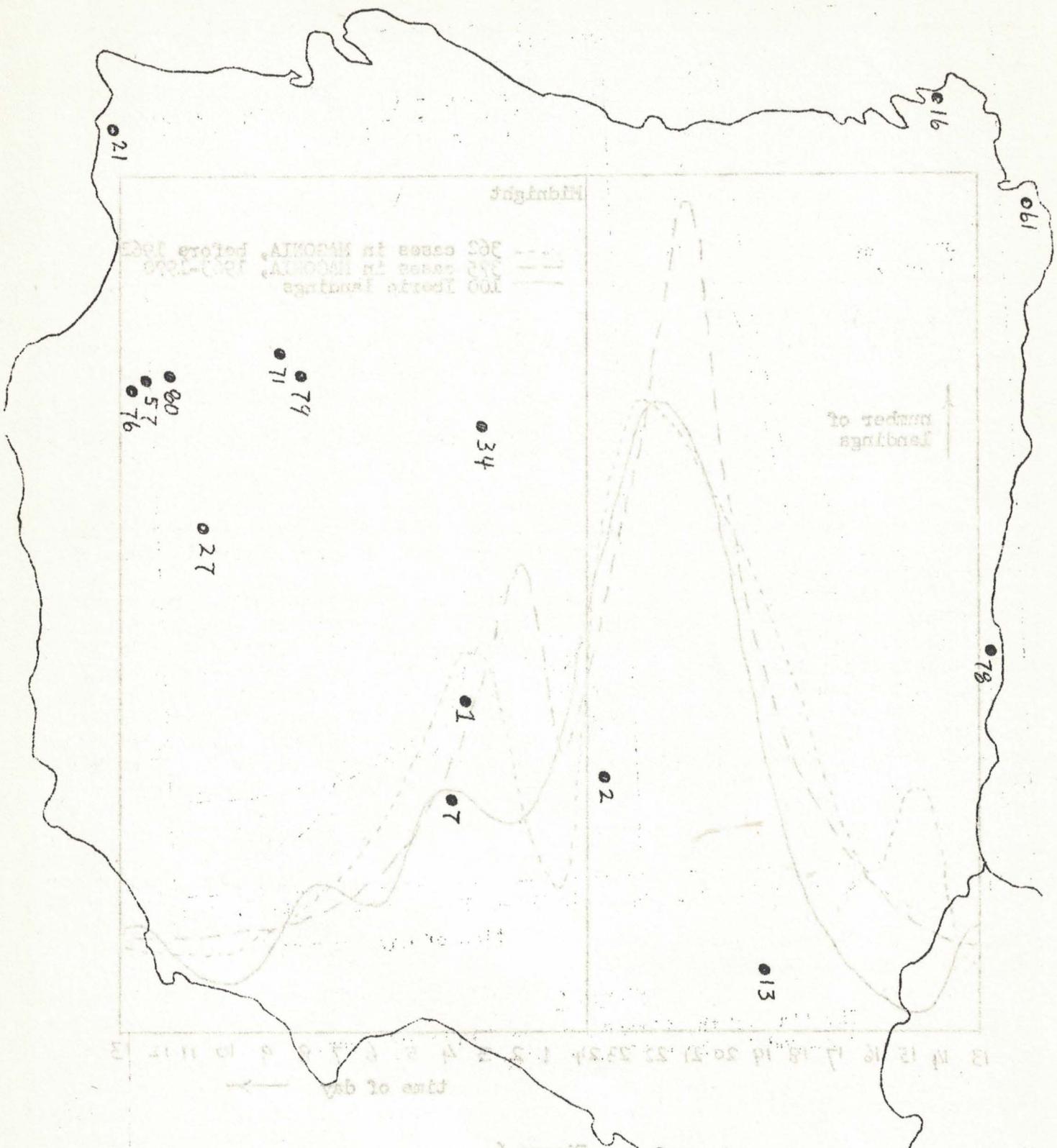
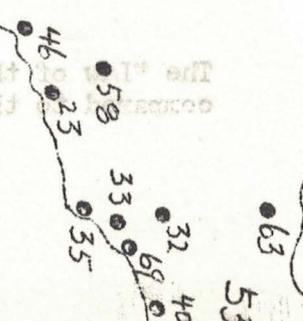


