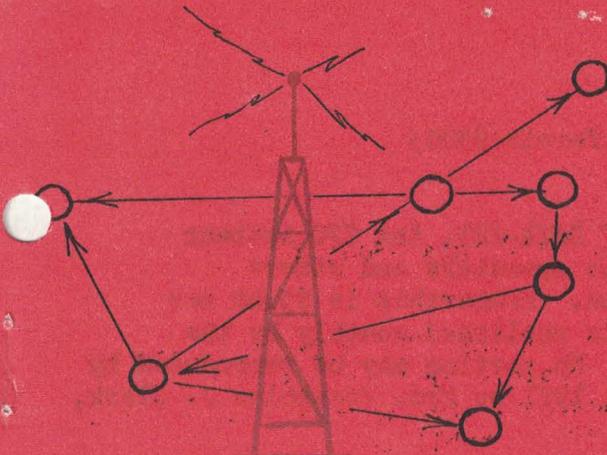


DATA-NET

-- The UFO Amateur Radio Network --

7900 Harvard Drive
Ben Lomond, California 95005



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REPORT NUMBER 54

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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 understanding the UFO phenomenon. Membership is \$5.00 per year domestic and \$6.00 per year foreign. The REPORT is published monthly by the Editor, Mrs. Josephine J. Clark. All rights reserved. No portion may be reproduced by anyone without prior written permission. Copyright © 1971 by Mrs. Josephine J. Clark, 7900 Harvard Drive, Ben Lomond, California 95005.

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POLICY: DATA-NET feels sufficient evidence has been presented to prove that unidentified flying objects exist. We seek answers to 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. This service applies to members only.

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

TECHNICAL 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 DATA-NET FREE to members only. A brief history of flying saucers together with the plans and parts list for building a "Saucer Seeker." Permanent magnets are available for \$2.00.

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

BACK ISSUES are available beginning with December 1969, Report #30.

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

DATA-NET COMMUNICATION CENTERS:

Network schedule: WEDNESDAY at 7:00 PST = THURSDAY at 0300 GMT on 7.268(LSB).

WA0ZRG - St. Louis, Mo. is active on 10 meters on 29.00 daily.
KP4CH - Puerto Rico can be contacted daily on 21.342 KHz.

Our Director, Michel Jaffe, is currently touring the United States. A series of reports on his travels will be presented beginning with this issue.

From the Director at large: Mike Jaffe
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON with its impressive, majestic space needle, and, not far away, the tall rectangular bank building.....the box that the Needle came in.

As I approached the city on highway #5 I did what I normally do when I approach a big city. I immediately got hopelessly lost. When I noticed the signs saying that I was heading for the ferry to take me to Canada I picked up the mike and in what I am sure was a panic stricken voice started to call CQ Seattle.

In about three minutes W7MKW, Hugh Compton, answered. I wish to thank Hugh for saving my life. With two phone calls to D-N member Esther Wright, Hugh was able to guide me by radio to Esther's QTH. There I refreshed and enjoyed a good breakfast. Esther is very well read on the UFO subject and I spent a most enjoyable day. I was also brought up to date on UFO Seattle. Esther was in the midst of reading Keel's latest, OUR HAUNTED PLANET, and complained that although she was more than half way through she still did not understand what the nut was trying to say! We both enjoyed a wonderful dinner and a fantastic view atop the Needle.

My next stop in Seattle was a visit to Rod Dyke, Founder and Director of the UFO Research Committee. Armed with a detailed map of the city plus the cooperation of fourteen gas stations I had no trouble finding Mr. Dyke's house. As soon as I met this man I knew that I liked him. Rod is a very warm and friendly individual. Inside his headquarters I soon saw that Rod has a most extensive UFO library, including what is probably the world's biggest private photo collection. Rod is a top UFO researcher along with having a unique knack of acquiring UFO data.

Example: I saw a UFO film that NICAP had bitterly complained of not being able to acquire, and also a film that a witness claimed in one of Keel's books had not been returned. When I questioned Rod on how he was able to secure it, he said that he simply asked the witness for a copy of it.

Mrs. Dyke Sr., a pretty and charming redhead, brought refreshments. I was glad to see that Rod has a good sense of humor. We both laughed heartily as we watched the UFO films sold by Barker-the-bandit. I stood behind the projector and mimicked someone holding a fishing rod. "That's about it," Rod agreed. Reviewing the Ted Series case we both had a big laugh at the gullibles who were taken in by the team. I am glad to report that a famous ufologist and astronomer who was taken in has now been taken out.

Rod and I talked about his UFO and Fortean clipping service. I am very glad to see that this unique venture is a real success. It is of course very obvious to subscribers of the service that this is something that has been sorely needed for a long time. For those who are unacquainted, Rod supplies for a nominal fee a UFO and Fortean clipping service (not combined) that covers the states and quite a bit of the rest of the world. This is something that I highly recommend. I sincerely feel that Rod deserves our support. For further information please write directly to him at the following address: UFO Research Committee, 3521 S.W. 104th. Street, Seattle, Washington 98146.

We parted with mutual invitations and as I walked out into the continuous rain, I again mumbled my favorite word.

As I write this from my camp somewhere (lost again!) at the Oregon-Washington border, I periodically check my bait for Sasquatch. (The bait, two-day-old cardines buried under two inches of dirt, once resulted in luring a mountain lion. I meekly waved to him from the top of my tree. Believe me it was a cold night somewhere outside Carson City, Nevada.)

73 de W6GRPL somewhere in Washington (Lost again.)

TUCSON, ARIZONA. I arrived in Tucson early on Saturday morning, November 20, checked into the Y and called the AFRO Headquarters. Both Coral and Jim Lorenzen were very busy and I was requested to call back around 3:00 in the afternoon.

I called Mrs. James E. MacDonald and learned from her daughter Jan that Mrs. MacDonald was in California, but that she may be back on Monday. Then I called Lou Daugherty, one of D-N's earliest members, and was glad that at least he could see me. In fact, we both were glad to finally meet. Lou's charming wife Mary cooked us a fine breakfast of bacon and eggs. Lou has a very extensive and impressive radio shack.

At three I called APRO headquarters and learned that they were still very busy. Jim mentioned that Dr. Hynek was coming and I said that I would be happy to see him again.

The next afternoon I called Richard Greenwell and learned from him that APRO and the University of Arizona Student Chapter of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) were sponsoring a UFO symposium. That evening Jim Lorenzen called me and asked if I would help with the transportation problem by taking Dr. Hynek home and bringing him to the college the next day for the symposium. I drove to the APRO office where I met Jim Lorenzen and picked up Dr. Hynek. In the office was a pretty young office worker who smiled warmly as I entered but said nothing.

About midnight Allen and I parted company and at 8:00 the next morning I picked him up again and we headed for the symposium. When we arrived a National Enquirer photographer took many photographs, including ours.

The first session of the APRO Symposium opened with an introductory presentation by Dr. J. Allen Hynek. The speakers for this day were Dr. Frank B. Salisbury, Exobiologist, Utah State University, Dr. Kenneth V. Anderson, Anatomist, Emory University (by tape), Dr. John C. Munday, Biophysicist, University of Toronto, Dr. Harold A. Cahn, Biologist, Northern Arizona University, Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle, Psychologist, The University of Wyoming, Dr. Robert S. Ellwood, Historian of Religion, University of Southern California, Dr. Emerson W. Shideler, Philosopher, Iowa State University, and Dr. Robert F. Creegan, Philosopher, State University of New York. The attendance was light both days; about one hundred or so. I got a \$5.00 parking ticket.

The speakers for the second session were Dr. Richard C. Henry, Astrophysicist, Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Walter W. Walker, Metallurgist, Dr. B. Roy Frieden, Opticist, University of Arizona, and Dr. John S. Derr, Seismologist, Martin Marietta Corporation. All were excellent, but I particularly enjoyed Dr. Frieden who explained the many methods of photo analysis. Also, it appears that, according to Dr. Walker, the Ubatuba magnesium samples are no longer mysterious.

