

DATA-NET

-- The UFO Amateur Radio Network --

7900 Harvard Drive
Ben Lomond, California 95005

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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 © 1972 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 on request. Library services are 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 all 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 PM PST = THURSDAY at 0300 GMT on 7.268(LSB).

THIRD ANNUAL MIDWEST UFO CONFERENCE
SET FOR JUNE 17, 1972

The Midwest UFO Network (MUFON) is pleased to announce that reservations are now being accepted for the 1972 MIDWEST UFO CONFERENCE to be held Saturday, June 17, 1972 at the Holiday Inn, 200 Maine St., Quincy, Illinois. Hosting this year's annual event will be the Tri-State UFO Study Group, Inc. The Conference registration will open at 8:00 a.m. and is programmed through 10:30 p.m. The Midwest UFO Network cordially invites the public to attend this outstanding conference on the subject of unidentified flying objects (UFOs).

The theme for this year's conference, "UFOs -- A World-wide Phenomenon", is planned to demonstrate the depth in which the scientific challenge of the UFO enigma is being met. The magnitude of the current efforts is accentuated by the size and scope of MUFON. The twenty-one (21) state Midwest UFO Network is a not-for-profit corporation formally organized for the purpose of coordinating investigative and research activities, and assimilating the total information obtained from interviewing people reporting UFO observations with the objective of disclosing the perplexing answers to this scientific dilemma. One of its major activities is the sponsorship of the Annual Midwest UFO Conference where nationally known scientists, engineers and writers lecture on their particular specialization or contributions to the study of the UFO phenomenon.

The featured speaker for the 1972 Conference is the noted writer and research specialist, Dr. David R. Saunders, Professor of Psychology at the University of Colorado in Boulder. Dr. Saunders has titled his speech "New Lines for Orthotery in UFO Research." His personal study of "orthotery" (straight-line patterns of UFO sightings as expounded by Aime Michel) led him to conclude that orthotery is a fact and that the relationship of this fact to extraterrestrial intelligence is a matter for further consideration in the context of other facts. He is probably best known for the book "UFO's? Yes!" which he co-authored with R. Roger Harkins, a Colorado newsman. Dr. Saunders was one of the original members of the University of Colorado team which was contracted by the United States Air Force to conduct a Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects.

The Midwest UFO Conference objectives comply with one of Dr. Saunders' recommendations in his book when the question is raised -- what should we do about the UFO problem now? He states: "We should encourage the trend toward respectability for the problem. Communication of scientific ideas and results in this area should be facilitated."

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Morning Session

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 9:30 am - 9:35 | <u>Welcome to Quincy</u> - Walter H. Andrus, Jr., Director of the Midwest UFO Network (MUFON) and staff member of SKYLOOK. |
| | <u>Introduce Conference Moderator William "Bill" Schelen, Chairman,</u> TRI-STATE UFO STUDY GROUP and member of News Staff, KHQA-TV, Hannibal-Quincy. |
| 9:35 - 10:00 | <u>Keynote Speaker "UFO's as Viewed by the News Media"</u> Charles E. Barnum, M.A., Executive Editor Quincy Herald-Whig newspaper. |
| 10:00 - 11:00 | <u>"UFO's -- A Product of Alien Intellect?"</u> presented by John F. Schuessler, O'Fallon, Mo., Missouri Director for the Midwest UFO Network and Consultant in Astronautics; Director of the UFO Study Group of Greater St. Louis; Editor of the "UFO Potpourri" and staff member of SKYLOOK. |
| 11:00 - 12:00 | <u>"UFO's Behind the Iron Curtain"</u> presented by Joseph M. Brill, Franklin Park, Ill., Field Investigator for the Midwest UFO Network. Joe's personal file of documented UFO sighting reports from the Communist nations of Europe is probably the most complete in the "free world." His specialized field of expertise in the study of the UFO phenomena is a tremendous challenge, due to both the language barrier and the reluctance of scientists in these |

countries to communicate information sometimes considered controversial.

Afternoon Session

1:30 pm - 2:30

"Landing Traces, Physical Evidence for the UFO" presented by Ted Phillips, Jr., Sedalia, Mo. MUFON State-Section Director for Central Missouri; staff member and feature writer for SKYLOOK. Ted has amassed data throughout the world on over 394 cases of alleged flying saucer landing sites with photographs and physical evidence in the more detailed cases. Two of the highlights will be the Delphos, Kansas case of November 2, 1971 and an excellent French report which has not received publicity in the United States.

2:30 - 3:30

"UFO's in Antiquity" presented by Dr. R. Cedric Leonard, Oklahoma City, Okla.; MUFON Consultant in Anthropology. Dr. Leonard earned his doctorate in Comparative Religion (1966) from the Kansas City College of Philosophy and he is currently working toward a degree in Archaeology at the University of Oklahoma. He has received national recognition as an expert in the field of extraterrestrial visitation in ancient times and is the author of the book "Flying Saucers, Ancient Writings and the Bible."

3:45 - 5:00

"Flying Saucer Missionaries" presented by Brad Steiger, Decorah, Iowa, author of sixteen (16) books in this country and abroad in the past six (6) years. From 1963 to 1967 he taught literature and creative writing at Luther College in Decorah, Iowa. Steiger's articles appear regularly in a wide variety of magazines from FATE to FAMILY WEEKLY, and from SAGA to OCCULT. He has his own syndicated radio program and syndicated newspaper column entitled "The Strange World of Brad Steiger."

Evening Session

6:30 - 7:30

Dinner at Holiday Inn (Ballroom), 200 Maine St., Quincy, Ill.

8:00 - 9:30

"New Lines for Orthodoxy in UFO Research" presented by David R. Saunders, Ph. D., University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.

9:30 - 10:30

Critique/Panel Discussion composed of all the Conference speakers. A question and answer session on the UFO phenomenon will terminate the Conference program.

A report on the 1972 MIDWEST UFO CONFERENCE will be published and will be available on the day of the Conference. It will include all the speeches made by the Conference speakers as well as others submitting papers. Cost: "\$2.75 on June 17 and \$3.00 thereafter.

TICKET INFORMATION FOR 1972 MIDWEST UFO CONFERENCE

Morning Session only.	\$2.00	Checks should be made payable to:
Afternoon session only.	\$2.00	Tri-State UFO Study Group, Inc.
Evening session only.	\$2.00	c/o Fields F. Freeman
		1015 Rhapsody Road
All three sessions.	\$6.00	Quincy, Ill. 62301
All three sessions & dinner	\$10.00	For more information 'phone: (217) 224-0407 or
Dinner & evening sessions . .	\$7.00	(217) 222-8374

Cut-off date for advanced reservations is June 3, 1972.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

STATISTICAL NOTES ON THE 1950 IBERIAN UFO FLAP -Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos and Carlos Oriando

Mr. Carlos Oriando de Soto has devoted an impressive effort--a silent but painstaking one--with CEONI, where he is 2nd Vice President. His amateur radio call letters are EA5EQ. Mr. Ballester Olmos is already known by DATA-NET members through his contributions to the "Research in Progress" section and his joint work with Dr. Vallee.