Figure 7

Geographic distribution of occupant cases in Spain and Portugal



LDLN, Lumieres Dans La Nuit
Les Pins
43-Le Chambon-sur-Lignon
C.C.P. 27-24-26 Lyon, France
(Printed in French)

STENDEK,
CEI, Centro de Estudios Interplanetarios
Apartado 282
Barcelona, Spain
(Printed in Spanish)

FSR, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW
8 Paxton Gardens
Woodham Lane
Woking, Surrey, England

DATA-NET COMMUNICATION CENTERS:

Network Schedule = Wednesday at 7:00 PM PDST = Thursday at 0200 GMT on 7.268(LSB).
WAØZRG, St. Louis, Mo. is active on 10 meters on 29.00 daily.
KP4CH, Puerto Rico, can be contacted daily on 21.342 KHz.

The following is a copy of a letter from Dr. J. Allen Hynek scheduled to appear in the May 1970 issue of PHYSICS TODAY:

Dear Sir:

More than a year has passed since the Air Force formally closed its Project Blue Book which acted as a national center for the receipt of reports of certain types of strange phenomena more commonly known as UFOs.

As Consultant to that project for many years, and aware that neither the closing of Blue Book nor the Condon Report has laid the UFO problem to rest, a number of my scientific colleagues and I have become concerned lest data of potential scientific value be lost for want of a reporting center. As evidence that the subject is still very much alive under the covers, I can cite not only my own personal mail which continues to contain UFO reports from reputable persons but also news clipping services. The latter show an almost complete absence of UFO reports from urban dailies but a continued spate of UFO reports from small town newspapers where the editor is either less sophisticated, or less prone to be influenced by officialdom, or where he may have knowledge of the source of the UFO reports.

It has been my estimate over the past twenty years that for every UFO report made there were at least ten that went unreported. Evidence for this comes from the Gallup Poll, the many UFO reports I subsequently learned of that were not reported to the Air Force, and from my own queries. There has always been a great reluctance to report in the face of almost certain ridicule. It would seem that the more trained and sophisticated the observer, the less prone he is to report unless he could be assured of anonymity as well as respect for his report.

Accordingly, in order that material of potential scientific value not be lost, and in order that persons, particularly those with scientific training and experience, can submit a UFO report without fear of ridicule and publicity, my colleagues and I, all associated with universities, hereby offer to act as a receipt center for UFO reports which otherwise would almost certainly be lost to science. I will be personally responsible that the data so submitted will be treated seriously and that no embarrassment to the sender will result. Names, for instance, will be immediately disassociated from the report and not used without specific written permission of the originator.

It may be of interest to note, in passing, that over the years I have been the recipient of UFO reports from many highly trained technical people and scientists. It is a gross but popular misconception that UFO reports spring from "ding-a-lings." A study of the record shows that such persons are almost entirely absent. The address to which UFO reports may be sent is: Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Chairman, Department of Astronomy, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

(Signed) J. Allen Hynek

An additional comment by Dr. Hynek, datelined 13 April 1971, should provide additional encouragement for UFO researchers:

"Just last week we started our seminar on UFOs here at Northwestern University. There were 70 applicants for the course, but we admitted only 12. This is a regular course and carries academic credit. One of the students is a graduate student who is working on his doctorate on the subject of UFOs. So you see, slowly but surely the subject is gaining scientific respectability."
 -J. Allen Hynek

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

-by Dr. Jacques Vallee

Under this title DATA-NET publishes every month recent findings and "fast announcements" that allow our readers to have advanced information of interesting developments. Contributions, criticisms, and suggestions are invited.

THE LANDINGS OF 1970
 A preliminary tabulation

DATA-NET members are now familiar with the data reduction technique we are using for Type-I events. (The technique has in particular been applied to the Iberic catalogue.)