I got another \$5.00 parking ticket.

After the first session about twenty of us gathered at the APRO headquarters to view some movie film shown by Ray Stanford. I met Ken Stinmetz and his lovely wife Phyllis, and also Allen Benz. I drove Mr. & Mrs. Steinmetz, Dr. Creegan and Allen Benz back to the Hotel Plaza where we had a small celebration.

On the second day I had the pleasure of meeting T/Sgt. David N. Moody who for many years was with Project Bluebook. I enjoyed hearing his negative views. At the close of the symposium I took the Steinmetz to the airport and we all enjoyed a good dinner. Oddly enough there was no check and as I looked trying to find our benefactor I saw a little man dressed in black dart out the door. Do you suppose.....?

On Wednesday morning I was all packed up and heading out of the city and on my way to Austin, Texas. In my last effort to contact Mrs. James E. MacDonald, I spoke to her daughter Gale. I had had a wonderful time in Tucson, but was very sorry to have missed Mrs. MacDonald. As I passed a Gulf Gas station I suddenly had an urge to call again.....

.....Twenty minutes later Betsy MacDonald, a petite, pretty and charming woman, and I were sitting together at the edge of town, close to the desert. In about three hours we had told each other our life story. We laughed, cried, and toasted each other with coffee. I feel very fortunate that for a brief moment in my life I had the pleasure of sharing Betsy's company. Betsy, I wish you good luck.

73 es 88 de Mike Jaffe, WB6RPL

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

-by David R. Saunders

I suppose that most people know that my major ufological effort for the past three years has been the development of a computerized catalog, called UFOCAT. The 1969 version of UFOCAT included about 1400 cases drawn from the 1947 and 1954 waves, and was mainly used to explore orthoteny. UFOCAT-70 reached 15,278 entries and provided a basis for two studies -- one concerned with day-of-the-week (See FSR for January 1971 and D-NR for April 1971) and the other concerned with county-by-county frequencies of reports as a function of certain demographic measures (FSR, in press). UFOCAT-71 weighed in with just over 37,000 entries, which will permit refinements in the previous results as well as the opening of new lines of investigation. A "first draft" of UFOCAT-72 was written on magnetic tape this morning; the counter saw 42,032 entries, indicating that the growth rate of the file is still at a high level.

Perhaps UFOCAT's growth has been too fast. Certainly the file includes many, many duplications, caused when the same event is described in different sources. These do not prevent the use of the file, but they add much to its bulk and to the time required for any particular machine processing. Perhaps the moment has come to do a thorough job of winnowing the file -- setting aside the duplications and coding the entries that survive in greater detail. Regardless of the success of this effort, the file will be moved to a random access disc beginning with the second draft of UFOCAT-72. This will allow the automation of several steps in editing, and permit up-dating to proceed continuously instead of just once every few months.

In between working on the file it is fun to look at the data to see what they have to say. Most recently, I have been looking at the shapes of the waves. Three basic shapes are possible, though there could be variations for each one. Let's use Type A to refer to a wave that builds gradually to its peak and then falls off relatively sharply. Type C should refer to a wave with opposite characteristics -- an abrupt onset followed by a relatively gradual decline. Type B would then refer to a symmetrical wave -- one which rises and falls at about the same rate.

Now, if the wave phenomenon depends primarily on random fluctuations, Type B waves will be produced; i.e., there will be only random tendencies for waves to appear as either Type A or Type C. And if Edward U. Condon is correct, when he says that waves are triggered by the sudden release of sensational publicity, then Type C waves must be produced -- there is no way for such a wave to build up to anticipate the triggering mechanism. Type A waves might also be given a "conventional explanation," based on the characteristics of the press. The press prefers to publish "news;" in the later phases of a wave UFOs are not news to the same degree that they were earlier in the wave, and proportionately fewer of the late UFOs are going to be recorded in the sources from which we must now derive the bulk of our data. (This explanation for a Type A wave says nothing about where the wave came from in the first plane.)

In order to examine and classify the waves, UFOCAT-71 was sorted by dates, and within each date by counties or county-equivalents. Non-UFO-events (such as aircraft accidents and power failures) were excluded; all events explained by their sources as stars, planets, meteors, satellites, or balloons were also excluded, as most such explanations are correct. Then tallies were made by weeks, with each week running from Sunday through Saturday. A maximum of one tally per county per date was recorded. Some of the results look as follows:

1947 Wave -- tallied by weeks starting Sunday 470601 --
4, 5, 19, 75, 210, 330, 19, 18, 11, 6, 4.

This is a Type A wave, peaking in the week of July 6-12. Thanks to the efforts of Ted Bloecher, our knowledge of this wave is exceptionally complete and the classification of this wave as Type A is unambiguous.

1950 Wave -- tallied by weeks starting Sunday 500219 --
4, 17, 24, 42, 49, 71, 26, 16, 8, 26, 4.

This is a Type A wave, peaking in the week ending April 1. Our knowledge of this wave could be improved (Bloecher has been working on it), but the classification as Type A seems fairly certain.

1952 Wave -- tallied by weeks starting Sunday 520622 --

9, 12, 19, 39, 31, 51, 20, 14, 6, 7, 4.

This is another Type A wave, peaking in the week ending August 2. Since the Blue Book lists for 1952 are not a part of UFOCAT-71 (as they are for all other years from 1947 through 1966), our picture of this wave is relatively very incomplete, but the classification is quite certain.

1954 Wave -- tallied by weeks starting Sunday 540829 --

30, 23, 41, 76, 126, 162, 158, 86, 61, 57, 33, 27.

This wave presents the biggest problem at this stage of the analysis, and I will leave it unclassified. (My intuition tells me it is Type A, but a blind application of statistics says it could just as easily be Type C.) The problem may derive from the fact that the French data have been much more thoroughly studied than, say, the Italian data of that period. Moreover, the whole wave seems to stretch over a longer time-span than for the earlier waves.

1957 Wave -- tallied by weeks starting Sunday 570929 --

21, 28, 27, 31, 33, 209, 67, 36, 36, 44, 38.

This is a Type C wave -- the earliest that we have encountered. The identification is clear from the tallies, and the news story that triggered the wave is well-known. (Identifying this as a Type C wave may or may not carry implications for the quality of the individual reports; this is a matter for further study.)

From this point on, the picture becomes more difficult to interpret. There are other Type C waves in 1964 (obviously triggered by the news from Socorro) and in 1966 (obviously following news of the "swamp gas" incidents). The wave in the summer of 1965 is not distinguishable from Type B. The 1967 wave was long and intense, but may have reached a definable peak in late October -- tallied by weeks starting Sunday 670917 --

37, 24, 41, 49, 51, 134, 63, 32, 31, 17, 19.

These figures would classify the wave as Type A, but this identification is relatively uncertain on the basis of just these tallies. There have been no outstanding waves since 1967.

If the 1967 data have been correctly interpreted, a most interesting hypothesis emerges -- The waves belonging to the often-discussed 5-year cycle are all of Type A. This will include the waves of 1947, 1952 and 1967 as already presented here. The 1957 Sputnik Wave doesn't count against this hypothesis because it is wrongly timed; the 5-year wave should have peaked in late August, for which we have the following tallies--

18, 21, 24, 15, 15, 28, 13, 12, 8, 18, 12.

Again, if there was a wave peaking at around this time, it was much more likely Type A than Type C. The 5-year cycle should also have produced a wave peaking in late September of 1962, for which we have the following tallies --

12, 18, 10, 14, 24, 8, 11, 7, 9, 14, 10.

Once again, if there was a wave peaking near this time, it was more likely Type A than Type C.

The problem is to put the pieces together to make a coherent whole. If we assume the validity of an inherent 5-year cycle (actually, a 61-month cycle):

(1) We can find at least some evidence supporting the occurrence of a Type A wave at every recurrence of the cycle from 1947 on.

(2) The only non-conforming Type A wave was in 1950.

Thus, the overall correlation of Type A waves with a 5-year cycle is nearly perfect. It remains to be seen whether further data will reinforce or destroy this apparent relationship.