I. DATA-BASE

These "statistical notes" attempt to make an analysis of the UFO activity in Spain and Portugal in the year 1950. We have gathered an extremely complete sample of cases that covers every unidentified phenomenon known by our research circle (CEONI) through all possible channels (press in the most part and several first-hand communications); that is, all the types of cases of Vallee's classification (all categories).

The data were obtained from the material accumulated in CEONI files (Valencia, Spain) in the last few years, and from the one sent by CEI (Barcelona, Spain) conjunctly with the contribution of inedit news of "Operation Antiquity" (an organized reading of old collections of newspapers). The catalogue that has been formed shows the most punctual version of the whole set of data at hand for this period, never compiled before, which has received special attention on the part of Spanish UFO research. One of the authors (C.O.), for instance, devoted an enormous amount of time studying the reports, reviewing and filling cards with the material, checking many listings, etc. in the course of 1970 and 1971.

After an impressive amount of work we have acquired 102 cases, 86 of which remain unidentified. Table I is the catalogue of these observations and its format, from left to right, is the following: number, day-month, time and location (province, country). In the place designated to time we have noted letters when it was imprecise (e= evening, s= sunset, n= night and d= dawn). For its posterior use in the time tabulation, we have adopted these criteria: e= 17.00 h., s= 19.00 h., n= 23.00 h. and d= 03.00 h. Other codes: Es. means Spain and Po. Portugal.

II. ANTECEDENTS

The merit of having discovered the reality of the Spanish wave of 1950 is owed to the writer Mr. Antonio Ribera, one of the pioneers in the UFO problem study in our country, who around ten years ago saw that the Iberian Peninsula had had an important flap much before France had suffered its wave (1954). Working alone, in time he collected enough material so he could outline some information regarding the configuration of the wave. In his book EL gran enigma de los platillos volantes (The Great Enigma of the Flying Saucers) (1), Ribera tried to set up straight lines by combining the sighting points on a map according to the Aime Michel works (2).

It is not in the limits of this paper to comment on the validity of either the Orthoteny Theory or the three/four points' alineations, as found by Ribera; we suggest that the reader examine the adequate bibliography of this field. Ribera, certainly, placed a light in the darkness and his opus has served as guide and encouragement to younger students and more sophisticated studies; this is the praiseworthy reward for a life-time of devoting sincere efforts to the UFO subject, a life-time that is still continuing.

A new attempt to revise the particular characteristics of this wave was made effective by Mari and Crexells, directive members of CEI, in 1970 (3), who had accumulated 53 reports of alleged UFO sightings. The fact that the current analysis is based on a number of events twice that used by them, and that, for the first time, cases have been treated separately by eliminating the identified ones (thus reducing the value of the noise/signal ratio, does not undervalue the credit of the excellent initiative of our CEI friends. The Mari and Crexells article examined such interesting matters as distribution of observations, time graph, reported colours, etc.

TABLE I
Catalogue of 86 UFO sightings in the Iberian Peninsula during 1950

01	26	- 1	2100	Casasola (Avila, Es.)
02	28	- 1	0000	Almansa (Albacete)
03	22	- 2	0900	Santa Maria del Corco (Barcelona, Es.)
04	28	- 2	0930	Vich (Barcelona, Es.)
05	7	- 3	d	Ciudad Real (Ciudad Real, Es.)
06	7	- 3	1600	Granollers (Barcelona, Es.)
07	15	- 3	1145	Poboleda (Tarragona, Es.)
08	19	- 3	s	Utrera (Sevilla, Es.)
09	19	- 3	1815	Guijuelo (Salamanca, Es.)
10	21	- 3	0430	Zaragoza (Zaragoza, Es.)
11	21	- 3	0830	Almansa (Albacete, Es.)
12	21	- 3	1130	Barra do Douro - Leixos - (Douro Litoral, Po.)
13	21	- 3	1230	Altos de Gainchurizqueta (Guipuzcoa, Es.)
14	21	- 3	1730	Miranda del Ebro (Surgos, Es.)
15	21	- 3		San Sebastian (Guipuzcoa, Es.)
16	22	- 3	d	Tarragona (Tarragona, Es.)
17	22	- 3	0700	Murcia (Murcia, Es.)
18	22	- 3	1115	Caceres (Caceres, Es.)
19	22	- 3	n	Madrid (prox.) (Madrid, Es.)
20	22	- 3	n	Villarta de San Juan (Ciudad Real, Es.)
21	22	- 3		Santa Maria de Nieva (Segovia, Es.)
22	22	- 3		Barcelona (Barcelona, Es.)
23	23	- 3	1315	Oliveira do Hospital (Beira Alta, Po.)
24	23	- 3	1815	Oliveira do Hospital (Beira Alta, Po.)
25	23	- 3		Entroncamento (Ribatejo, Po.)
26	24	- 3	0500	Alto del Odicio (Orense, Es.)
27	24	- 3	1615	Madrid (Madrid, Es.)
28	24	- 3		Elvas (Alto Alentejo, Po.)
29	24	- 3		Espandaneira (Beira Litoral, Po.)
30	25	- 3	0220	Valdehuncar (Caceres, Es.)
31	25	- 3	1030	Paterna (Valencia, Es.)
32	25	- 3	1200	Barcelona (Barcelona, Es.)
33	25	- 3		Chillon (Ciudad Real, Es.)
34	25	- 3		Cordoba (Cordoba, Es.)
35	25	- 3		Tarazona (Zaragoza, Es.)
36	25	- 3		Penaranda de Duero (Burgos, Es.)
37	26	- 3	d	Jaen (Jaen, Es.)
38	26	- 3	1900	Los Barrios (Cadiz, Es.)
39	26	- 3	e	Requena (Valencia, Es.)
40	27	- 3	d	Madrid (Madrid, Es.)
41	27	- 3	0600	Torredonjimeno (Jaen, Es.)
42	27	- 3	1830	Algorta - Bilbao (Vizcaya, Es.)
43	27	- 3	2115	Orense (Orense, Es.)
44	27	- 3		Toro (Zamora, Es.)
45	28	- 3		Aren (Zaragoza, Es.)
46	28	- 3		Mieres (Oviedo-Asturias, Es.)
47	28	- 3		Huelva (Huelva, Es.)
48	28	- 3		Valladolid (Valladolid, Es.)
49	29	- 3	0045	Almansa (Albacete, Es.)
50	29	- 3	0300	Montuiri-Villafranca (Palma, Es.)
51	29	- 3	0830	La Palma del Condado (Sevilla, Es.)
52	29	- 3	1115	Villafria (aeropuerto) (Burgos, Es.)
53	29	- 3	1200	Tramagal (Ribatejo, Po.)
54	29	- 3	n	Barcelona (Barcelona, Es.)

