

# UPIAR

Fondata nel 1976 dai promotori del Comitato Nazionale Indipendente per lo studio dei Fenomeni Aerei Anomali (CNIFAA) - Roberto Farabone, Francesco Izzo, Renzo Cabassi, Roberto Romagnoli, Aldo Parisini, Umberto Leotti, Fabrizio Cerquetti - la rivista UFO Phenomena, con acronimo UPIAR (*Ufo Phenomena International Annual Review*), vide il primo numero nel 1977. Fino alla fine del 1983 rappresentò, se non il tentativo, la proposta di una pubblicazione periodica che si dava quegli strumenti di controllo che costituiscono la base della pubblicistica scientifica: un Comitato Redazionale composto da vari 'editor' che fungono da 'refere' per "arbitrare", ci si passi il termine sportivo dal quale, peraltro, il termine anglofono è mediato..., sulla validità, sulla correttezza e sullo stimolante interesse) che uno scritto può o non può avere. Il Comitato Redazionale di UPIAR, diretto dal fisico Roberto Farabone, era composto da quella che allora era una schiera di ricercatori che nutrivano un genuino interesse per i Fenomeni UFO: Richard Haines, J.Allen Hynek, Ronald Westrum, Bruce Maccabee, ecc. Vi erano anche dei rappresentanti dell'ufologia-razionalista di quei tempi: Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos, Claude Rifat, Miguel Guasp, ecc.

Redatta in inglese, con contributi eccezionalmente anche in francese, UPIAR fu affiancata negli ultimi due anni di vita da URIP, acronimo di "UPIAR Research In Progress" che, nelle intenzioni degli organizzatori doveva - la pubblicazione era diretta da Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos - attraverso brevi e rapide 'communication' fungere da area di discussione.

La creazione di una "Cooperativa Studi e Iniziative UPIAR" favoriva un allargamento dell'iniziativa che aveva ispirato UFO PHENOMENA - altri italiani aderivano all'organizzazione dell'iniziativa - e dava continuità allo spirito iniziale che considerava l'indispensabilità di un approccio scientifico nello studio dei fenomeni UFO.

A quasi vent'anni dall'interruzione delle uscite di UPIAR e URIP, presentiamo il catalogo - collaborazione di Roberto Farabone - del materiale pubblicato con titoli e riferimenti bibliografici e, ove presenti, l' 'abstract' relativo.

Renzo Cabassi

*direttore responsabile UPIAR & URIP 1976-1983*

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# **UPIAR RESEARCH IN PROGRESS**

*EDITOR IN CHIEF  
VICENTE-JUAN BALLESTER OLMOS*

**AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL PROVIDING A FORUM  
FOR RAPID COMMUNICATION IN UFO RESEARCH**

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**COOP. UPIAR S.R.L.**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	1	1	1976	13	34	GATHERING AND PROCESSING DATA

**AUTORE**

Miguel Guasp

**TITOLO**

Essay on the Possible Correlation Between the Geographical Distribution and the Direction of UFOs Based on the Spanish Wave of 1968-1969

**ABSTRACT**

A study of the frequency of occurrences and distribution of the flight directions of UFOs during the Spanish wave of 1968-1969 shows that, when the three parameters of direction, course, and frequency of occurrence of said direction, are considered as vectors, the resultant sum of these vectors indicates precisely the centers of maximum UFO information: that of aerial observations (NE Spain), when considering the directions in which the objects were seen to appear; and that of Type I cases (SW Spain), when considering the directions in which they were seen to disappear. Some subsequent considerations show that the line which joins both centers of information, NE-SW, seems to play an important part in the development of the geographical location of the sightings of the wave.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	1	1	1976	39	54	PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PERCEPTIVE ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Richard F. Haines

**TITOLO**

UFO Appearance Recognition and Identification Test Procedure

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
UPIAR	1	1	1976	55 62	PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PERCEPTIVE ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

R. Leo Sprinkle

**TITOLO**

UFO Activity: Cosmic Consciousness Conditioning?

**ABSTRACT**

This paper describes a possible approach to the study of UFO reports: a tentative set of hypotheses which may explain the 'physical', 'biological', 'psycho-social', and 'spiritual' implications of UFO phenomena. UFO reports are considered in light of the hypothesis that the UFO experience tends to increase the level of cosmic consciousness of the UFO witness. Also, the emerging pattern of UFO reports is compared with the views of persons who claim to have obtained prophetic visions of events which are to occur during the next twenty-five years.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	1	1	1976	65	71	EPISTEMOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

**AUTORE**

Ernst Berger

**TITOLO**

Are UFOs Poisson-Distributed?