1972 will provide a crucial test!

RECORD AND ANALYSIS OF THE SPANISH NEGATIVE LANDINGS

--by Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos

The investigator of UFOs frequently finds in his work a certain amount of reports that do not fit within the unidentified category. Those are the ones which have a

conventional origin; frauds and hoaxes, astronomical bodies, natural phenomena and several miscellaneous things. This is also true for the student of landings, and in this field a specialist is the only one who is able to recognize which are the negative cases, the factual ones, and to separate the "noise" from the "signal," due to his constant and devoted investigative efforts. Unfortunately, as Dr. Jacques Vallee has already noted, nobody has tried to throw some light onto this old matter and plan a catalogue of negative observations. So, the mistifications appear again and again in the literature, causing, in turn, new errors.

During two years of data-gathering and studies on the theme of the landing phenomenon in the Iberian Peninsula, we have kept a separate file with all the identified Type-I cases that we have compiled. We thought that when a sufficient sample had been collected, it could be interesting to research these data in order to study the degree of similarity between this set of unreal cases and our census of alleged reliable landings. Our main question being: What is the statistical behaviour of the negative reports in comparison with the remarkable cases?

The information source on these cases has been primarily the press, plus a portion of first-hand references. A summary list covering 60 cases has been written for STENDEK wherein we list the important sighting details, an adequate explanation and a precise source. It is not necessary to record that information here, but we believe it is useful to make a complete note of the results of the analysis performed on these reports and the conclusions which we have reached.

Table I is the index of 60 negative landings in Spain and Portugal. From left to right, the data distribution is: case number, date, time, location and province, and a simple descriptive code where a point (.) means that the object was reported close to the ground, L indicates that the object touched ground, B means "beings" and T that there were landing traces. The catalogue covers the period 1936-1971.

TABLE I
Catalogue of 60 negative Type-I reports in Spain and Portugal

01	14 Apr 1936	1700	Villarojo De Fuentes (Cuenca, Spain)	.	T
02	-- Sep 1937		Valls (Tarragona, Spain)	.	
03	31 Mar 1950	2000	Sigues (Zaragoza, Spain)	L	T
04	28 Dec 1950	0345	Las Hermitas (Cordoba, Spain)	L	B T
05	13 Jun 1952		Cordoba (Cordoba, Spain)	B	
06	23 Jun 1952		Torre De La Sal (Castellon, Spain)	L	T
07	24 Sep 1954	1000	Almaceda (Beira Baixa, Portugal)	L	B
08	13 Oct 1954		Castelo Branco (Beira Baixa, Portugal)	L	B
09	16 Nov 1954		Madrid (Madrid, Spain)	L	B T
10	03 Dec 1954		Granja De Torrehermosa (Badajoz, Spain)	L	
11	03 Dec 1954		Azuaga (Badajoz, Spain)	L	
12	04 Dec 1954		Azuaga (Badajoz, Spain)	L	T
13	05 Dec 1954		Zuera (Zaragoza, Spain)	L	B T
14	08 Dec 1954		Sale (Barcelona, Spain)	L	
15	14 Dec 1954		Canada De Benatanduz (Teruel, Spain)	L	T
16	05 Jan 1955		San Sebastian (Guipuzcoa, Spain)	L	
17	17 Feb 1956		Metaro (Barcelona, Spain)	L	T
18	22 Mar 1956		Monte Siat, Carps (Gerona, Spain)	L	T
19	17 Mar 1957		Spain: Undetermined location	B	T
20	30 Oct 1957	2315	Tarragona (Tarragona, Spain)	L	
21	27 Mar 1958		Ponterrada (Leon, Spain)	L	T
22	16 Apr 1959	1000	Hinojal (Caceres, Spain)	L	T
23	08 Aug 1959	1700	Cobas (La Coruna, Spain)	L	T
24	08 Sep 1963	2400	Ginzo De Limia (Orense, Spain)	L	B T
25	08 May 1964	1100	Guardo (Palencia, Spain)	L	B T
26	25 Jan 1965		Pantano De Alloz (Pamplona, Spain)	L	
27	-- --- 1965		Madrid (Madrid, Spain)	L	

28	28 Jul 1965	2000	Rumoroso (Santander, Spain)	L T
29	06 Dec 1965		Lora Del Rio (Sevilla, Spain)	L T
30	-- Dec 1965		Fuente De Cantos (Badajoz, Spain)	L T
31	03 Feb 1966	1230	Malaga (Malaga, Spain)	B
32	01 Feb 1967	2100	Boadilla Del Monte (Madrid, Spain)	L
33	16 May 1967	1300	Nieva (Segovia, Spain)	.
34	15 Jul 1967	0500	Barcelona (Barcelona, Spain)	T
35	-- Oct 1967		Observatorio Fabra (Barcelona, Spain)	L
36	15 Feb 1968		Vilovi (Gerona, Spain)	B
37	-- Jul 1968		Armental (Orense, Spain)	B
38	-- Jul 1968		Sagunto (Valencia, Spain)	L T
39	07 Aug 1968		Betanzos-Villalba (La Coruna, Spain)	.
40	23 Aug 1968		Port Del Comte (Lerida, Spain)	B
41	06 Sep 1968		Barcelona-Vich (Barcelona, Spain)	B
42	-- Oct 1968		Sierra Guadarrama (Madrid, Spain)	L T
43	-- Oct 1968		Cuacos De Yuste (Caceres, Spain)	L
44	01 Nov 1968	1900	Urastegui (Bilbao, Spain)	L
45	10 Nov 1968	1740	Puerto De Espadan (Castellon, Spain)	L
46	13 Nov 1968		Castillo De Alarcon (Cuenca, Spain)	L B
47	03 Dec 1968	2230	Duenas (Palencia, Spain)	.
48	28 Dec 1968		Santuario De Linares (Corduba, Spain)	L B T
49	-- Mar 1969		Madrid (Madrid, Spain)	L
50	01 May 1969		Las Planas (Barcelona, Spain)	. T
51	-- Jun 1969	2100	Sepulveda (Segovia, Spain)	L T
52	-- Aug 1969	0015	Monte San Pedro, La Coruna (La Coruna, Spain)	L
53	05 Sep 1969		Barcelona (Barcelona, Spain)	L T
54	01 Oct 1969		Arevalo (Avila, Spain)	B
55	23 Mar 1970		Tudela (Pamplona, Spain)	T
56	01 Apr 1970		Badalona (Barcelona, Spain)	L B T
57	16 Aug 1970	0300	Madrid (Madrid, Spain)	B
58	23 Feb 1971	1900	25 Miles north San Sebastian (Guipuzcoa, Spain)	L
59	25 Feb 1971		Chiclana De La Frontera (Cadiz, Spain)	T
60	29 Jun 1971		Tortosa (Tarragona, Spain)	L T

For summaries and sources of these cases, vid. STENDEK, C.E.I., Apartado 282, Barcelona, Spain.

STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF THE DATA

1. Time distribution of the negative cases.

Figure 1 shows the timetable of the 60 cases. This information is solely known in the third part of the total, however, the examination of the graph gives us the following facts:

i) There is not any homogenous frequency. The high mark is located at 17 hours and the immediate lower ones from 19 to 21 hours, at 24, 3, and at 10.

ii) A preliminary comparison of such a distribution with the one found in the most recent time studies of Type-I phenomena (1), (2) and (3), registers a notable difference among their frequencies. Working with Landings, Vallee, Ballester & Vallee and Phillips have independently and with precision confirmed again its nocturnal character. This nightly pattern contrasts with the unequal distribution offered by the negative Type-I events in Spain, which do not display any special bias as to be placed following some coherent form.