55	29	-	3	Jaen (Sierra Morena) (Jaen, Es.)
56	30	-	3	0130 Salamanca (Salamanca, Es.)
57	30	-	3	0330 Barcelona (Barcelona, Es.)
58	30	-	3	0700 Madrid (El Pardo) Madrid, Es.)
59	30	-	3	n Santiago de Compostela (La Coruna, Es.)
60	31	-	3	0020 Valencia (Valencia, Es.)
61	31	-	3	Grado (Oviedo-Asturias, Es.)
62	31	-	3	Pravia (Oviedo-Asturias, Es.)
63	31	-	3	Sarreal (Tarragona, Es.)
64	31	-	3	Martorell (Barcelona, Es.)
65			3	1530 Cartagena (Murcia, Es.)
66	1	-	4	0300 Vimbodi (Tarragona, Es.)
67	1	-	4	0630 La Parrilla (Valladolid, Es.)
68	1	-	4	1200 Navajas (Castellon, Es.)
69	3	-	4	2115 Gijon (Oviedo-Asturias, Es.)
70	4	-	4	1900 Cornellà del Llobregat (Barcelona, Es.)
71	4	-	4	n Lisboa (Estremadura, Po.)
72	7	-	4	1930 Salamanca (Salamanca, Es.)
73	10	-	4	1100 Borreda (Barcelona, Es.)
74	10	-	4	Garriguella (Gerona, Es.)
75	12	-	4	Reus (Tarragona, Es.)
76	14	-	4	Camarasa (Lerida, Es.)
77	19	-	4	Puebla Torneja (Castellon, Es.)
78	19	-	4	Vinaroz (Castellon, Es.)
79	21	-	4	2200 Barcelona, (Barcelona, Es.)
80	27	-	4	1730 Sevilla - Malaga (Sevilla, Es.)
81	27	-	4	Osuna (Sevilla, Es.)
82	28	-	4	0915 Reus (cerca) (Tarragona, Es.)
83	25	-	6	2100 Barcelona (Barcelona, Es.)
84	5	-	8	0030 Porcuma (Jaen, Es.)
85			8	2100 Vinaroz (Castellon, Es.)
86			8	1500 Ronda (Malaga, Es.)

III. DISTRIBUTION OF SIGHTINGS

Figure 1 shows the UFO activity during 1950. It is obvious to appreciate the development of a considerable crest in the month of March that diminishes to its fourth part in April. The rest of the months give a minimum balance.

A refinement of this statistic is obtained by tracing the reports' distribution by groups of two days (Figure 2) for March and April. We observe, then, a dramatic start of the wave, its maintenance along 12 days at a high level and its equally abrupt end. The flap developed between March 21 and April 1. From that day until the finish of the month we have accumulated 14 more reports that are indicative of a sort of activity, but without possible comparison with the one of the period we mentioned before. The days with the most cases were, all with seven sightings, 22, 25 and 29 of March.

It is not very common to see such a curious distribution. Saunders has proposed a first classification of waves by the shapes of their statistical curves (4). The monthly distribution of observations says that we find ourselves confronted with a Type C wave (an abrupt onset followed by a relatively gradual decline). It is clearly observed in the weekly tabulation, beginning with Monday March 13 and finishing with Sunday April 23. It is the following:

3, 20, 29, 4, 4, 3

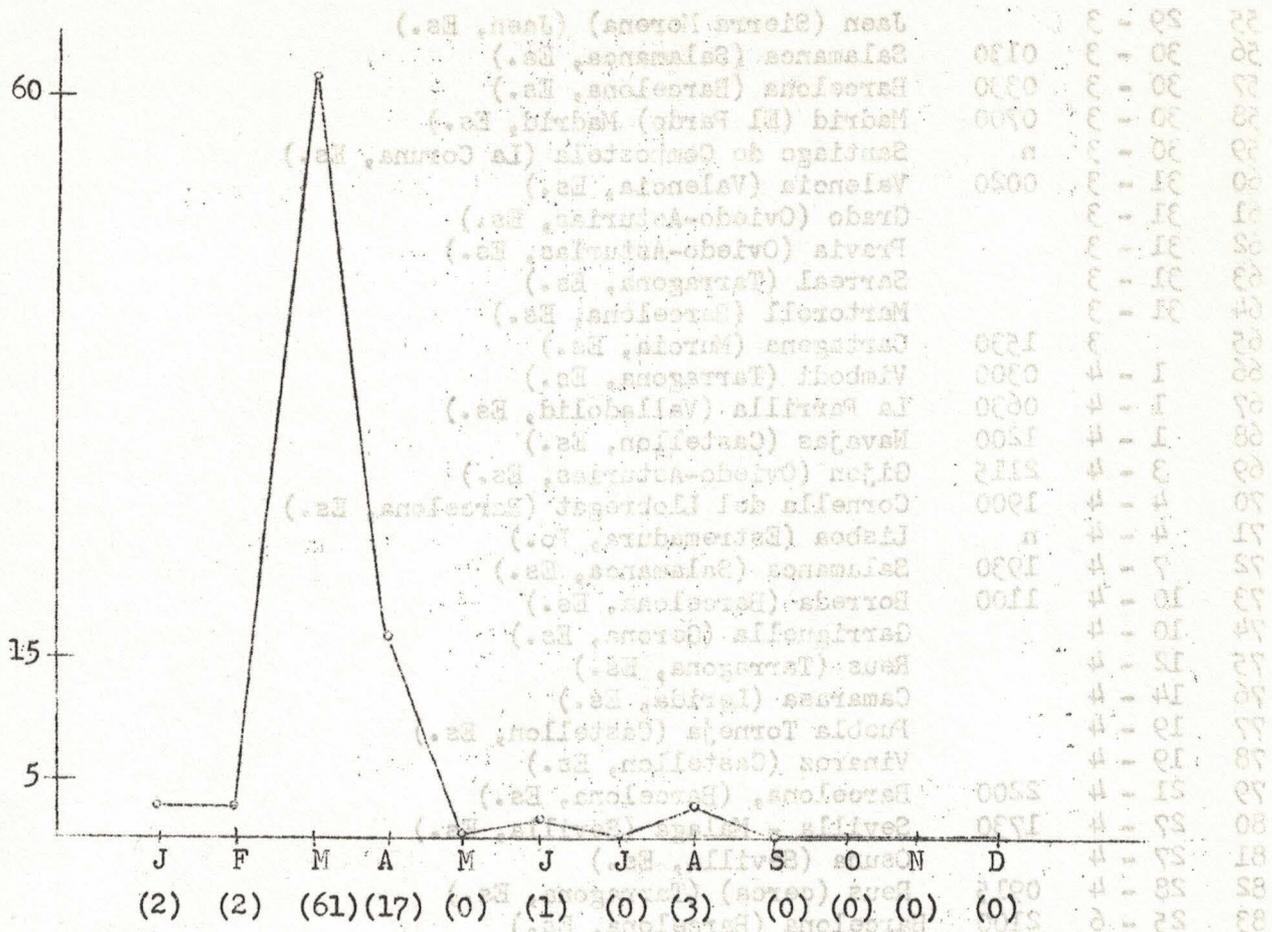


FIGURE 1
1950: number of cases per month

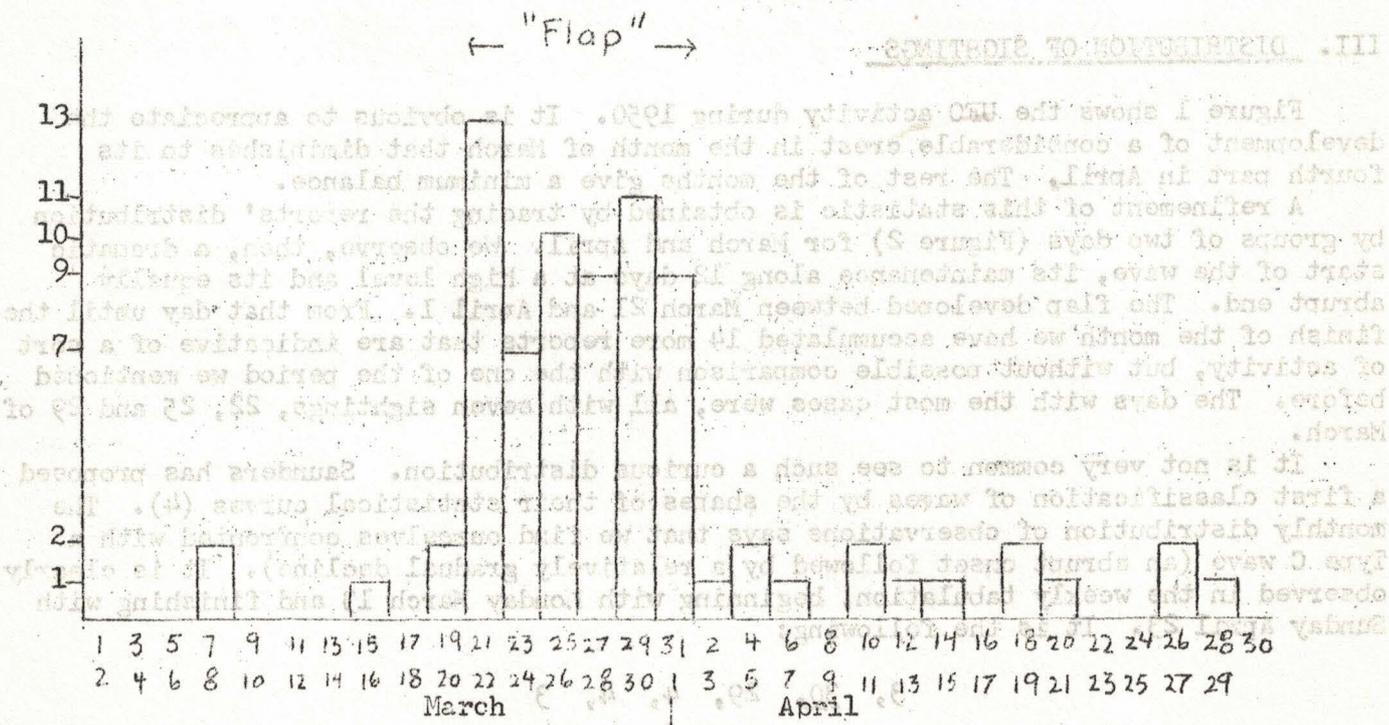


FIGURE 2
Number of reports each two days in March and April 1950

Two deeds support the possible independence between the flap unrolling and some motivations of a psychological nature on the part of witnesses on a peninsular scale. (The term "flap" is utilized by us as synonymous with "micro-wave"). They are: the short duration of the flap and the mere existence of the Portuguese incidents. Moreover, we think that Portugal would be the source of many more reports which are unknown to us in the absence of investigators and UFO groups to collect available data, and, although the cases are proportionately similar, we have to bear in mind that the peninsular surface of the neighbouring nation is about one-sixth of the Spanish one.

We will not be studying, then, a 1954 French-like or 1968/69 Spanish-like wave, but the development, persistency and end of a sudden flap of a very specific character. So Figure 2 may indicate a certain "programmed" behaviour or a truly cyclic phenomenon. In the brief lapse of 12 days, 59 events were reported (cut of a total of 86). It is such a precise and restrained lapse that it is doubtful it could have originated as a sociological reaction to overpublicized sighting reports, which was not the case in 1950. The April reports could represent such a reaction, a small one and free of hysteria, and remain all in all the magnitude and importance of the "flap." We, however, do not dare to speculate yet upon the probably causes of the phenomenon because of the lack of notable evidence.

CEONI has compiled, besides the 86 catalogued reports, 16 more cases for which it has been able to find a satisfactory explanation. This is the number of "negatives" per month:

March5
April2
May1
November . .	.2
December . .	.6

Most of the "negatives" were identified as simple planes or jet planes flying over the Iberian Peninsula that the popular ignorance of these dates imputed to "flying saucers." The typical condensation vapor trail left along the aircraft direction was constantly perceived. It means, no doubt, that 1950 saw modern planes from other countries travelling, perhaps with impunity, within our air territory, at a time when, generally speaking, its inhabitants were not much familiar with the appearance and performances of these aircraft.

We believe that it is useful to take into consideration the fact that 1950 was a year in which the planet Mars was at the minimum distance to Earth (it occurs each 26 month), We have noted it in Table II.

Table II
Distances Mars-Earth in 1950

<u>Date</u>	<u>Distance</u> (in Astronomical Units: 1 A.U. = 150.10 ⁶ Km., mean distance Sun-Earth)
February 18	= 0,791 A.U.
March 2	= 0,718 A.U.
March 14	= 0,669 A.U.
March 26	= 0,650 A.U.
April 7	= 0,662 A.U.
April 19	= 0,701 A.U.
May 1	= 0,761 A.U.

Immediately we see that the shortest Earth-Mars distance coincided with the flap date, a type of correlation that has been repeated other times (5 and 6).

IV. GEORGRAPHICAL DISPERSION

To plot on a map the locations of UFO occurrences for a given period serves to visualize the phenomenon's distribution, the most relevant areas, the avoided zones,

etc. But, as we have prepared just a preliminary analysis^o work (we have not had the assistance of any computer that could have let us develop more complex statistics without much waste of time), we have only drawn a map where provinces containing at least one case have been marked with lines and have left in white the "empty" ones. See Figure 3.