**ABSTRACT**

This paper introduces a new concept in the study of UFO waves. Little has been done with the abundant wave data of the past. The POISSON distribution, a statistical distribution for random and rare occurrences, is explained and applied to the author's data on the 1954 fall wave at Austria. It is shown that the 94 cases reported in the 12 week-period are not related in a casual sense and therefore no 'outside driving force', but a heavy publicistic amplification effect on the reporting of new cases is likely to have produced the 'wave' structure. As the POISSON concept may shake several other 'wave' structures at closer examination, general effects of this Austrian result and possible further tests on the validity of the concept are discussed.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
UPIAR	1	1	1976	72	? EPISTEMOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

**AUTORE**

Roberto Doretti and Roberto Farabone

**TITOLO**

A Statistical Approach to the UFO Basic Data for the Institution of a 'Recognition Filter'

**ABSTRACT**

This paper aims to show a new statistical method to process data interesting UFO research. Mainly it is shown how one can gather data referring to the same set of phenomena or similar type objects, out of the spread-out group of UFO reports. All this will be obtained through the analysis of statistical relations shown by the different sets of data under quantitative aspects through the analysis of correlation coefficients among one sight and the other ones. After a theoretical explanation we will present an easy example which may show in practice to implement such a research. Anyway this example refers to a real situation, even if the set of data is not a very large one, but which is a typical and frequent case. The most important conclusion drawn which appears from this numerical set, the 'filter', in fact allows to recognize the phenomenon besides imprecision and randomness of the gathered data.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	1	1	1976	1	1	EDITORIAL

**AUTORE**

Roberto Farabone

**TITOLO**

Editorial

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	1	1	1976	?	?	BOOK REVIEWS

**AUTORE**

Michael L. Broyles

**TITOLO**

'Ufology' by James McCampbell

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	1	1	1976	?	?	BOOK REVIEWS

**AUTORE**

Francesco Izzo

**TITOLO**

'Writing Scientific Papers in English' by Maeve O'Connor and Peter Woodford

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	1	1	1976	?	?	BOOK REVIEWS

**AUTORE**

Michael L. Broyles

**TITOLO**

'Quarter Century Studies of UFO's in Florida, North Carolina, and Tennessee' by George Fawcett

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	1	1	1976	?	?	STATE OF ART

**AUTORE**

Francesco Izzo

**TITOLO**

State of the Art?

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	2	1	1977	11	50	PHYSICAL ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Jan Heering

**TITOLO**

A comparative analysis of 62 'solid light' beam cases

**ABSTRACT**

Witnesses of UFO related events have repeatedly mentioned the fact that the anomalous objects observed by them emitted one or several solid looking, slowly propagating light beams ('solid light' beams).

A comparative analysis of 62 cases of this type is presented. It is shown that the characteristic of 'solid light' beams are remarkably constant: uniform luminosity; sharply defined edges; low propagation velocity; conical or cylindrical shape; and (sometimes) propagation along a curved path.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	2	1	1977	53	89	GATHERING AND PROCESSING DATA

**AUTORE**

Ernst Berger

**TITOLO**

Austrian UFO patterns

**ABSTRACT**

54 sporadic and 31 local flap reports (on a total of 127 objects/phenomena), 56 of them investigated personally at their original sites by the author, are compared statistically. The first data set consists of cases all over Austria reported by 89 observers during 5 years; the second one is from Traunstein area of Lower Austria with 34 local witnesses (13 reporting) and three years of sightings. The data are similar with regard to time of day, duration, number of objects, shape, size and motion of the phenomenon, but other observed characteristics show deviations. Austrian UFO patterns are extracted and compared with the results of statistical studies by HANSEN, POHER and VALLÉE.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
UPIAR	2	1	1977	93	? THE "CE III"

**AUTORE**

Claude Rifat

**TITOLO**

Is the Locus Coeruleus, an important anatomical center of the brain, involved in the most bizarre aspects of UFO Reports? The induced dream hypothesis.