2. Yearly distribution.

We shall draw the structures of the negative sub-catalogue (60 cases) and the landing catalogue (120 cases in its newest version, September 1971), for Iberian data. Figures 2 and 3 represent their annual frequencies. Immediately, a number of features are apparent:

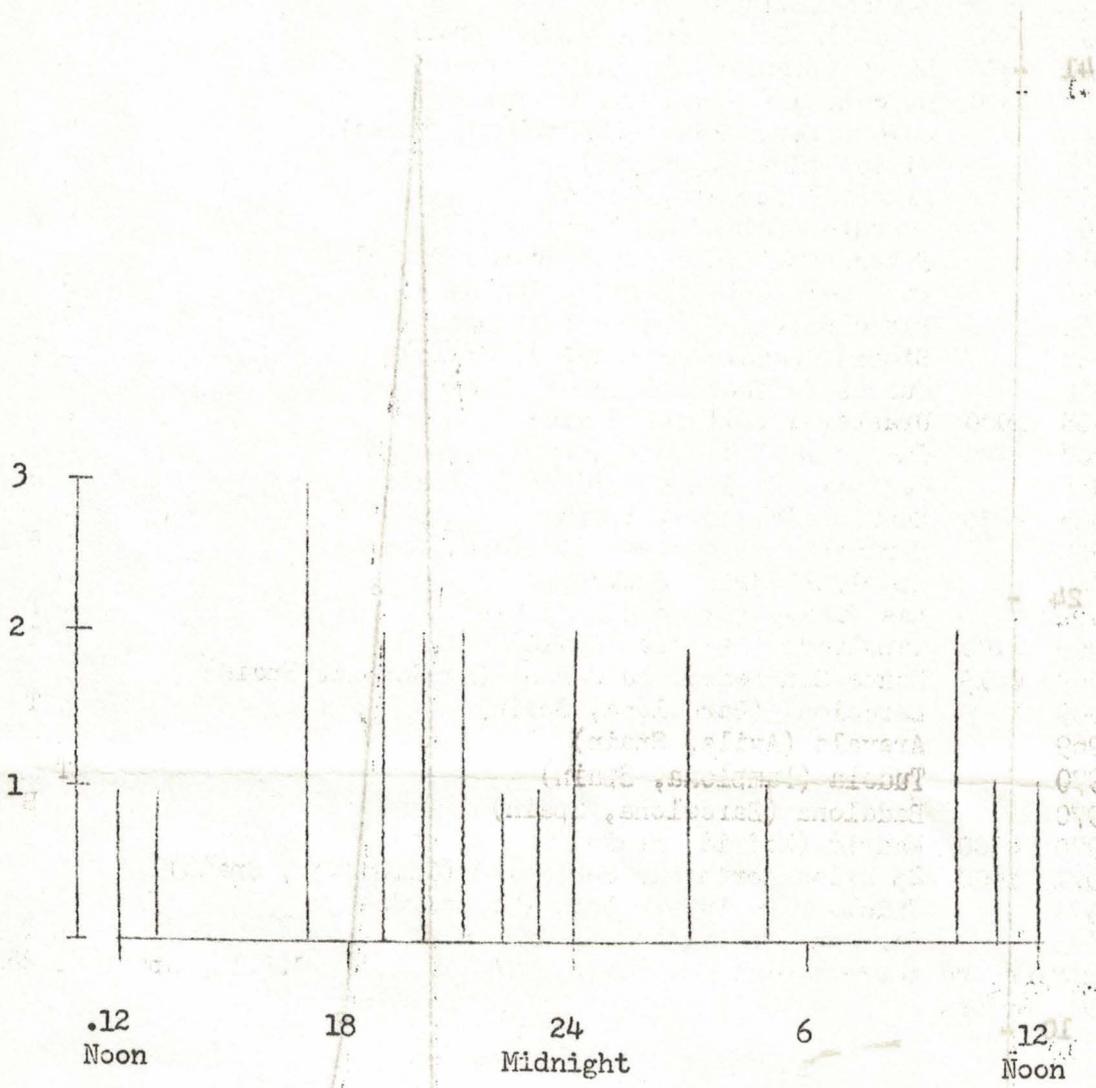


Figure 1
Time distribution of 21 negative landings

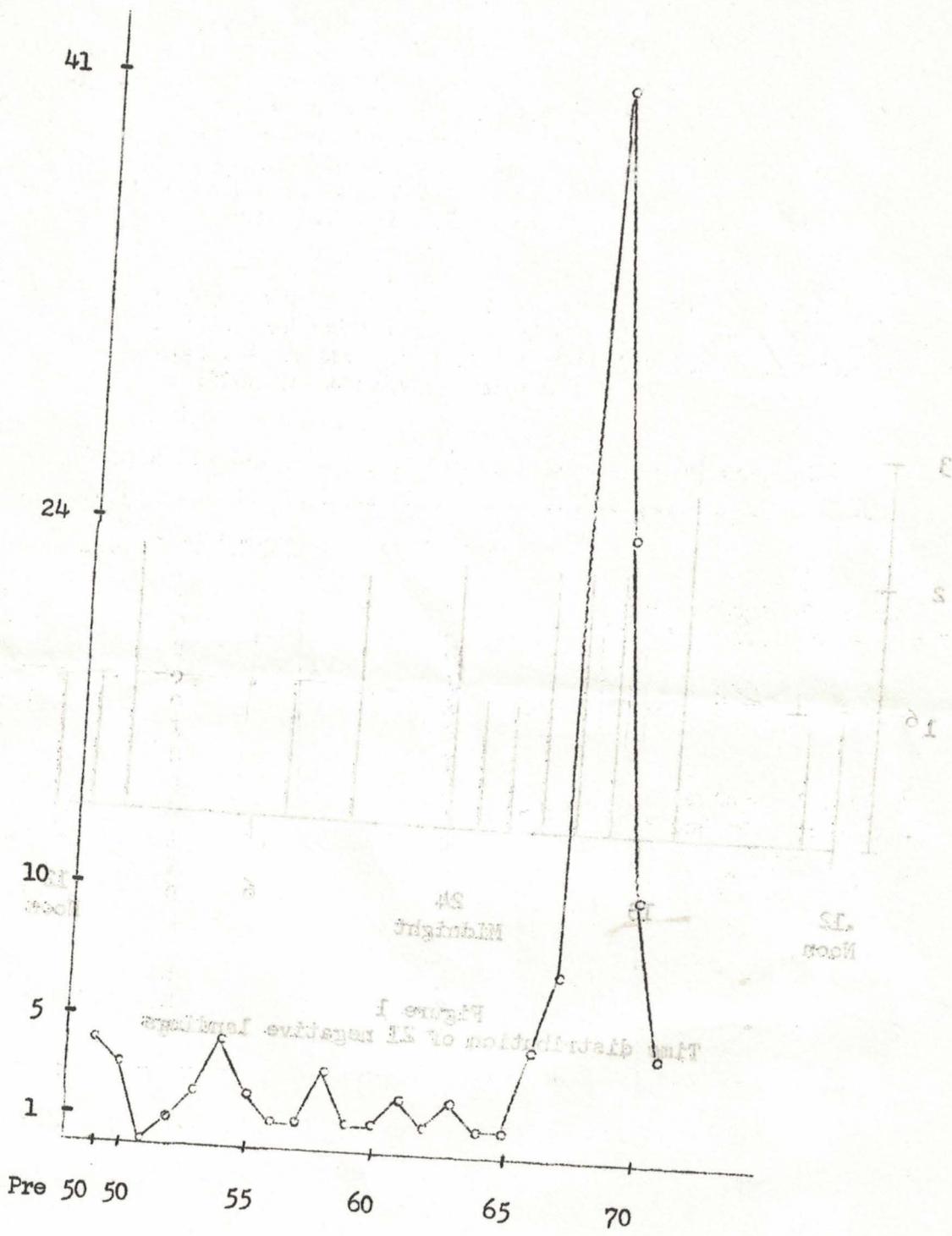


Figure 2
 Yearly distribution of 120 UFO cases
 (Ballester Olmos Type-I catalogue)

1) The 1954 UTO activity was very low, it lasted in relation to that experienced in France, although the attention of general observations grew considerably, and the country had forced the Spanish public to report extreme social events they might have seen.

2) 1954 has also been the first explored year in the GEOMI project "Operation Activity" (a national search of hidden reports); this could have helped to form the sharp peak we see (Figure 3).