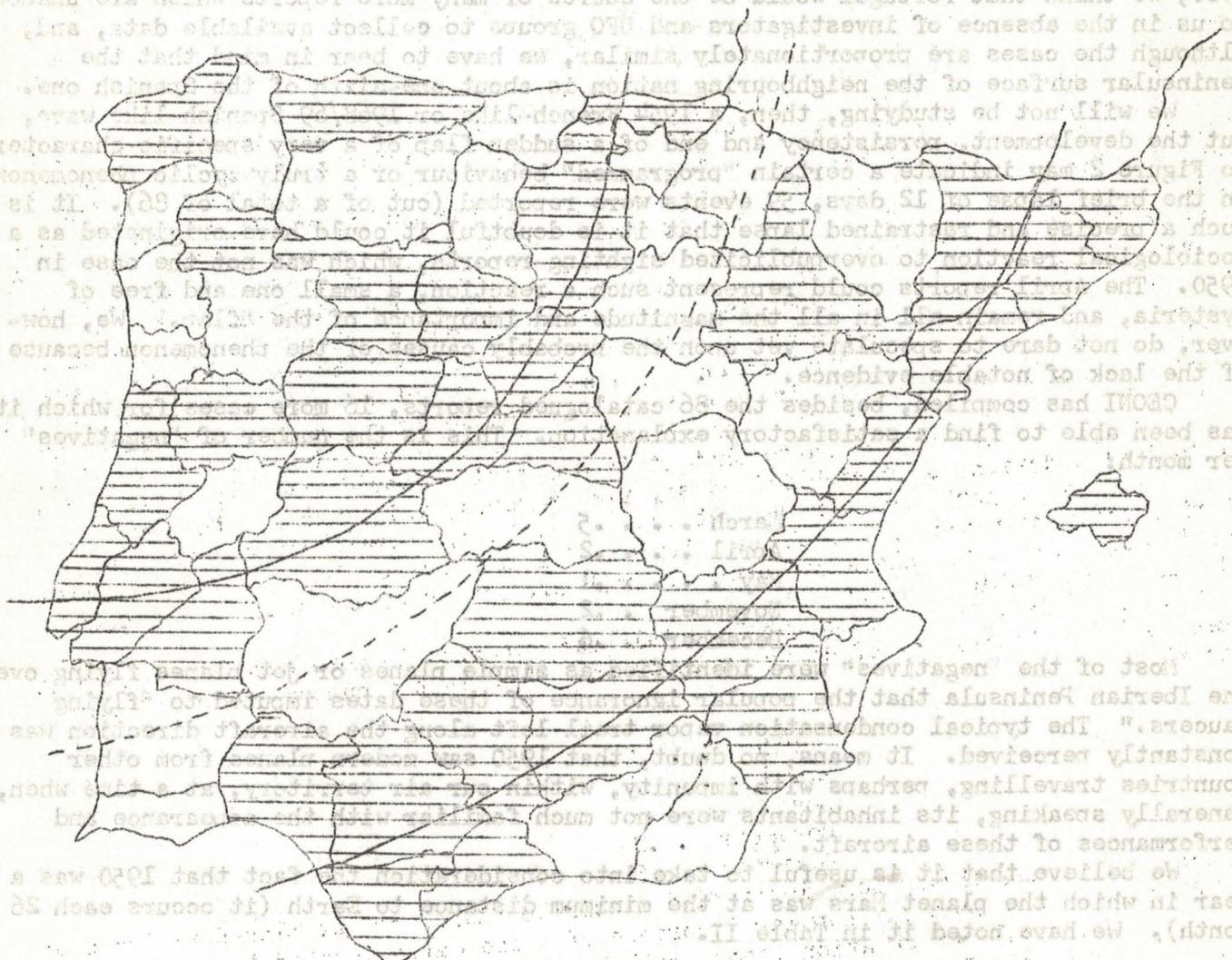


FIGURE 3

Geographic distribution of sightings (provincial divisions)

Continuous lines cover the areas that gave the most cases.

Jotted line covers a group of provinces along the Peninsula that were avoided:
Routes or chance effects?

Table III, then, has computed the number of reports generated in each province. The reader interested in identifying each territorial division with its respective number may compare this material with the map that was published in the Ballester-Vallee survey of 100 Iberian landings (10).

TABLE III
Provinces of Spain and Portugal that have recorded cases.

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Barcelona	12	Valencia	3	Vizcaya	1
Tarragona	6	Guipuzcoa	2	Zamora	1
Sevilla	4	Murcia	2	Huelva	1
Madrid	4	Caceres	2	Palma	1
Jaen	4	Orense	2	La Coruna	1
Oviedo	4	Valladolid	2	Gerona	1
Castellon	4	Beira Alta (Po.)	2	Lerida	1
Albacete	3	Ribatejo (Po.)	2	Malaga	1
Ciudad Real	3	Avila	1	Douro Litoral (Po.)	1
Salamanca	3	Segovia	1	Alto Alentejo (Po.)	1
Zaragoza	3	Cordoba	1	Beira Litoral (Po.)	1
Burgos	3	Cadiz	1	Estremadura (Po.)	1

V. TIME TABULATION OF CASES

On the basis of the Table I data, we have prepared a statistic which gives the repartition of sightings on hours of the day, for a sample of 60 cases where the time is known. Cases have been joined in groups of two hours (Figure 4).

We have the inclination to make in-depth comments on what results but we renounce because there are not antecedents enough in the study of time distribution of UFO events (all categories) which may act as standard guidelines for the criticism of this graph. (Time analyses focused to other aspects of UFO data are already abundant: Type-I phenomena, for instance, has wide research literature).

We shall only say that this distribution differs notably from the one that is more common: such a tabulation seems to be interpolated by the effects of an "interference" or anomalous crest placed at mid-day. If new experiences demonstrate that it is right, the Ballester-Guasp evaluation (7) of the time distribution versus the reliability of a sample binomial, the 1950 data will appear to us as low reliability ones in relation to its possible interpretation as real individuals from the "UFO phenomenon" population. We hope that future works in the domain of UFO observations and time of the day contribute more direct elements in answer to the question: Which is, if there is one, the constant time repartition of UFO cases? and, Do the 1950 data follow that distribution?

VI. DAY-OF-THE-WEEK FREQUENCIES

Much has been discussed by now on the frequencies of the daily variations in the number of UFO reports, and several papers have been fortunately released in a general search to find incompatible results with the chance laws. (Vallee, 1969; Saunders, 1971; Ballester and Vallee, 1971; Clark, 1971 and Lopez and Ares, 1972). It seems that the values of found quotas do not exceed widely from the average values, though there has not been found any strongly consistent correlation.

The Iberian reports of our 1968/69 wave (12) and the 1054 Type-I cases recorded by Dr. Vallee in (10) coincide to attribute Friday as the top accumulation day. However, other students working within other samples offer different conclusions: the 300 North American observations (1967-1970) computed by Mrs. Clark (11) and 7025 events tallied in Dr. Saunder's UFOCAT (9) concurr to mark Wednesday as the most "prosperous" day. The truth is that the differences are small and, in a global panoramic, are not concurrent ones. We do not try here to make a synthesis of the previous results. In order to do this we send the advanced reader to the admirable piece of work by Vallee of reference #13 which traces unexplored courses in this field. We will be giving just one more new datum; the day-of-the-week distribution of 85 UFO incidents reported in Spain and Portugal during 1950 (out of a total of 86). Table IV gives the percentages.

The two worthwhile facts that Table IV brings to us are the low percentage on Sunday (against one pocket-size Dr. Condon could expect) and a superior abundance on Wednesday. We have drawn in Figure 5 the image that shows the statistic for the number of cases per day-of-the-week, for a better appreciation.