A survey of world-wide landing reports of 1970 has now been undertaken and Table I shows our progress so far. Several interesting facts are already noticeable:

1. The number of landings is not decreasing. Sixty such cases are already recorded for 1970. There were twelve reports of landings for August alone.

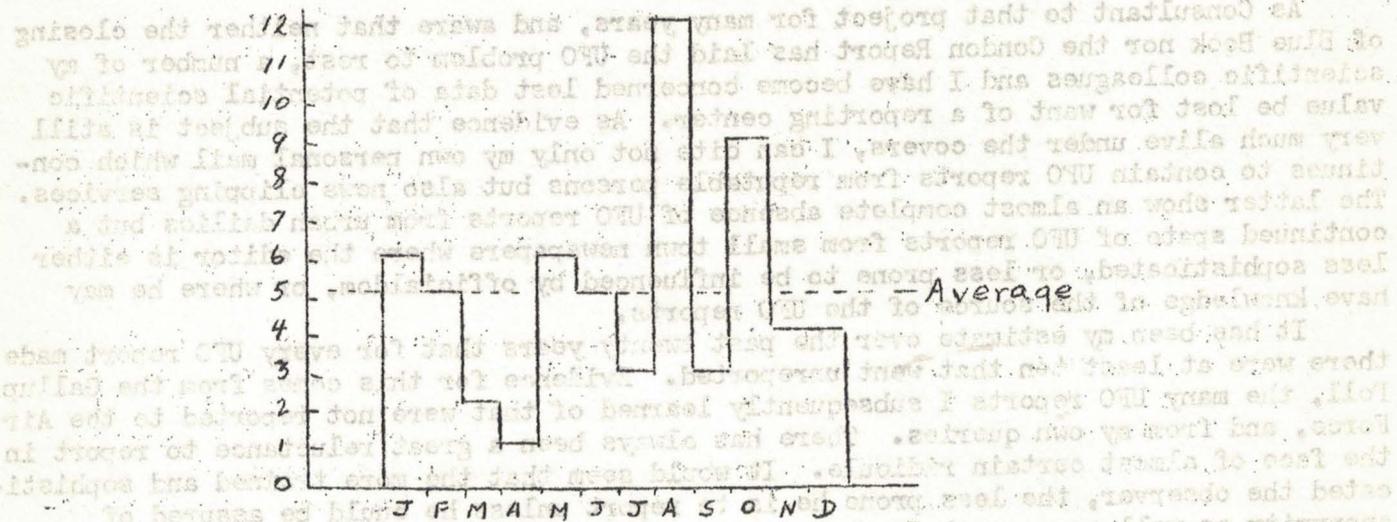


Figure 1
 Number of landings per month

2. No significant wave took place in 1970 in the countries for which we have good information. The distribution by country is as follows:

Table 2

USA	18	Australia	5
Iberic	10	Canada	4
Great Britain	7	Latin America	4
France	2	Africa	4
Rest of Europe	5	Asia	1
(Total Europe 24)			

We must note an unusual amount of activity in Scandinavia and in Africa; unfortunately the detail of this activity is not reported.

3. The Spanish contribution remains very high, and recent information indicates that UFO reports are again increasing in Spain at this writing (April 1971).
4. There were few reports of occupants (five) and with one exception they were associated with low-altitude objects that did not actually land, which is quite interesting. No occupant report in the USA?
5. There were twelve reports of physical traces or marks.
6. The landings continue to follow the law of the times.