3) Another maximum is located in 1955, a month-wide wave, which means that our press reflected more of its activity in its cases.

4) The local 1958 wave is also almost in the distribution of 60 cases, but without the magnitude of the wave.

5) This leads us to formulate an idea by which the three "waves" of the 1950s are due to the real cases' influence on the population. These influences exist because of a two-fold situation on the part of the public: by being isolated areas of information, they have a higher loss than normal quality and their distribution is not as high as they report their attitudes.

6) We shall attempt to explain the above statement by using two different and complementary demonstrations:

a) If the "wave" corresponds to the generation of a wide psychosis that favors the invention of "cases" (cases), then the proportion of this type of explanation within the negative cases must be far higher in the "wave" years than in the quiet years. Table I gives the percentage of "wave" years together with the percentages for the wave years and for the rest of the years. We observe that the proportions are not far apart; they are 43% in the first example and 50% in the second.

b) In a previous analysis of 100 Iberian landings, the GAWA group had the distribution of the cases in the 1950s wave. We found a two month (August, 1958) and a successive nearly exponential decrease. We understand that this could be explained by a two-month wave in the green of the distribution of negative cases in both years and the distribution is totally at random.

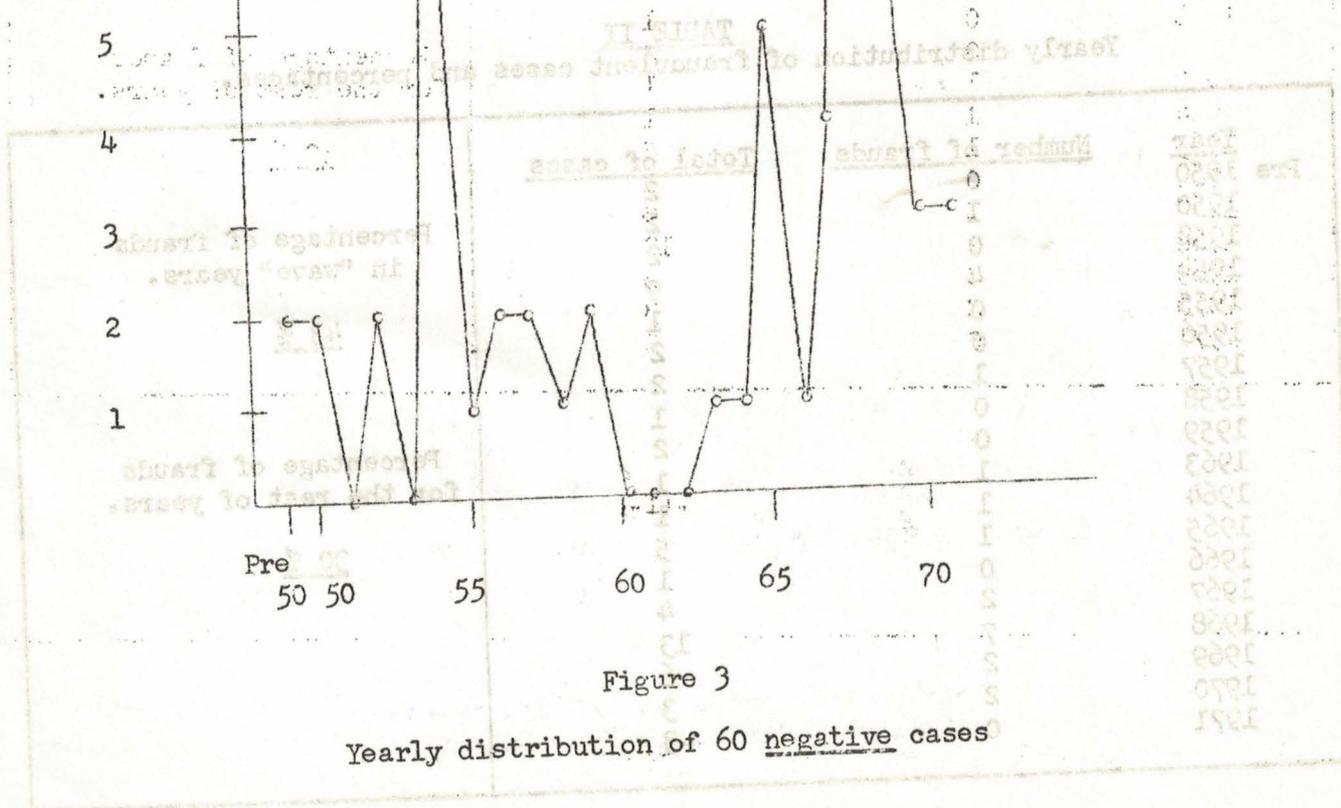


Figure 3

Yearly distribution of 60 negative cases

i) The 1954 UFO activity was very low, at least in relation to that experienced in France, although the proportion of general observations grew considerably, and it could have forced the Spanish public to report strange aerial events they might have seen.

ii) 1954 has also been the best explored year in the CEONI project "Operation Antiquity" (a national search of hidden reports); this could have helped to form the sharp peak we see (Figure 3).

iii) Another maximum is located in 1965, a world-wide wave year, which means that our press reflected much of its activity in its pages.

iv) The local 1968/69 wave is also shown in the distribution of 60 cases, but without the magnitude of the real one.

This leads us to formulate an idea by which the three "crests" of the identified sample are due to the real cases' influence on the population. These increases exist because of a two-fold situation on the part of the public: by the reiterated press UFO information, they temporarily lose their normal apathy and their traditional fear of ridicule, and have a higher tendency to report their sightings.

We shall attempt to confirm the above statement by using two different and complimentary demonstrations:

a) If the "wave" periods come from the generation of a wide psychosis that favors the invention of "saucer hoaxes," then, the proportion of this type of explanation within the negative catalogue must be far superior in the "wave" years than in the quiet years. Table II gives the number of frauds by year together with the percentages for the wave years and for the rest of the years. We observe that the proportions are not far apart: they are 43% in the first example and 30% in the second.

b) In a previous analysis of 100 Iberian landings, we saw a coherent distribution of the cases in the 1968/69 wave. We found a top month (August, 1968) and a successive, nearly exponential decrease. We understand that this model is only followed by authenticated cases. Figure 4 is the graph of the distribution of negative cases in both years and its disposition is totally at random.

TABLE II
Yearly distribution of fraudulent cases and percentages.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of frauds</u>	<u>Total of cases</u>	
Pre 1950	0	2	
1950	1	2	
1952	0	2	
1954	4	9	
1955	0	1	
1956	0	2	
1957	1	2	
1958	0	1	
1959	0	2	
1963	1	1	
1964	1	1	
1965	1	5	
1966	0	1	
1967	2	4	
1968	7	13	
1969	2	6	
1970	2	3	
1971	0	3	

Percentage of frauds in "wave" years.
<u>43 %</u>
Percentage of frauds for the rest of years.
<u>30 %</u>

TABLE III

Observed percentages in three catalogues of Type-I reports: 1176 from a world-wide catalogue (Dr. Jacques Vallee), 120 cases from the Iberian catalogue (Ballester Olmos) and 60 cases from the negative catalogue (Ballester Olmos).

DATA	LANDING	CLOSE TO GROUND	NO OBJECT	OCCUPANTS
1176 cases	60%	35%	5%	32%
120 cases	53%	40%	7%	22.5%
60 cases	70%	10%	20%	32%

3. Distribution per categories.

(A) In the study of 100 Spanish Type-I events, a strong correlation was found among the percentages of touched ground, near to the ground, occupants and no object cases. The comparison was settled between 1176 non-Iberian sightings and our 100 Iberian landings. In view of the existence of such an invariable, we have compared again the relation of the world-wide catalogue of Dr. Vallee, the Spanish section of it (120 cases), and the 60 explained events. Theoretically, if the categories are distributed with the same percentages along the three lists, you can speculate that all the samples are of the same nature and come from the same origin. Table III gives the percentages that we have found. These facts are immediately apparent:

- (1) There is a very strong correlation between the real cases (world-wide and local landings).
- (2) There is a large difference in percentages with respect to the negative cases, which values for touched ground and no object cases are very much higher than the ones of the UFO reports. The percentage of cases near ground is very much lower, and the only general agreement can be established in the occupant proportion.