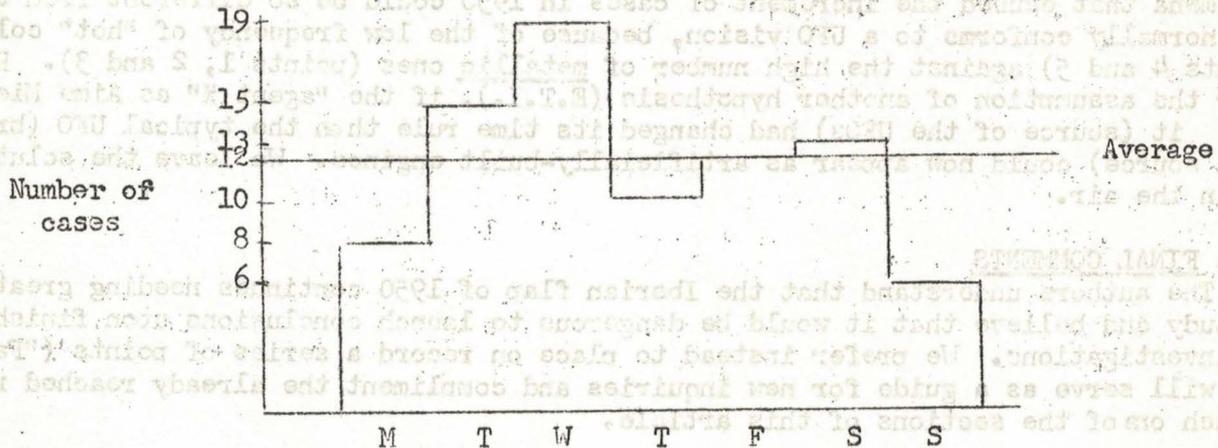


FIGURE 5

VII. SURVEY OF SHAPES AND COLOURS

TABLE V
UFO shapes reported during 1950.

1. Disc or ellipse	42 cases
2. Circular or spheric	17 cases
3. Cylinder	3 cases
4. Other: Star	2 cases
Bulb	1 case
Square	1 case
Meteor	1 case

Sixty seven reports mention the shape of the observed object. It is easy to see that practically all of them had symmetry of revolution. We have to bear in mind also that included in point 1 are 16 cases in which the phenomenon was "flying saucer-shaped". Uneducated people give this short description to some flying body that they are not able to identify independently that its shape is that of a plate or disc. These results are not in contradiction with any of the two more plausible explanations for this flap: aircraft or UFOs, which keep contributing ambiguity to the findings.

TABLE VI
List of reported colours and number of cases, for a total of 54 observations

1. Brilliant, luminous	16
2. Metallic, grey, aluminum, opaque	11
3. White, platinum	8
4. Reddish	6
5. Orange	3
6. Blue	2
7. Phosphorescent	2
8. Yellow	1

9. Other: Red to green	2
Trail	1
Flashing	1
Sparks	1

The information Table VI provides for us is that the nature of the objects or phenomena that caused the increment of cases in 1950 could be so different from the one that normally conforms to a UFO vision, because of the low frequency of "hot" colours (points 4 and 5) against the high number of metallic ones (points 1, 2 and 3). However, under the assumption of another hypothesis (E.T.I.), if the "agent X" as Aime Michel calls it (source of the UFOs) had changed its time rule then the typical UFO (bright light source) could now appear as artificially-built engines. We leave the solution.in the air.

VIII. FINAL COMMENTS

The authors understand that the Iberian flap of 1950 continues needing great doses of study and believe that it would be dangerous to launch conclusions upon finishing our investigations. We prefer instead to place on record a series of points ("Facts") that will serve as a guide for new inquiries and compliment the already reached results in each one of the sections of this article.

- Fact 1. - The current sample is extensive enough to be used as a base for new works, because it is comprehensive and it faithfully represents the Iberian UFO activity of 1950.
- Fact 2. - This year shows a sudden crest or flap, centered at the end of March. The distribution per day offers a "monolithic" structure that differs, at the moment, from the scaled constitution at other times observed.
- Fact 3. - The flap date in Spain and Portugal coincided minutely with the minimum Mars-Earth distance.
- Fact 4. - The time tabulation of 60 cases draws three tops: around 10 p.m., at 4 a.m. and at mid-day, this last one being a completely anomalous one. Although, the relative percentages of these maximums are not parallel with other ones obtained in similar researches.
- Fact 5. - The 1950 UFOs were reported with discoidal or spherical shapes.
- Fact 6. - More than half of the reported colours are metallic (brilliant, greys, aluminum and whites), which is strange since their common (much height) appearance is as "hot" sources of light.
- Fact 7. - Most of the negative cases have been explained as being caused by the flight of planes or jet aircraft. All these occurred from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., which may be significant.
- Fact 8. - A careful examination of the quality of the information brings to us the next division:
- | | |
|--|----------|
| Almost null information (very small): | 37 cases |
| Insufficient information (very brief): | 36 cases |
| Complete information (detailed): | 13 cases |
- It indicates that the documentation at hand on 1950 is still very poor and that, in sum:
- Conclusions cannot be offered about a period governed by a want of reliable data.
 - Following the compiled references of reports, efforts must be pursued aimed at unearthing new information from local newspapers and other sources. Through them many details will appear, as valuable as inedit ones and probably definitive.
- Fact 9. - A high percentage of the sightings speak of objects that fly in the sky at great heights. 1950, with its wave, has given only three Type-I cases (landings) and just a few incidents are close encounters, which is somewhat strange remembering the abundance of these reports in other years.

Fact 10. - Spectrum of the four major hypotheses explaining the sightings of the 1950 Iberian UFO flap (mutually exclusive):

<u>Origin</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Evidence at hand</u>
1. Natural	Unknown cyclic phenomenon	None
2. Artificial	UFOs	Some
3. Artificial	Aircraft	Some
4. Other	Magonia	None

Although some of these sources could originate "noise level," we think that just one of them was the motivating factor of the "unidentified" flap of 1950 in Spain and Portugal.

NOTE: Correspondence concerning Mr. Ballester's research articles may be sent to:
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THE UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT PROBLEM.....ANZAAS SYMPOSIUM

The following report was submitted by Sr. Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos, President and founder of CEONI, Valencia, Spain.
 In his letter to Sr. Ballester, Mr. Davis added the following information:

"I am able to offer a package deal on the Symposium: one tape of the full proceedings (9 am - 5:30 pm), either two track at 1 7/8 ips or four track at 3 3/4 ips, plus a copy of the Symposium condensed papers and Professor James McDonald's papers (86 quarto pages in all), at a cost of \$A 17 (seventeen dollars Australian), including postage. These can be purchased from me at the address below.

"Incidentally, Professor McDonald had been invited to present a paper at the Symposium, but unfortunately his untimely death occurred. His papers are: "Science in Default; 22 Years of Inadequate UFO Investigations" (presented at 1969 A.A.A.S. Symposium in Boston) and "Meteorological Factors in Unidentified Radar Returns" (Tucson, 1970)."

- Owen Davis
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ANZAAS SYMPOSIUM REPORT

Owen Davis

On Saturday, 30th October, 1971 at the University of Adelaide, South Australia, the first scientific Symposium in Australia on the UFO problem was held. Organized by the South Australian Division of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science (ANZAAS), it attracted about 300, including members of the public and many interstate visitors, one of whom had driven 2000 miles from Queensland. Because it had the backing of this recognised body of scientists, it received much publicity through the various media. The Symposium originated after its convenor, Dr. Brian Horton, had been amazed by the extent of calls relating to UFOs on a radio talk-back show at which he had been a guest.