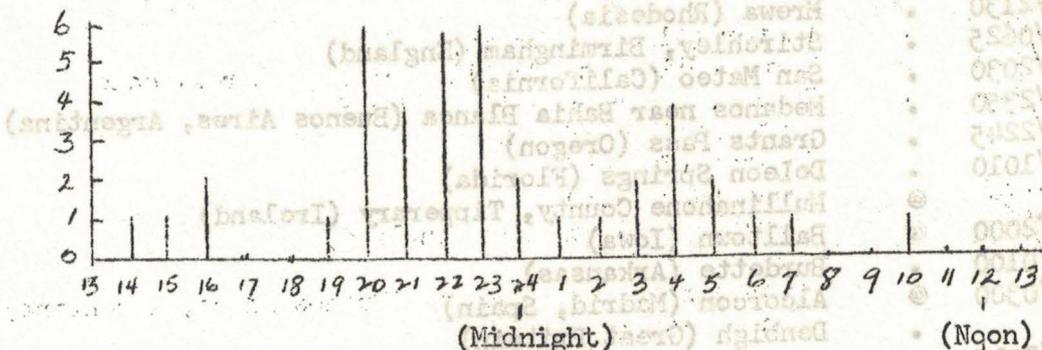


Figure 2
Law of the Times (number of cases vs time of day)

7. Finally, it is interesting to ask how this information was reported and how the various UFO organizations have performed their chosen task of "informing the public." It is amusing to observe that in 1970, the first year without an active Project Blue Book, landing reports have been circulating more widely and more accurately than ever. If we look at the organizations that have made this possible, we find the following distribution:

DATA-NET	30
Flying Saucers	8
SKYLOOK	3
APRO	2
NICAP	0
John Keel	0

This calls for several comments. First, the excellent information given by DATA-NET was largely derived from the UFORC clipping service that now covers most of the English language papers in the world, and constitutes a marvellous research tool. The landings published by Ray Palmer's "Flying Saucers" were all gathered by one man, George Fawcett. SKYLOOK has published more than three landings but its sources were the same as those of DATA-NET in most cases. The best documents, in terms of supporting evidence and depth of information, were found in Charles Bowen's FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.

Generally, we discover here this important new law of Ufology= the quantity of information given the US public by a UFO organization is inversely proportional to its size. The smaller the organization, the cheaper its dues, and the better the information it publishes!

Among the individual researchers who were most active in making Type I reports public in 1970, we find: Ballester, Fawcett, Hynek, Lagarde, Fouere, Farish, Clint Williams, Ted Phillips and Norma Short.

Some of these conclusions are subject to change as new cases come to light. It usually takes more than a year before reliable information is available about a given period, because of many delays in reporting, publication, translation, etc. However,

even these rough estimates of the landing activity of the past year may be helpful to those who wish to monitor the phenomenon and try to separate the signal from the noise.

As Mike would say, I will now try to work harder, and do a better job with the cases of 1971.