**ABSTRACT**

This paper deals with an hypothesis, first proposed by Guérin, which might help in appraising the weird content of UFO reports defined as 'Close Encounters of the Third Kind' by Hynek. The Locus Coeruleus is a small but very important part of the mammalian brains: it would be the inducing mechanism of what we call 'dreaming'. The author suggests that UFOs seen at a close range, and in which the so-called occupants are 'sighted', interfere with the normal functioning of the brain in the waking state by acting on the Locus Coeruleus. The most important conclusion of this work is that UFO reports of that type do not give us any indication on the true stimulus which elicited the report; they give us only what the subject fancies about the nature of a UFO. If we consider these puzzling reports from this vantage point, a better understanding of bizarre events associated to those occurrences might result. Close Encounters of the Third Kind are LSD-like experiences in which a subject perceives a mixture of the real world and of her/his inner unconscious one.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	2	1	1977	?	?	PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PERCEPTIVE ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Richard F. Haines

**TITOLO**

UFO drawings by witnesses and non witnesses: is there something in common?

**ABSTRACT**

This paper describes the results of two separate efforts: (1) administration of a specially prepared UFO drawing 'test' to several groups of alleged UFO eye witnesses and non-witnesses, and (2) a relatively comprehensive review of the published UFO literature containing drawings of UFOs by eye witnesses. This was done in order to determine whether or not any differences might be found between the drawings of the two groups in terms of such features as the UFO's width to height ratio, amount and kind of surface detail, presence or absence of other (environmental) scene detail, and other readily quantifiable information. A second and equally important objective was to allow for the development of a UFO Appearance Recognition and Identification Test Procedure which has appeared in the first issue of this journal (Vol. 1, no. 1, 1976). It was found that there are not any readily discernable differences between the eye witnesses and the non eye witnesses UFO drawing on the above features. While this evidence does not prove that the two participant groups come from the same population sample or that all UFO witnesses may be merely portraying (through their drawing) a commonly held social stereotype image of what UFOs are supposed to look like, the evidence could be interpreted this way. Another tentative hypothesis raised from these findings is that almost everyone (eye witnesses and non eye witnesses alike) has seen a drawing, photograph, movie, etc. of a UFO at some time in the past (in distinction to having seen an actual UFO) which might account for the similarities between these two sets of drawings. The paper concludes with illustrations of the most common UFO shapes along with their perspective shape/detail codes derived from the previously published paper (referenced above).

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	2	1	1977	?	?	EPISTEMOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

**AUTORE**

Luis Schönherr

**TITOLO**

The present situation in UFO Research

**ABSTRACT**

This paper compares the present situation of UFO research with the phase in the development and in the structure of a scientific discipline in general. Some of the problems of documentation as well as of the interpretation of UFO reports are touched. Special attention is given to the question of disinformation (if we are to assume that the UFO phenomenon is a manifestation of some unknown intelligence). The necessity of a thesaurus for all UFO-related qualities is stressed and the main advantages of a proposed 'unlimited' machine readable UFO data base are demonstrated. Finally this paper discusses the possible meaning of the prevalence of the extraterrestrial hypothesis (ETH) in UFO research: Does this hypothesis constitute a methodologically feasible tool or is merely an indication, that UFO research is partly still in a pre-scientific phase?

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	2	1	1977	?	?	EPISTEMOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

**AUTORE**

Willy Smith

**TITOLO**

UFO and astronomy textbooks

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	2	1	1977	?	?	BOOK REVIEWS

**AUTORE**

Roberto Farabone

**TITOLO**

'Le Nouveau Défi des OVNI' by Jean Claude Bourret

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	2	1	1977	?	?	BOOK REVIEWS

**AUTORE**

Francesco Izzo

**TITOLO**

'1973 - Year of the Humanoids' by David Webb

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	2	1	1977	?	?	BOOK REVIEWS

**AUTORE**

Roberto Farabone

**TITOLO**

'A la Recherche des OVNI' by Jacques Scorneaux et Christiane Piens

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	2	1	1977	?	?	BOOK REVIEWS

**AUTORE**

Jacques Vallée

**TITOLO**

'OVNIS: El Fenomeno Aterrizaje' by Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	2	1	1977	?	?	STATE OF ART

**AUTORE**

Francesco Izzo

**TITOLO**

State of art

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	3	1	1978	15	29	PHYSICAL ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