(B) We have mentioned in Table IV the proportions of the explanation classes for the 60 cases.

TABLE IV

Type of explanation	Total of cases	Percentage
Fraud and hoax (non-event)	21	35%
Manufactured object	15	25%
Natural phenomena	12	20%
Others	12	20%

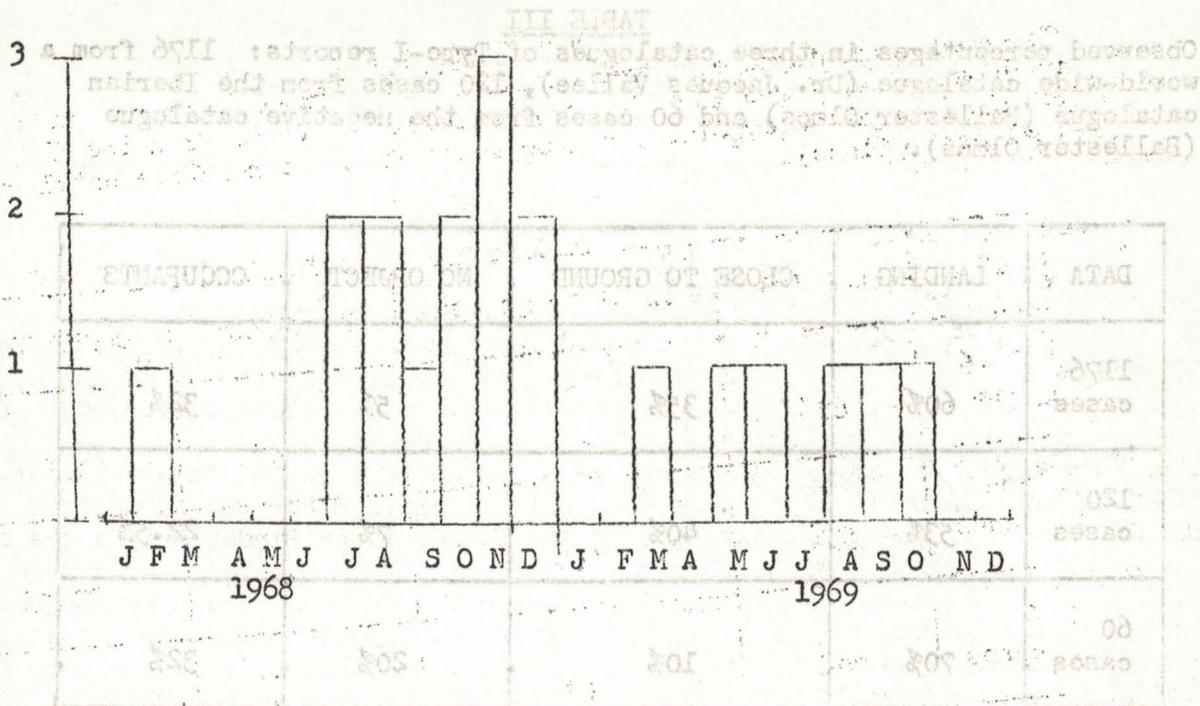


Figure 4

Monthly distribution of negative cases during the Spanish 1968/69 UFO wave.

Summary of findings.

- I) The time distribution of 21 negative Type-I cases in Spain (non-events and explained sightings) shows an aleatory frequency, that does not fit into the model followed by the landings recorded as reliable.
- II) The maximum points in the annual distribution of 60 negative cases (1936-1971), seems to be linked to the UFO information published by the press. The percentages of frauds (hoaxes) are similar in the set of the wave years and in the set of the rest. The 19 cases of the 1968/69 period are in a random distribution.
- III) The negative reports offer unequal percentages collated with the landing cases whether the objects touched ground or not, there were occupants or not, etc.

CONCLUSIONS

In sum, the statistical behaviour of the data from a catalogue of 60 negative Type-I cases in the Iberian Peninsula defers remarkably to the correspondent 120 landing cases (alleged reliable ones). In consequence, our thesis illustrates that the Type-I UFO activity cannot be explained as a set frauds, mistakes, misperceptions, etc., as it has been maintained. The reason for this activity will have to be sought in the generation, spontaneous or artificial, of an absolutely new phenomenon in the annals of the contemporary science.

References:

- (1) Vallee, Jacques F. "The Landings of 1970 - A Preliminary Tabulation," DATA-NET, Vol. 5, May, 1971.
- (2) Ballester Olmos, Vicente-Juan, and Vallee, Jacques F. "Type-I Phenomena in Spain and Portugal," DATA-NET, Vol. 5, March-May 1971.
- (3) Phillips, Ted, "Landing Traces Found at Alleged UFO Landing Sites," DATA-NET, Vol. 5, June, 1971.

NOTES:

The author acknowledges the assistance of Dr. Jacques Vallee, supplying him with computer listings and data from his world-wide catalogue of UFO landings.

This article is the summary of a wider text soon to be published in STENDEK, the Spanish UFO journal par excellence. (Address: STENDEK-CEI, Apartado Correos 282, Barcelona, SPAIN. Subscription rate (via air mail) \$4.50 per year; 33 pages professionally printed with photos, drawings, etc.)

ENIGMATOLOGICAL SURVEY

-by Paul Braczyk

By way of introduction let me present a very brief background sketch of myself: -- I am twenty-six years of age and graduated from Northeastern University of Boston in 1970 with a B.S. in Industrial Engineering. At the present time I am employed as an Engineering Sales Consultant by a firm manufacturing computer accessories. Ufology and fortiana have been major interests in my life since 1958.

The December/71 issue of SAGA contains a couple of items of interest: an article UFOs "OWN" EARTH....AND ALL MANKIND by Otto Binder, and another ORBITING SPACE CITIES OF MARS AND SATURN by Joseph Goodavage. In the former piece Binder builds the entire article around a supposed press conference alleged to have been held in England on May 10, 1971, and at which Dr. Fred Hoyle was reported to have made a series of controversial statements in support of the ultraterrestrial theory. Aside from the fact that the "press conference" was first reported in the NATIONAL BULLETIN -- who also publish MIDNIGHT (Binder is extremely careful to note that the source is the NATIONAL BULLETIN, then apparently accepts it as gospel) -- Ivan Sanderson notes in the July/71 issue of PURSUIT that in a personal letter to him, Dr. Hoyle denounced the supposed press conference as "complete rubbish." The latter article by Goodavage is the better of the two, and although most of it is rehash, it nicely sums up what knowledge (or lack of it) we now have on the "artificial" moons of Mars and Saturn.

In the November issue of ARGOSY we find a good follow-up article by Robert Marx concerning the ruins of "Atlantis" found in the Caribbean. Some interesting photos accompany the article.

OUR HAUNTED PLANET by John Keel is now on the stands (Fawcett Publications, Inc., Greenwich, Conn., 1971, T2469, 75¢). As you might have already guessed, this is a follow-up to OPERATION TROJAN HORSE and an apparent attempt at further clarification of the ultraterrestrial theory. It seems to me that Mr. Keel does indeed provide a far clearer presentation of ultraterrestrialism than in OTH; and he does it in such a way as to keep one's attention from sagging. Of course, a great many of the cases and facts used have seen print a number of times before, but it is interesting nevertheless to see how Keel interprets them as fitting into the UT Theory. Whether or not you happen to go along with UTism or not, OUR HAUNTED PLANET is worthy of acquisition.

Anyone interested in research of secret societies -- whether it be MIB, Illuminati or whatever -- should make it a point to get a copy of Charles William Heckethorn's THE SECRET SOCIETIES OF ALL AGES & COUNTRIES (University Books 1965, 2 Vol. \$15.00). Almost all the secret societies are covered in these companion volumes (including those given a great deal of attention by Keel in OUR HAUNTED PLANET) and although they were "...first written in 1875, and completely revised in 1897 after twenty-three years of additional research" their contemporary flavor is outwardly apparent, as well as their relationship to secret societies of today and even to ufological matters.