The Chairman of ANZAAS, Dr. Rupert Best, stated that scientists should wish to investigate scientifically any unexplained matters (solving one could also aid in solving related matters) and that he hoped the Symposium would assist by keeping open the minds of those present. He then introduced the Leader of the Opposition in the South Australian Parliament, the Honourable Steele Hall M.P., who was to open the Symposium. Mr. Hall recollected his "encounter" with a UFO in the country, which later turned out to be the inversion of lights from a nearby town, and reiterated that an open mind was necessary and that the UFO question could not be dismissed with the comment "it's impossible."

Dr. Horton's introductory remarks were directed against the forming of opinions with incomplete information. The UFO question was such an area and consequently it should be scientifically investigated, even though it was on the fringe of our current knowledge and often ridiculed.

Mr. Colin Norris, Vice President of the Australian Flying Saucer Research Society, Adelaide, set the ball rolling with a succinct history of UFOs and their characteristics. He showed numerous slides and a film of UFOs, and commented strongly on the lack of official activity in relation to them. In the foyer he had erected a comprehensive display of UFO clippings to show the variety of sightings made.

A paper by Mr. B. Roberts of the Commonwealth Department of Air, written in a personal capacity in 1966, was delivered in his absence by Dr. Bill Taylor, Secretary of the ANZAAS Executive. It covered objections to the term "UFO", assessment and identification of aerial sightings, and reporting procedure. Unfortunately, only a very brief and incomplete survey of Australian, American and British experience was given. The paper concluded that astronomical phenomena, and especially meteor showers, were responsible for the bulk of UFO sightings, and "only the impossibility of providing an intensive effort and immense expense prohibits the expectation of a complete reduction of sightings."

This was undoubtedly the most negative and disappointing paper presented at the Symposium and, although it was not an official viewpoint, it sounded suspiciously like those that ufologists have come to expect from governments and official agencies. Although a breakdown of American figures was given, none were quoted for Australia, and

this raises the question whether such figures do exist.

The next paper, "The Analysis of UFO Reports," was presented by Dr. M. Duggin, Senior Research Scientist of the Mineral Physics section of the CSIRO, Sydney. It called for closer cooperation between existing UFO organizations, which have done most of the work and collected the bulk of the reports up until now, and scientists. Lack of action was the only result from previous official studies and it was thus up to individual scientists to form world-wide panels and tackle the question on the basis of their specialities. Apart from the problems of cataloguing and analysing reports, they would also face ridicule from their colleagues.

Mr. Lynn Mitchell, currently Deputy to the Regional Director of Meteorology in South Australia, gave a concise and illuminating presentation on meteorological phenomena. He examined atmospheric optics under the following headings: perspective phenomena, refraction and reflection phenomena, diffraction phenomena, and scattering phenomena. He enlarged on those which are most commonly associated with UFO sightings and with which many will be familiar as explanations of numerous reports: scintillation, green flash, crepuscular rays, mirages, and iridescent, noctilucent and lenticular clouds. Meteors, ball lightning, comets, stars, planets, balloons and satellites often give rise to such sightings as well. He concluded that any publicity which leads to more people surveying the skies will also increase the number of UFO sightings. (This is apparent from many of the USA and UK flaps). Many UFOs are sighted around sunset, a time when many types of the above phenomena can only occur. Despite continual visual surveillance by meteorologists, aided by radar watching devices, not one inexplicable sighting during the past two decades has been attributable to the Meteorological Observer, "a man trained to observe and record all he sees."

Dr. Peter Delin, Lecturer in Psychology at the University of Adelaide, spoke on "Psychological Aspects of Belief and Disbelief." Sceptics and believers are "at the two ends of a continuum" and are noisy in their discrediting of the others' views. "Part of this acrimony springs from mutual lack of comprehension, but part of it is justified, in that there are nuts on both sides." However, similarity between the two does exist, in that both tend to confuse and blend theoretical and observational issues. Interesting comparisons between psychical and UFO research supported the view that both extremes show similar faults of reasoning, biased observation, and also display "similar evidence of strong internal motivation unrelated to the subject matter under discussion, but predisposing them to the point of view they take up." Above all, it is paramount to separate a witness' report from his interpretation of that report.

Dr. L. Mander, Senior Lecturer in Organic Chemistry at the University, examined the possibilities of extra-terrestrial life in his paper, which was presented under the headings: molecular requirements for living systems, time scale, primitive atmospheres, simulated primitive-earth experiments, alternatives to carbon-based life systems, and the conditions necessary for the support and evolution of life. Although there was evidence on earth that elementary organisms could exist in extreme conditions, a life form comparable to ours would need "a relatively benign environment in which to develop." It was highly probable that a large number of planets of other stars environments similar to ours, or at least sufficiently benign to support intelligent life.

"Space-Time of Extra-Terrestrial Cultural Contacts" was the subject discussed by Dr. D. G. McCoy, Physics Lecturer at the University, and this complimented Dr. Mander's views. After surveying the scale of the Universe and how Man's lunar achievements fitted into this scale, Dr. McCoy declared that there could be at least 100 million planets with intelligent life existing. As it was unlikely that extra-galactic travel or communication existed, we should examine the possibility of life in our own galaxy. Combining various probability factors to represent this, he concluded that 0.001% of the stars in our galaxy would have planets with advanced civilizations, the nearest being several hundred light years away.

Radio communication (radio waves, gamma ray laser) was the most likely form of communication. It would take one hundred to ten thousand years for a signal to reach its destination and the same period for its return. At present, there could be up to 10^{13} conversations within the known Universe.

Finally, he discussed the possibilities of remote space travel, concluding that

the problems appeared insurmountable. The best of all possible self-contained rocket engines would not be able to cope with the distances and extreme conditions. It would also be necessary for man to be able to suspend life. Magnetic shields would be necessary to protect ships travelling at the speed of light, but these would also act as a brake, further increasing fuel requirements. Consequently, "it seems highly probable that physical space travel beyond a few tens of light years does not take place."

The final subject, on how to solve the UFO problem, was presented by Dr. D. Herbiso Evans. Lecturer in the Basser Computer Department, Sydney University. Since theoretical studies and report analyses had failed to solve the UFO problem, it was necessary to look for them so they could be investigated on our own terms. Alas, UFOs are rare! One thousand observation stations would be necessary (each with equipment worth thousands of dollars) just to obtain one observation on the average per year. Cameras with diffraction gratings for spectra, would be a cheaper method of obtaining valuable information, as would be the placement of observational stations in those areas where UFO activity is frequent. "Information costs money. If people want to know whether we are being visited by extra-terrestrial spaceships, they will have to pay to find out!"

The Symposium concluded with a panel of the speakers, written questions having been submitted previously by the audience. Lasting nearly an hour, it gave those present an opportunity to elicit answers to questions arising from the papers presented, as well as to those queries people generally have when discussing UFOs.