E.J.Betinis

**TITOLO**

On the chance of witnessing celestial or aerial events

**ABSTRACT**

The chances of witnessing celestial or anomalous aerial events are derived by considering the volume of sky available primarily to the ground-based observer as compared to the entire earth's atmosphere at a height of about 15 kilometers. The fraction of time spent observing compared to a twenty-four hour day and the fraction of volume of sky for observing are also used. Aircraft pilots' and astronomers' chances are also given some consideration. The results are applied to the chances of detecting meteors and anomalous aerial events. The conclusions indicate that the chance of witnessing an anomalous event (UFO) is extremely low and even improbable. Thus reconciliation with data gathered on reports of witnessing anomalous events implies a 'selectivity'. A further conclusion is that the presence of a few fast-moving anomalies could account for the global scale of the reports of anomalous aerial phenomena.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	3	1	1978	31	67	PHYSICAL ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Bruce S. Maccabee

**TITOLO**

Anomalous lights in the daylight sky

**ABSTRACT**

Several observers, one of them a technical competent employee of a military installation, observed two very bright lights or luminous objects in a clear, midday, summer sky. The lights were observed to remain apparently stationary and also to approach and recede along different trajectories. The duration of the observation was from three to five minutes. Despite an intensive investigation the objects remain unidentified.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	3	1	1978	71	86	GATHERING AND PROCESSING DATA

**AUTORE**

W.Smith, M.Guasp, V.J.Ballester Olmos

**TITOLO**

Dramatic chase in Spain

**ABSTRACT**

A family of five, returning home at night by back roads, was followed by a bright light which chased the car persistently over a distance of about 40 Km for almost an hour. When approaching the village of Cheste (near Valencia, Spain), the UFO, now at a close range, moved ahead and above the car, and extended legs. The incident was terminated by the approach of another vehicle, moving in the opposite direction on that usually deserted road. One of the witnesses (age 15) was violently ill during the incident, and indisposed for some time afterwards. Damage to the battery of the automobile was attributed to the incident, and it had to be replaced the following day.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
UPIAR	3	1	1978	87	? GATHERING AND PROCESSING DATA

**AUTORE**

Ernst Berger

**TITOLO**

1954/55 - The Austrian share

**ABSTRACT**

Masses of UFO experiences were reported at Austria in the 1954/55 period 99 of which remained unidentified. The hard core of the material consists of gendarmerie/police reports collected by the Austrian government and for the first time released to Ernst Berger in 1973. 28 case histories, the most interesting part of the material, are presented in detail. By means of a full statistical analysis methodically equal to an earlier study by BERGER on 1972-77 Austrian report patterns structures of the 1954/55 flap are extracted and compared with the results of VALLÉE, BERGER and others.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	3	1	1978	?	?	THE "CE III"

**AUTORE**

Jacques Scorneaux

**TITOLO**

Considerations on the nature of humanoids

**ABSTRACT**

The nature of humanoids reported by UFO witnesses remains very controversial. Their existence as intelligent extraterrestrial beings meets very much reticence in the human mind. There is undoubtedly a mental block caused by fear, but there are also more elaborated arguments. The resemblance between Man and humanoids is one of these, but the question of the resemblance that other intelligent beings may bear to us remains very open among biologists. I do not think that human imagination can explain the appearance of humanoids. In general, they resemble us both too much and too little. An argument against the material nature of the humanoids is that their morphology is far too variable from one case to another. Several answers are possible to this objection. But a more fundamental argument is based on the instant or on the spot disappearance of humanoids. I now give a few examples of this behaviour, both in the open air and in confined spaces. I propose the explanation that these cases are projections of images, created either by electromagnetic waves or by some parapsychological means. But all the ufonauts are not images, or perhaps only a part of the observation corresponds to a projection because some of them left footprints or had physical contact with the witnesses. I also give a few examples of such cases. I present several hypotheses about the nature of material humanoids and discuss the concept of a 'reassuring' hypothesis. I propose for discussion the hypothesis that part of the humanoids might be human beings captured by the beings governing the UFO phenomenon.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	3	1	1978	?	?	PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PERCEPTIVE ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

