

# A CATALOGUE OF 923 LANDING REPORTS

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THE purpose of this article is twofold: first, to call to the attention of the readers of the *Review* the fact that a general catalogue of landing reports is about to be published simultaneously in French and in English; secondly, to place on record certain observations that a preliminary analysis of the catalogue has already brought to light.

Entitled *A Century of UFO Landings*, the list contains 923 cases written (not coded) in a concise format; it covers the period 1868 to 1968. It is under publication in serialised form by the French monthly *Lumières dans la Nuit* (edited by Mr. Veillith, 43-Le Chambon-sur-Lignon, France) and will also appear in the United States as an appendix to a book the Henry Regnery Company has scheduled for publication in September 1969. The sources used and the criteria for the selection of the cases will not be discussed here since the "Introduction" to the catalogue covers these points in detail. Our attention will turn instead to the analysis of the data.

France	201	U.S.A.	323
Latin America	162	Great Britain	42
Italy	45	Australia	38
Rest of Europe	42	Canada	35
Soviet Union	3	Africa	17
Middle East	7	Far East	8

TABLE 1  
Distribution by country

Table 1 gives the distribution of our 923 cases by country. It can be seen that the number of sightings in English-speaking nations balances exactly the observa-

tions made in the rest of the world. The three major contributors were United States of America, France and Latin America, in that order.

The cases we selected followed our definition for Type I, which includes observations of an object on the

Type of sighting	All countries	U.S.A. only
On the ground	618	178
Ground level	305	145
No occupant	602	236
Occupants	321	87

TABLE 2

ground, at ground level or at "tree height". Table 2 tabulates the cases according to actual contact with the ground and presence or absence of "occupants".

Table 3 gives the distribution according to year. It will be noted that 1954 remains the best documented period for this type of analysis, in spite of the high level of activity in recent years. We have added 36 sightings to the 200 cases of 1954 studied for *The Humanoids*.

In a private discussion with the author, Aimé Michel had proposed (a few years ago) that landing reports be tabulated according to day of the week. He suggested that patterns of interest in the interpretation of the sightings might become apparent. More recently, John Keel has offered preliminary statistics showing an abnormally high proportion of sightings on Wednesdays for recent United States cases. We were not able to

Year	Total	U.S.A.	Year	Total	U.S.A.	Year	Total	U.S.A.
1868	1		1915	1		1953	15	7
1872	1		1917	1	1	1954	236	5
1877	1		1921	1		1955	20	9
1879	1		1922	2	1	1956	7	5
1880	2	1	1929	2		1957	68	37
1881	1		1933	1	1	1958	26	5
1885	1		1938	1		1959	21	5
1887	1		1943	1		1960	13	3
1896	1		1944	1	1	1961	13	7
1897	21	21	1945	3	1	1962	30	3
1902	1		1947	9	7	1963	37	8
1904	1	1	1948	4	3	1964	36	31
1908	2	1	1949	4	2	1965	91	33
1909	2		1950	10	6	1966	88	70
1910	1		1951	6	3	1967	95	34
1914	2		1952	20	10	1968	20	1

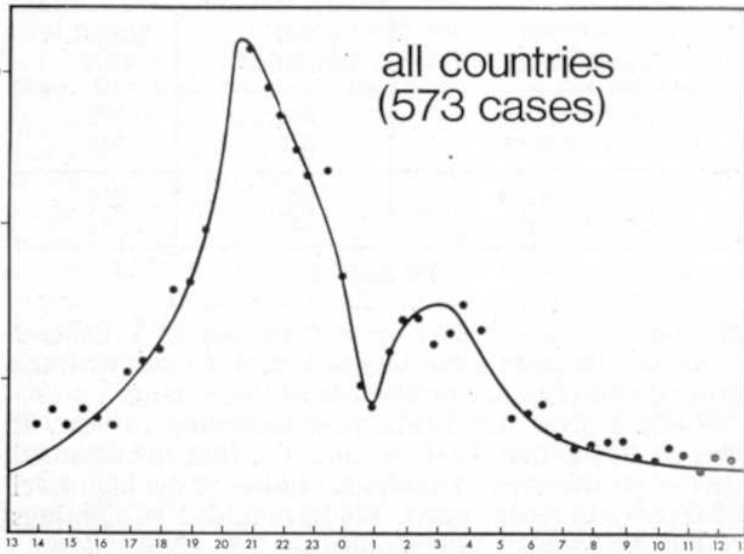
TABLE 3  
Distribution by year

Day	Total	U.S.A.
Sunday	95	30
Monday	142	44
Tuesday	121	42
Wednesday	123	46
Thursday	119	49
Friday	141	50
Saturday	117	39

**TABLE 4**  
Distribution by days of the week

confirm this pattern, and Table 4 shows the distribution we have found.

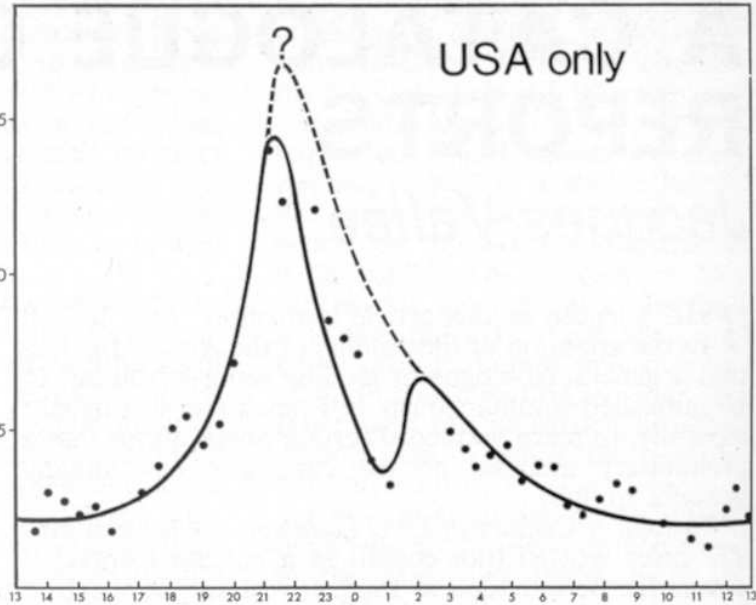
This study will be completed by an examination of 5



Number of landing reports per half-hour vs. time of day.

**Figure 1**  
Time distribution—all landings

the distributions in time and space, necessarily a long and detailed piece of work. Donald Hanlon, whose contribution to the catalogue has been of primary importance, is now engaged in the analysis of the topo-



**Figure 2**  
Time distribution for American landings

graphy of the American landing sites. For my part, I was eager to verify the "law of the times" as given in *The Humanoids* in 1966, but first proposed in FSR for January/February 1964, page 11, based on a sample of only 211 landing cases. On the new sample, which contains 573 cases for which the time of day is known (by far the largest, homogenous sample of reports on which this type of analysis has been attempted) the frequency distribution of figure 1 has been found. This can be compared with the curve of figure 2 drawn exclusively from United States cases. The dotted line of figure 2 shows the possible activity curve of the phenomenon, taking into account the variation in the actual number of potential witnesses.

The assistance of Messrs. J. Vuillequez, Aimé Michel, and of other European correspondents who wish anonymity, is very gratefully acknowledged.

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