Table I
1970 Landing Reports

Jan	/0400	.	Viator (Almeria, Spain)
Jan	/2300	@	Gerena-Olivares (Sevilla, Spain) Approx. date
01 Jan	Thu/0500	.\$	Duncan, Cowichan Valley (Canada)
05 Jan	Mon/2245	@	Santa Fe (Granada, Spain)
07 Jan	Wed	.\$	Imjarvi (Finland)
30 Jan	Fri/2130	.	Mrewa (Rhodesia)
03 Feb	Tue/0625	.	Stirchley, Birmingham (England)
10 Feb	Tue/2030	.	San Mateo (California)
14 Feb	Sat/2350	.	Medanos near Bahia Blanca (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
18 Feb	Wed/2245	.	Grants Pass (Oregon)
20 Feb	Fri/1010	.	DeLeon Springs (Florida)
Mar		@	Mullinahone County, Tipperary (Ireland)
22 Mar	Sun/2000	@	Balltown (Iowa)
21 Apr	Tue/0100	.	Burdette (Arkansas)
May	/0300	@	Alcorcon (Madrid, Spain)
May		.	Denbigh (Great Britain)
02 May	Sat/2015	.	Los Palacios (Sevilla, Spain)
11 May	Mon/0300	#	Moron de la Frontera (Sevilla, Spain)
12 May	Tue	.	Huambo District, Luanda (Angola)
15 May	Fri/2330	.	Tomoka (Florida)
04 Jun	Thu/1430	.\$#	xxxx (France)
07 Jun	Sun/0030	.\$#	Curico, Fundo los Nogales (Curico, Chile)
24 Jun	Wed/2230	.	Hinton (West Virginia)
28 Jun		#	Winston-Salem (North Carolina) Approx. date
29 Jun	Mon/2132	.	Apopka (Florida)
10 Jul		.	East London (South Africa) Approx. date
15 Jul	Wed/	.	London (Ontario, Canada)
25 Jul	/2330	.	Villalba de los Alcores (Valladolid, Spain) Approx. date
05 Aug	Wed/2245	@	Cazalla de la Sierra (Sevilla, Spain)
10 Aug	Mon/0030	.	Aznalcazar-Pilas (Sevilla)
12 Aug	Wed/2230	.	Rainham (England)
13 Aug	Thu	.	Aabenraa (SE Jutland, Denmark)
13 Aug	Thu/2250	.	Fjelstrup, Haderslev (Denmark)
15 Aug	Sat/2330	@#	Thetford Mines (Quebec, Canada)
17 Aug	Mon/0505	@#	Puits d'Edme (France)
19 Aug	Wed/0400	.	Eustis (Florida)
20 Aug	Thu	@\$#	Penang (Malaysia)
24 Aug	Mon/2130	.	Bollulos de la Mitacion (Sevilla, Spain)
27 Aug	Thu	.	Stockport (England)
30 Aug	Sat/2135	#	Itatiaia, Funil Dam (Brazil)
07 Sep	Mon/2315	.	Matton (Illinois)
08 Sep	Tue/2045	.	Barmedman (NSW, Australia)
13 Sep	Sun	#	Puketutu, Te Kuiti (New Zealand)
05 Oct	Mon/0430	.	Charny, Quebec (Quebec)
06 Oct	Tue/0430	.	Rolla (Missouri)
10 Oct	Sat/0215	.	Bay City (Michigan)
13 Oct	Tue/2030	@	Cortez (Colorado)
20 Oct	Tue	.	Pretoria (South Africa)
21 Oct	/1900	.	Colchester (England) Approx. date
25 Oct	Sun/1530	@	Broula (NSW, Australia)

29 Oct	Thu/1640	.	Kristiansand, Vest-Agder County (Norway)
31 Oct	Sat/2030	@	Tallimba (NSW, Australia)
Nov		.	Columbus, near Richmond (Michigan)
04 Nov	Wed	.	Oslo (Norway)
05 Nov	Thu	#	Boggabri (NSW, Australia)
07 Nov	Sat	.	DeLand (Florida)
07 Dec	Mon	@#	Wantage (Great Britain)
07 Dec	Mon/0715	.#	Vader (Washington)
28 Dec	Mon/1605	.	Dover-Foxcroft (Maine)
29 Dec	Tue/	.	Ouro Preto (Belo Horizonte, Brazil)

A significant factor UFO reports have in common is a description of the action attributed to an unexplained flying object. It seems the most useful method of coding UFO reports is one based on this consistency. We have experimented with several systems and have found that an adaptation of Dr. Vallee's coding methods can be utilized whether one is compiling card files, catalogs, or computer inputs.

In addition to extracting pertinent basic information from each case (the date, location, day and local time reported), DATA-NET will attempt to be of further assistance to its readers and will appropriately code each sighting with one of five major Type headings. In addition we will further define each case with certain classes and sub-classes as follows:

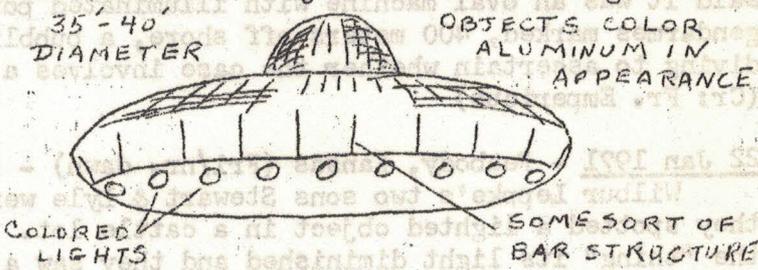
- Type 1 - LANDINGS (including near landings of tree height or under 100' maximum)
- 2 - UNUSUAL or ERRATIC FLIGHT PATTERN
- 3 - STATIONARY or HOVERING IN THE SKY
- 4 - CONTINUOUS FLIGHT
- 5 - INDEFINITE OBJECTS