R. Leo Sprinkle

**TITOLO**

Using pendulum technique in the investigation of UFO  
experience

**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this paper is to provide information about technique for uncovering subconscious memories, so that UFO field investigators may consider the technique for possible use in investigations. The pendulum technique is described, with references to historical development and contemporary usage. Procedures are presented for learning the use of the pendulum technique, including illustrations to guide the interested reader. A brief review is presented of the literature on field investigation of UFO experiences; an emphasis is given to the reports of Close Encounters of the Third Kind (CE III), including reports of 'loss of time', or partial amnesia, which may occur during UFO sightings. Results of using the pendulum technique are described in two UFO cases: one case obtained preliminary information about a possible 'loss of time' experience during a UFO sighting; the second case obtained preliminary information about a possible 'hidden' UFO experience. The UFO cases are presented as examples for preliminary investigation of the CE III experiences. When field investigators obtain information about CE III cases, they are encouraged to consider possible arrangements for a consultant in hypnosis to assist UFO witnesses in exploring and evaluating their subconscious memories of their UFO experiences.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	3	1	1978	?	?	PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PERCEPTIVE ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Alvin H. Lawson

**TITOLO**

Hypnosis of imaginary UFO 'abductees'

**ABSTRACT**

In an attempt to evaluate objectively the claims of UFO 'abductees', imaginary abductions were induced hypnotically in a group of volunteers who had non significant knowledge of UFOs. Eight situational questions comprising the major components of a typical abduction account were asked of each subject. Although the researchers expected major dissimilarities, an averaged comparison of data from four imaginary and four 'real' abduction narratives showed no substantive differences. Also, extensive patterns echoing well-established details from 'real' UFO reports emerged from the 'naive' subjects' imaginary sessions.

There is as yet no satisfactory explanation for the patterns and other similarities between imaginary and 'real' abductions. But, more significantly, there are parallels between these patterns and the 'image constants' or recurrent descriptions of forms, color, and movement reported by subjects in drug-induced hallucination experiments, and in so-called 'death' narratives, among other mental processes. Thus there is reason to accept at least some parts of 'real' abductees' stories as accurate reflections of what their sensory mechanisms have reported.

However, despite the many similarities, there are crucial differences - such as alleged physical effects and multiple witnesses - which argue that UFO abductions are separate and distinct from imaginary and hallucinatory experiences. With these distinctions in mind, an abduction model is proposed:

Witnesses really perceive images - from whatever source - such as bright and pulsating lights, lattice-textured forms moving randomly in the sky, lighted tunnels, humanoid figures, etc. These abduction constants are combined with data from the imagination, memory, and existing UFO data known by witnesses to create a 'real' UFO encounter. The subjective reality of the intense hallucinatory structure convinces the witnesses that the entire experience is a physically real event. Subsequently they may report the 'truth' as they have experienced it, although actual occurrences remain unclear.

The complexities of the UFO phenomenon are affirmed by the above model since still unexplained are many puzzling matters, including the greatest mystery of all, the nature of the stimulus which initiates the imagery in the witness and so triggers the abduction sequence.

The writer prefers a dualistic UFO hypothesis. But while there is a continuing absence of unambiguous physical evidence, this study concludes that UFOs are - in psychological terms - unquestionably real, and further, that non-physical UFO research is promising.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	3	1	1978	?	?	PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PERCEPTIVE ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Richard F. Haines

**TITOLO**

UFO drawings by witnesses and non witnesses: is there something in common? (Part II)

**ABSTRACT**

Previously, the author found that no readily discernable differences could be found between drawings of 'what a UFO looks like' by people who claims to have seen one from others who claim never to have seen one (Haines, 1977). Since this finding may have resulted simply from the relatively small sample size (136 valid drawings) further tests were administered. The mean results of 458 more valid drawings are presented here. The results may be summarized by pointing out that the 'Have' seen group drew (1) a higher percentage of valid i.e., not ludicrous drawings, (2) a higher percentage of UFO shapes at some angle relative to the edge of the (drawing) card, (3) a higher percentage of two or more shapes on the card, (4) a lower percentage of shapes in side or isometric view, and (5) a lower percentage of symmetrical drawings. Neither the mean width-to-height ratio of the UFO outline shape or its dome (if drawn) differed between the two participant groups. Also, the other major UFO outline and dome measurements were not drawn differently by either group. Finally, and perhaps more significantly, the 'Have' seen group drew a smaller number of miscellaneous details such as apertures (Windows?), markings, wavy lines around the shape, etc. These findings are compared to those obtained in the previous study and discussed in terms of the perceptual impact the UFO encounter appears to have on one's willingness and/or ability to reproduce a UFO shape.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	3	1	1978	?	?	PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PERCEPTIVE ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Claude Rifat