Just prior to the closing of proceedings the following motion was put: "The Symposium as a group feels very strongly that some action on the problem of UFO reports be taken. The Symposium unanimously requests that the Executive Committee of ANZAAS (S.A. Division) discuss the possibility of acting as referees for any qualified person or institution who is making or who may make a submission for funds for the scientific investigation of UFO reports. It is further requested that the possibility of setting up a sub-committee for the study of UFO reports be considered by the Executive Committee of ANZAAS (S.A. Division)."

The Symposium was excellently conducted throughout, continuing from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. The tea breaks and lunchtime gave many the chance to mull over or discuss what they had thought of or heard. All the papers were most objective in their approach and established a high standard should further scientific investigation of UFOs be made in Australia. Rationality and reasonableness were the keynotes of the day and it was a most pleasing feature. The Symposium will certainly make people think and there is no doubt that it has played an important part in keeping people's minds open on the UFO topic.

Dr. Horton and ANZAAS are to be congratulated for making it such a success.

FOOTNOTE:

The motion was considered by the Divisional Committee of ANZAAS in the first week of November. The Committee felt that in the light of available information, the Symposium, and other evidence, there was sufficient evidence to show that there were sightings and evidence of phenomena which had not been adequately explained. There was a need to investigate these and they constituted an unsolved scientific problem as there were not answers under current hypotheses.

As a result, the motion from the Symposium was favoured. The next step was to examine the feasibility of establishing investigation into and the appointment of scientists to look into the UFO problem, provided the money was available. ANZAAS would be prepared to appoint scientists from over Australia to do this research.

ENIGMATOLOGICAL SURVEY

Paul Braczyk

Due to a mix-up in the subscription office at SAGA my February and March issues were held up for a few weeks; thus this late report. Anyway, the February issue contains an article by Ted Owens with the impressive title "How You Can Communicate With The UFO Space Intelligences." According to Ted, by following the instructions in

the article almost anyone with good intentions ("Pure in mind and heart?", thought Dorothy as she tried on the emerald slippers.) can learn to prepare his/her mind to be taken over by the SIs. Basically, the "technique" is to learn 20 memory association words, get a friend to hypnotize you and induce a post-hypnotic suggestion for future self-hypnosis, and wait with an open mind until the SIs decide to contact you. My only observation is that I have owned a pendant hand made by Owens himself and "power charged" by the SIs since 1967 and they have not decided to contact me yet! Lack of positive thinking maybe.....? Will run down the March SAGA next time.

Some of you may have noticed an ad in FATE magazine which offers absolutely free a subscription of indefinite length to BRAD STEIGER'S NOTEBOOK. Being as sceptical as I am about getting anything for free, I hesitated, but eventually sent in my request. Lo and behold, I have since received four different issues of the "notebook," and believe me, they are worth the price. Although some of the material is oriented toward occultism, a good part of it contains forscan and ufological items. A postcard to Brad Steiger's Notebook, Box 15, Decorah, Iowa 52101 should get you on the mailing list.

The National Enquirer announced in the March 12 issue that they will pay \$50,000 to anyone who can come up with proof that UFOs originate in outer space and that they are not a natural phenomena. Here's a chance for all those ufologists who claim that they know the answer to cash in on it. Wanna bet no one gets any richer? Over twenty years have passed and the only thing that has been proved to my satisfaction is that UFOs exist. Even though the ETI origin is one of the more logical alternatives, concrete proof does not exist. Comments anyone?

Following in the footsteps of Drake, Trench, Kolosimo, Von Daniken, Charroux and others, Andrew Tomas has written an exceptionally interesting book titled WE ARE NOT THE FIRST. The premise of this volume, as is the premise of most of the books by the previous authors mentioned, is that "...much of modern science was known in ancient times." When Tomas is telling us facts about tangible artifacts the idea of prehistorical and historical outside cultural contact stands up quite well. The only time this notion gets a little shaky is when he quotes ideas which were apparently passed along from antiquity: the gap between farsighted daydreaming and actual knowing has not been adequately bridged. A surprising thing about WE ARE NOT THE FIRST is that Tomas manages to write a book of over two hundred pages without using material which is too familiar; albeit some of it we have seen before because it is nearly impossible to avoid repetition in a book of this type, most of it is fresh. If I had to rate this book on a scale with a low of 0 and a high of 10, I would place it around 9 -- one of the best. It is published by G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York City - 1971, \$6.95.

Depending upon which particular UFO theory you happen to be partial to, you may have passive, vehement or receptive attitudes towards contactee claimants. Since my intent in this column is to present to the reader as much new material as is available, I cannot justify in my own mind the complete avoidance of contactee oriented literature. Now and again I will mention the more interesting items that I come across with comments wherever I feel them necessary.

The magazine ads for THE VOICE OF VENUS tell us that the author Ernest L. Norman is an Electronic Engineer who received information about Venus through clairvoyant channelship with a Great Venusian Master. In a recent addendum to the book, however, we learn that Mr. Norman is one of the original Lemurians who came to this planet about 156,000 years ago. Other than saying that the book is well bound and the paper is of good quality, I have no additional comments. THE VOICE OF VENUS is volume 1 of a 7 volume series and it is available through Unarius Publishers, P.O. Box 2017, Escondido, Ca. 92025.

Received two paperbound books from Laura Mundo: FLYING SAUCER UP-DAY and DOOMSDAY COMING UP? The former is primarily a historical sketch of ufology (and if it were not for the multitude of grammatical errors and awkward sentence structures it might have been a fair attempt) together with some interesting personal anecdotes regarding her association with George Adamski. The latter is a nearly incomprehensible attempt at warning us of the dangers of "accelerating sunspots." Both of these are available from Laura Mundo Enterprises, Box 142, Dearborn Heights, Michigan 48127 at \$3.00 and \$2.00 respectively.

The March ARGOSY contains a couple of good articles, viz. "An Ancient Roman Settlement in America" by Bill Mack detailing the finding of Roman artifacts and the possibility that Roman Christians may have fled to America to escape religious persecution, and a short item called "The Legendary Mermaid of Lake Constance" which describes a mummified shark thought of as a mermaid since the thirteenth century.

GOD DRIVES A FLYING SAUCER by R. L. Dione has the first impression reaction of "cultism" or "contacteeism" connected with it because of its poor use of an inappropriate title. Actually, the book has no connection whatever to either one of those two terms, and it stands on its own as a unique exercise in mental gymnastics. If one had to boil it down to the basics, it would be that an advanced super technology watches, and has always watched, over mankind. This technology has gained the name GOD. This book is worth reading, although the conservative element (religious or otherwise) might balk at its content. Exposition Press, 50 Jericho Turnpike, Jericho, N.Y. 11753 - \$5.00.

THE FLITTERING FINGER OF FORTEANA This month the indigestible digit goes to the United States Post Office Department. According to an Associated Press release of December 10, 1971 a bank in Paris, Texas didn't hear from one of its borrowers at the appointed time in June, 1970, and mentioned it to him. He vowed he'd mailed the \$40. payment. Recently the mail exonerated him. The bank got a letter dated June 21, 1970, and enclosed was a \$40 check dated the same day. It apparently had been mailed a year and four months earlier -- by the man who lived only 12 blocks from the bank. So, if you don't get your copy of DATA-NET REPORT on time

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