- Class A - Pacing or investigating vehicles (land, sea, air)
- B - Multiple objects (and objects emitted or merged)
- C - Physical appearance alters
- D - Borderline objects (because of characteristics)
 - a. Optical or mechanical aids (telescope, radar, etc.)
 - b. Photograph
 - c. Effects (human, animal, electrical, mechanical)
 - @ Landed (or submerged)
 - . Near landing (tree height or under 100' maximum)
 - \$ Occupant seen
 - # Traces (residue, marks)

(Coding example: I-AC-bc-@#) - J. Clark, Editor

CLIPPING THE NEWS

1968 - Batley, Yorkshire, England - (x) - (3) - HOVERING UFO
 Susan Bell, 12, and her aunt watched an oval silver object the size of a golf ball hovering above Mount Pleasant, Batley. There were colored lights around the object, red, blue, yellow and green and it made a humming sound. (From the files of Vincent O'Connell, Queensbury, Chairman of the Northern Skywatching Bureau) (Bradford, England Telegraph & Argus, 1 Feb 71)



20 Apr 1968 - Batley, Yorkshire, England - (Sat/x) - (3) - LOW HOVERING OBJECT
 A Batley canvass team supervisor, 23, and his girl friend, 21, were driving along Upper Batley Low Lane at Howden Clough and saw a craft hanging low in the air. It was too bright to distinguish any shape. It looked about the size of the side of a house

and made no noise. As he drove almost underneath it, he stopped and got out of the car for a better look. There seemed to be a lot of red lights hanging over the road in a rough diamond shape. The others were what seemed to be a row of portholes. The thing moved off slowly, came back, then moved off quickly without a sound in an easterly direction. (From Vincent O'Connell files, Queensbury, Northern Skywatching Bureau) (Bradford, England Telegraph & Argus, 1 Feb 71)

24 Nov 1970 - Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Brazil - (Tue/Night) - (2) - CIRCLING UFO

A "completely silent flying object, emitting a brilliant light, intense and continuous" was observed by numerous witnesses in separate locations in the city. It circled over the suburb of Campo Grande at an altitude of about 300m for about 10 min.

Almost simultaneously another strange object was seen by hundreds of persons in Belo Horizonte, 240 km north of Rio. Similar reports were received from Niteroi, and the suburbs of Floresta and Santa Teresa, according to the newspaper "Jornal do Brasil." (Quito, Ecuador El Comercio and Reynosa, Mexico El Manana, 27 Nov 70)

31 Dec 1970 (Approx) - Brightwalton (nr. Wantage), England - (x) - (I-@) - LANDED UFO

A man (name withheld) reported to Wantage police that he had sighted a UFO near a country road land between Brightwalton and Lilley. "It was silver grey in colour, about 20 feet in diameter with a flat round disc on top. There were windows in the side of this space vehicle and there were windows and aerials sticking out from the sides. It was stationary, on, or just off the ground, for between three and five minutes before rising vertically at a very fast speed. It disappeared in about three or four seconds," he told police. Police accompanied him to the site but could find no evidence. Since then a man and wife and a police officer have reported two UFOs travelling slowly over Wantage in the direction of Harwell and disintegrating in a shower of sparks. (Newbury Weekly News, 31 Dec 70)