The now defunct Dissenter Magazine has turned its subscription list over to Gene and Geneva Steinberg who publish a well-written magazine called CAVEAT EMPTOR. Although the title hardly suggests anything, to me anyway, of a ufological nature, the contents deal primarily with UFO-type material (fortean also). CAVEAT EMPTOR (Let The Buyer Beware), 22 Strode Ave., Coatesville, Pa. 19320 will be more than happy, I'm sure, to receive \$2 from you for a year's subscription.

Special Issue No. 4, UFOs IN TWO WORLDS published by the British FLYING SAUCER REVIEW is now ready. FSR has done its usual slick job of preparing this special issue containing much info on some well-known and not-so-well-known sightings.

An impressive volume titled SECRETS OF THE GREAT PYRAMID by Peter Tompkins is now

on sale -- I will fully comment on this book next time.

CANADA

27 Oct 1971 - Wellington, Ontario (Wed/2327) - (4-B)

Morley Wiltse, VE3CYW, Box 352, Wellington, Ontario observed a UFO moving across the northeastern sector of the sky as he stood in front of his residence. "I had just turned facing due south to walk along our approach to the house. A sixty watt light was burning on the veranda giving very adequate light. The sky was clear with slight cloud cover around the horizon. A nearly full moon was at its zenith. Directly across the street was a high powered type street light. Being a late hour nearly all the houses on the north side of the street were dark.

There were no unusual sounds or movements, the street being clear of traffic at the time. Suddenly a bright blue flash of light blazed across the northern horizon. It was extensive because I could perceive it from both sides of me without turning my head. The light being the brightest from the east, I whirled in that direction. This bright light lasted for about a fraction of a second like a flash of sheet lightning.

The following objects moved in unison across the northeastern section of the sky about 30 degrees above the horizon. The angle of flight was such that the lead object travelled at about a three degree angle to the horizon on a downward path. The speed of the moving bodies could be compared to a high speed jet quite a distance from your observation point.

The object in the lead was sphere-like about the size of a baseball at arms length. It had the cherry-orange-red color similar to new forged metal. The light was steady in color and intensity during my viewing time. It didn't give me the impression of something burning, that flickers and wavers with uneven combustion.

Suddenly several bright spheres the size of large marbles veered away from each side of the disc. Their coloring was the same as the large sphere.

Following in a line behind were three or four small objects about the size of golf balls of a like colour to the lead disc moving in a straight line equal distance apart from each other. This was the complete picture as I saw it for about 10 seconds. Then it disappeared just like a light being switched off. When it disappeared it was moving from northwest to southeast across the northeastern portion of the sky."

Mr. Wiltse has a newspaper clipping about a lady who witnessed the same thing from a nearby community. There is little information in the story except for the exactness of the date and time. Morley is attempting to contact the woman and any additional information he is able to obtain from here will appear in a future issue.

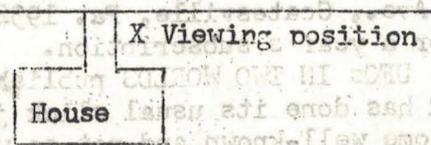
Anyone interested in research of secret societies -- whether it be MIB, Illuminati or whatever -- should make it a point to get a copy of Charles William Beckwith's THE SECRET SOCIETIES OF ALL AGES & COUNTRIES (University Books 1965, 2 Vol. \$25.00). Almost all the secret societies uncovered in these companion volumes (including those given a great deal of attention by Keel in OUR HAUNTED PLANET) and although they were first written in 1897 and completely revised in 1967 after twenty-three years of additional research, the contemporary flavor is outwardly apparent, as well as their relationship to secret societies of today and even to biological matters.

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Although the title hardly suggests anything to me anyway, of a weird local nature, the contents deal primarily with UFO's (and other material). CAVEAT ERROR (at the Ever Bay) \$2.00 (US \$2.00) will be more than happy to receive \$2 from you for the next issue.

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WYOMING

6 Sep 1971 - Big Horn, Wyoming (Mon/2215) - (4-B)

Following afternoon polo matches at a ranch near Big Horn, Wyoming, fifteen people were relaxing after a late dinner, Labor Day, 6 September, 1971. Some of the guests were in the house, but most were on the porch admiring the brilliant night sky. At 10:15 p.m. MDT, the people on the porch saw a number of brilliant objects rise out of the northwest horizon and disappear from sight over the southwest horizon. Those on the porch watched the pulsating lights for about fifteen to twenty seconds. The guests, called from the house by those on the porch, managed to get brief glimpses of only a few seconds. The objects were in tight formation and moving at high velocity giving the illusion to some of the witnesses of "streaking" rather than of individual objects. Those witnesses watching the entire passage of the "fleet" saw them as individual objects that pulsated in brightness. The effect was that of one object "leap-frogging" another, as one object would flash brilliantly while an adjacent object would fade. This random brightening and dimming continued throughout the visually observed portion of the flight and gave the appearance of "pulsating lights." However, it is evident that the "pulsating" feature was that of switching to one object, and then another, with no set pattern.

The witnesses included Dr. Robert Connell, Veterinarian, a USAF Major, on leave from the Pentagon (name withheld), Malcolm Wallop, a Wyoming State Representative, and Allen Fordash, rancher. Malcolm, Fordash, and the Air Force Major, all fliers, immediately contacted the FAA (located near Crazy Woman Vector Section) and determined there were no aircraft in the area, and certainly nothing to account for the multiple-object fly-over. FAA has no radar. No one was on duty. Requested operator to check.

Confirmation of the sighting from the Big Horn area came in the next day to the news room of radio station KWYO (Bob Wilson) of Sheridan, Wyoming. A couple in Sheridan reported the incident, their description being essentially the same. Two men driving between Parkman, Wyoming and Wyola, Montana, confirmed they also saw the sighting with essentially the same features as previously described. The numbers of the objects varied from a minimum of 8 to a maximum of 20. The changing pulsating feature no doubt had considerable bearing on the difficulty of getting an accurate count.

The range is located at the foot of the Big Horn Range, and the flight path of the group of objects appeared to follow that of the range. They were lost from sight at the jutting finger of the range near Story, Wyoming. Descriptions agreed that the lights took a path parallel to the ground, but all attempts to get an estimate of actual height failed. The objects were not at high altitude aircraft level, but were over the mountains. Dr. Connell described them, and his wife agreed, as looking like "fire-flies" and also as "minnows." They appeared to have an oval bright leading portion, quite well defined and glowing in a self-luminous manner, not by reflected light, with a glowing "tail." Length of the tail one-half again as long as the objects. The objects kept a formation that was essentially 2 to 3 objects high with no more than 4 or 5 units long. There appeared to be essentially two separate horizontal lines of the objects, but the pulsating brightening and dimming confused the exact configuration of the formation. The formation was rectangular, the long dimension being in the direction of travel. There was no idea of how far away the objects were, but they were obviously not as high as normal jet altitude and much faster than any jet aircraft ever seen. The pattern of flight was direct and straight. There was no sound, no odor. The objects, as they pulsated in brightness, became as bright as a searchlight pointed straight at them, then faded quickly and the brilliant light would at once come from another object close by. There were several, at one time, brightening, then dimming, in random fashion, not just one brilliant pulse of light intermittently from one object. A confused pattern of flashing lights over the body of the formation. Not all the lights were of equal intensity, but it would be a steady light while "on." The apparent "tail" to the object was described mostly as sort of "reddish" glow. The appearance of the individual objects was elliptical in shape, narrower fore and aft, and thicker in the middle. Like a "school of fish when the grunion are running."

The objects proper were of silver, white or cream color. The tail portion of the objects was described by one witness as looking like the "after tail" of a jet -- locking into it.