3 Jan 1971 - Helsinki, Finland (Sun/Nr. dawn) - (I-c-@/#) - POWER FAILURE, LANDING, TRACES

Martta & Mauno Talala were having their morning coffee. The room and surrounding landscape suddenly were covered with a brilliant light. Witnesses from farther away said it resembled an acetylene torch flame and lasted about a minute. Electricity failed in nearby houses as a luminous sphere landed in the Talala's yard and returned when the object took off and headed southwest. Talala's 13-year-old son went to see the place where the object had landed and found a triangular impression in the snow about 6 feet by 18 feet. There was dark green matter in the center. Matti Kyllonen, editor of the local newspaper Koillissanomat photographed the spot the next day. A sample was analyzed by Dr. Birger Wilk who pronounced it "dishwater." UFO fans claimed the samples contained titanium traces among other things, and planned to send a sample to a laboratory in Britain for an "impartial" analysis. (Seattle Post-Intelligencer, 21 Feb 71)

4 Jan 1971 - Cape Corse (nr. Bastia), Corsica, France - (Mon/late Night) - (I-@) -

SUBMERGED UFO

Residents reported seeing a sort of fireball cross the sky off the coast. Some said it was an oval machine with illuminated portholes. A half-hour after this report, gendarmes marked, 400 meters off shore, a bubbling on the water's surface. Frogman are diving to ascertain whether the case involves a meteorite. (Paris Jour, 6 Jan 71) (Cr: Fr. Empericus)

22 Jan 1971 - Peabody, Kansas (Fri/nr. dawn) - (I-@)\$ - LANDING, OCCUPANT SEEN

Wilbur Leppke's two sons Stewart & Lyle were doing their morning farm chores when they spotted a lighted object in a cattle lot. When they flashed the tractor lights on the "thing" its light diminished and they saw a diminutive figure, less than a couple feet tall, moving outside of it. They also noted the craft had small windows. The boys hurried back to the house to call their mother. She could see that "something" was there and called Sheriff June Jost. It was after daybreak before he arrived and the craft had left. The boys said the craft first hovered a few feet off the ground, tipped to one side, then sped rapidly away. The boys' teachers said they were precise and

unvarying in relating the details of the event to teachers and classmates. (Gazette-Herald, 28 Jan 71)

1 Feb 1971 - Delia, Kansas (Mon/2030) - (I-@) - METAL RECOVERED FROM CRASHED UFO

Mr. & Mrs. Lundin heard a loud noise like a shotgun blast and a red light illuminated their house as a UFO crashed. For several minutes the object burned with flames leaping about 18 inches high. It was too dark to locate anything that night, but the next day a pile of metallic ashes covering a 4 foot square area was discovered. Two pieces of the metal were given to the Jackson County Sheriff Don Collins at Holton. NASA said that the object could not be debris from the space capsule. The AF recommended that the metal be analyzed at a local university. (Topeka State Journal, 5 Feb 71)

12 Feb 1971 - Monterey, California - (Fri/1600) - (I-@) - FIREBALL SUBMERGES

Area residents reported a fireball trailing smoke fell from the sky. It splashed down in the ocean and apparently sank without a trace. An all night Coast Guard search was conducted as aerial flares illuminated the night sky and hundreds watched from the shore. Military & civilian aviation facilities showed no reports of missing aircraft or missiles. (Penn-Herald, 13 Feb 71)

18 Mar 1971 - Lorain, Ohio (Thu/2010) - (2) - UFO STOPPED IN FLIGHT

Mrs. Joseph Garcia and her 16-year-old daughter of 1404 W. 35th. St., Lorain noticed a "very bright light" traveling from north to south. It was "saucer-like" and it "stopped and dimmed, then brightened with a ring of flashing red and white lights on the bottom. Then it just darted, real fast," Mrs. Garcia said. The oval-shaped object appeared every three or four minutes, circling in the general direction of the Sheffield Shopping Center, Sheffield Township. It was last seen about 9:35 pm. (Journal, 19 Mar 71) (Cr: W8PTU, S. Toth)

8 Apr 1971 - Eldorado Springs, Colorado (Thu/1200) - (I-@) - CRASH LANDING

Mrs. Alfreda Walker and her 10-year-old daughter reported seeing a ball of flame followed by a plume of smoke and heard an explosion when an aircraft hit the ground. An airplane appeared to "bounce into the air and explode" on the northeast face of Eldorado Mountain shortly before noon. Boulder County Deputy Sheriff Sgt. Walter Young said seven deputy sheriffs and two fire departments were dispatched to the scene, six miles south of Boulder. The area was searched for two hours by helicopter and no trace of an explosion, fire, or downed airplane was found. Young said a check with local airports and the FAA failed to turn up any missing airplanes. (Denver Rocky Mountain News, 9 & 10 Apr 71) (Cr: K. Steinmetz)

13 Apr 1971 - Brunswick, West Australia, Australia - (Tue/0445) - (I-ABC-) - CAR BUZZED

Geoff Richards, 28, wife Toni, 26, and 5-year-old son Mark, of Laurel Road, Woodlands, a suburb of Perth, were driving on a long straight deserted stretch of highway just past Brunswick, about 90 miles from Perth. Mr. Richards noticed a single white light a long way behind. He thought it was another car until "suddenly the light came racing up to the car; it appeared to be going about 500 miles an hour. My wife screamed that it was going to hit us, but it just stopped. It stayed about 20 yards behind for a few seconds then shot backwards to the horizon behind us. It glowed red, like a fire, and lit up the surroundings, then turned white again and came at us a second time. I thought it was going to go right through us. This happened about four times, then I looked in front and there was another light there. It shot forward at us, about head height, as the one from the back was coming forward again. The one in front came at us three times and each time pulled up just short and darted back, sometimes disappearing." Mr. Richards added, "What was so frightening was that when the one at the back turned from red to white on the horizon we knew it was coming again. It was not the kind of light a car beam gives and I could look right at it without it hurting my eyes." (Austr. Daily Telegraph, & Daily Mirror, 14 Apr 71) (Cr: VK2SK, S. Kaufman)

UFO COMMENTS AND OPINIONS:

2 Mar 1971 - Washington, D.C.

Dr. James E. McDonald's theory that SSTs could increase skin cancer was linked at House hearings to his earlier thesis tying UFOs to the 1965 New York power failure.

The issue was raised by Rep. Silvio O. Conte, R-Mass., who said he knew SST backers planned to bring up Dr. McDonald's UFO views on the House floor and wanted to give the scientist a chance to explain them. Conte told McDonald, "I must know if your theory that UFOs are related to power failures has held up."

McDonald replied his position is that "the correlation between UFO sightings and power failures is disturbing" and said that correlation has held up. He called "the problem of UFOs a very serious scientific problem" and said he tries to view it with the same kind of scientific open mind that he has toward the potential SST hazard.

McDonald testified that 500 SSTs could increase US skin cancer cases by at least 5,000 a year if they reduce the stratosphere's ozone layer which filters cancer-producing ultraviolet rays. (Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, 3 Mar 71) (Cr: F. Kron)

SHOP & SWAP

WANTED: Back issues of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, Vol. 1 and 2 (1955 and 1956). TOP PRICE PAID. --DATA-NET Research Library, c/o DATA-NET

WANTED: A copy of "Zanoni" by Bulwer Lytton. In good condition. --Mike Jaffe, DATA-NET

DATA-NET REPORT

-A comprehensive UFO news report-

A RED CHECK on your address label indicates that your membership has expired.

Don't miss a single info-packed issue! Join or renew now:

12 issues - \$5.00 per year Domestic

\$6.00 per year Foreign

BACK ISSUES are available beginning with Dec 1969, Report #30. All prior issues plus Report #41, Nov 1970 have been exhausted. Price per copy .50¢ or 12 for \$5.00.

SPECIAL REPORT - A Study of 100 Iberic Landings by Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos and Dr. Jacques Vallee. Illustrated. \$1.50.

Membership-subscription orders may be sent direct to DATA-NET or to the DATA-NET REPORT c/o Mrs. Josephine J. Clark, 7900 Harvard Dr., Ben Lomond, Calif. 95005.

DATA-NET

-The UFO Amateur Radio Network-
624 Farley Street
Mountain View, Calif. 94040

Return Postage Guaranteed

Third Class Mail
PRINTED MATTER