The Air Force Major, Air Control, reportedly said he did not see any of the sighting, but had no comment. The angle of view from the porch (facing West was from 30 to 40 degrees, and witnesses agreed they could not have been too far to the west of them, unless they were extremely high because the mountains rise abruptly in front of them from the ranch site looking west, 2000 feet. No animal reaction, an item Dr. Connell was alerted for, as the wild life in the area is his early-warning alert for earthquakes, high winds, etc.

Connell's wife's observation to the AF Major that the sighting was certainly "no damned swamp gas" failed to produce any comment from him. Connell saw 10-15 objects. His wife saw 14 to 20. Others saw 8. None of the witnesses appeared to have had earlier sightings. They spoke of the many sightings over the years in an area known as St. Mary's Canyon. Also known as "Little Goose Canyon." (First Hand by K. Steinmetz)

CALIFORNIA

22 Mar 1969 - La Selva Beach, California (Sat/Day) - (3)

Miss Yvonne Rogers, 123 Vista Drive, La Selva Beach, was out walking in the vicinity of what is now called "Sand Dollar Beach;" the sky was clear, the bay was smooth. Suddenly, she saw an object in the sky; it was long, a dull silver gray and glowing all over, perhaps more on one end, at apparently a thousand feet altitude (about); a few seconds later, perhaps 20, it started turning, emitting some kind of gray smoke and disappeared. A short while later, it reappeared, went through the same maneuver again and, this time, disappeared for good. (First hand report, DATA-NET)

CLIPPING THE NEWS

UFO REPORTS:

May 1971 (Apprx) - Lidster, NSW, Aust. (x/Dusk) - (I-) - "QUITE CERTAIN" IT WAS A FLYING SAUCER

Mrs. Mary Mallon, a widow who lives on "Willow Glen" property at Lidster about 8 miles southwest of Orange, has remained silent about her sighting of a flying object for about three months. Up until yesterday, when she was interviewed by the Central Western Daily, she had confided only in members of her family. Mrs. Mallon said she had just driven from Orange to Lidster after a shopping trip. "It was about dusk, dark enough for me to put the car lights on when I stopped the car outside the gate on the road leading up to the house. I was opening the gate when a glowing light to the left caught my eye. I turned in the direction of the light and saw the flying object skimming just above tree level towards and over the crest of the hill about a quarter of a mile away. It was a barrel-shaped object with a triangular front and less sharp triangular shape at the back, with all colors sparkling at the back. I saw the object for about five seconds before it disappeared over the hill." She told her son, Mr. Kevin Mallon, who lives on the property about it, but he was disinclined to believe her. "People can't say I was drunk at the time because I don't touch drink," she said. Mrs. Mallon said she is still "quite certain" what she saw was a UFO. (Central Western Daily, Orange, NSW, Aust., 3 Aug 71) (Cr: S. Kaufman, VK2SK)

12 Jul 1971 - Tokoroa, Auck., N.Z. (Mon/1810) - (4) - UFO FLYBY

Mr. D. Houghton of Tokoroa had some doubts about the truth of reported UFO sightings. But after watching an object moving across the night sky he is convinced that they do exist. "My mother who was in her bedroom at the time, first saw the UFO and called out to me to have a look and a few seconds later I spotted it," Mr. Houghton said. He watched the object fly from the south in a northwesterly direction for 60

seconds until it disappeared over the horizon. "It appeared to me to resemble a lighthouse beacon. It was an oscillating light without a beam," he said. Houghton could not estimate the distance away from him the object was, but said it was about the height of the cloudline. "I've seen comets, aeroplanes, helicopters and satellites at night, but this thing didn't resemble any of these," he said. Mr. Houghton's father, Mr. R. Houghton, admitted that he had not previously seen any similar object in the sky at night. (South Waikato News, New Zealand, 13 Jul 71)

16 Jul 1971 - Finley, Washington (Fri/0030) - (3-B) - BRIGHT OBJECTS

Several residents south of Kennewick in the Finley area reported UFOs to the Kennewick Police Dept. Described as "two bright red objects, Hanford meteorologists believed they were the planets Jupiter and Mars. However, G. L. Bernier, UFO Info, Seattle, Wash. pointed out that Jupiter rises about four hours in advance of Mars and it is impossible to view both planets on the horizon at the same time at this season. Also, Jupiter does not appear as a red image. It emits a steady blue-white light. (Tri-City Herald, Pasco, Wash., 16 Jul & 1 Aug 71)

16 Jul 1971 - Prescott, Wash. (Fri/2330) - (3) - UFO SIGHTED ON THREE OCCASIONS

Neil Arbogast, Prescott, described a UFO he claims to have seen on Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights. "I'd say it was larger than Prescott, Waitsburg and Dayton put together. It was bright like daylight, but there was no glare...and when it moved, it MOVED! Arbogast said the object seen on Friday "wasn't round or oval; it had three antennas with bright red tops and three beams of light were coming from it. It wasn't hard to detect its shape, but size and distance are always a form of illusion." About 11:40 p.m. Arbogast confirmed the sighting. "We both saw it," Mrs. Arbogast said.

17 Jul - (Sat/Night) - (3-B) - Arbogast saw the same object in a different direction and somewhat farther away. Accompanying it was a stationary object which was changing colors in a pattern of red-blue-green-white. "It was the wierdest thing you have ever seen," Mrs. Arbogast added. "I'd say it was too far out to be within the Earth's atmosphere, but you could still see it changing."

18 Jul - (Sun/Night) - (2-B) - On Sunday night Arbogast said the first object was back in its position of two evenings earlier. This time, it was accompanied by a bright orange object. "It would be just like a race between a jackrabbit and a snail if one of our fastest fighters tried to catch it," Arbogast said. "That first object moved out and it was GONE."

Arbogast reported his sightings to the local Air Force detachment. "They told me the Air Force is no longer investigating UFOs." The Air Force had no other reports of these sightings. "I'm not one to be jumping the gun!" Arbogast pointed out, "I check things out first and I saw what I saw." The sky-watcher said he had seen a UFO once before in 1958 when he was stationed at Ft. Ord, Calif. "We thought at first it was a satellite, but it wasn't."

"If something is scary, people aren't going to stay around, but if it is wierd they will stay and watch, and I mean this was WIERD." (Union Bulletin, Walla Walla, Washington, 22 Jul 71)

17 Jul 1971 - Mount Gambier, S.A., Aust. (Sat/1930) - (2) - ORANGE LIGHT MANEUVERS

Mrs. J. D. Jackway of Schinckel St., Mount Gambier said she watched an orange colored light in the sky southeast of Mount Gambier for about 20 minutes before it veered to the left and went out of sight very fast. She first saw it from the corner of Pick Ave. and Commercial St. East. It was straight out over the State Mill from that corner. She went home and told her two children who went outside and watched the light for some time. One side of the object became very bright just prior to its taking off. It veered to the left first then traveled very fast, "too fast for an airplane," says Mrs. Jackway. (Border Watch, Mount Gambier, S.A., Aust., 20 Jul 71)

18 Jul 1971 - Townsville, Qld., Aust. (Sun/0445) - (2) - LIGHTS OVER HORSESHOE BAY

Several men on a fishing excursion saw a cluster of red lights which hovered above them for a time before shooting across the sky towards Townsville. Mr. C. A. Lewis, a

Picnic Bay Justice of the Peace, said that while the boat was going towards Arcadia the men saw a cluster of red lights in the sky. At first they thought the lights were from a plane or helicopter, but they soon realized that this was not so. He described "a saucer shaped affair with red lights all around it. It also appeared to have a conning tower, also covered with red lights." The UFO was hovering at about 500 ft. over Horseshoe Bay for a short while. Then suddenly, without sound of any kind or any exhaust, the object shot through the sky with "terrific speed" in a westerly direction towards Townsville. It was still quite dark, so Mr. Lewis said he could not distinguish any colors other than the red lights. He said, "Until this, I did not believe in these things, but now I am having second thoughts." His two companions are from Horseshoe Bay. (Bulletin, Townsville, Qld., Aust., 20 Jul 71)

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