**TITOLO**

A theoretical framework for the problem on non-contact between an advanced extra-terrestrial civilization and mankind: symbolic sequential communication versus non-symbolic non-sequential

**ABSTRACT**

A general set of ideas is proposed to suggest that advanced extraterrestrial intelligence (ETI) might, probably, never be interested in communicating with such a primitive species as ours. According to the author, symbolic sequential language is the most primitive kind of language intelligent beings may use. Advanced intelligences may better communicate via a non-symbolic non-sequential language, which is able to convey much more bits of information per unit of time at a low cost of distortion, thus nearly eliminating the problem of cloudy symbolic concepts which is so huge a factor of noise in human communication. What is most interesting is that we may well be in presence of a terrestrial species having evolved a more advanced mode of communication: the dolphin!

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	3	1	1978	?	?	EPISTEMOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

**AUTORE**

Ivor Grattan-Guinness

**TITOLO**

Are UFOs psychic phenomena?

**ABSTRACT**

Students of UFO phenomena nowadays mostly regard their work as a branch of psychical research. In this paper I explore the possibilities of connections and similarities between UFO and psychic phenomena.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	3	1	1978	?	?	IN UFO AREA

**AUTORE**

Massimo Pittella

**TITOLO**

A statistical survey among Italian astronomical observatories

**ABSTRACT**

This statistical survey was performed between the years 1977 and 1978, among the most important 14 astronomical and astrophysical observatories in Italy. It had the purpose to probe the opinion of a major slice of the Italian scientific community about the UFO subject and to know whether the staff of some observatories had directly sighted some UFO phenomena. This informative test did not supply us with new and unexpected information. However it is a clear document emphasizing the mediocre standard of information and sensibility of the scientific environment upon the UFO question. Such an investigation, if addressed to other scientific circles too and regularly repeated, could be a suitable way to assess time to time possible developments of the scientific opinion about the UFO subject.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	3	1	1978	?	?	IN UFO AREA

**AUTORE**

R.Cabassi, R.Farabone, F.Izzo

**TITOLO**

Official data request in Italy

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	3	1	1978	?	?	STATE OF ART

**AUTORE**

David M. Jacobs

**TITOLO**

State of art

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	3	1	1978	?	?	SYMPOSIA AND MEETINGS

**AUTORE**

Richard F. Haines

**TITOLO**

1978 BUFORA Conference

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	3	1	1978	?	?	SYMPOSIA AND MEETINGS

**AUTORE**

Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos

**TITOLO**

Recent development in Spanish ufology

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	3	1	1978	?	?	READ IN LITERATURE

**AUTORE**

Francesco Izzo

**TITOLO**

Ron Westrum (1977) 'Social Intelligence About Anomalies: the Case of UFO's' in SOCIAL STUDIES OF SCIENCE Vol.7, 271-302

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	3	1	1978	?	?	READ IN LITERATURE

**AUTORE**

Roberto Farabone

**TITOLO**

Pierre Vieroudy (1978) 'Logique et Recherche Ufologique' in  
L.D.L.N. N.180

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	3	1	1978	?	?	BOOK REVIEWS

**AUTORE**

Ron Westrum

**TITOLO**

Ces OVNIs qui annoncent le surhomme

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	3	1	1978	?	?	IN SHORT

**AUTORE**

Francesco Izzo

**TITOLO**

About 'OVNIs: El Fenomeno Aterrizaje'

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
UPIAR	4	1	1980	?	UPIAR FORUM

**AUTORE**

Ronald K. Siegel

**TITOLO**

A note on the flight of the SST

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
UPIAR	4	1	1980	?	UPIAR FORUM

**AUTORE**

Alexander G. Keul

**TITOLO**

Dogs and UFOs prohibited?

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	4	1	1980	?	?	STATE OF ART

**AUTORE**

Alexander G. Keul

**TITOLO**

State of art

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	4	1	1980	3	12	EDITORIAL

**AUTORE**

F.Izzo, R.Farabone and R.Cabassi

**TITOLO**

We are not alone

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	4	1	1980	19	48	GATHERING AND PROCESSING DATA

**AUTORE**

François Louange

**TITOLO**

Digital UFO picture analysis

**ABSTRACT**

This paper is intended for those UFO investigators who have heard of picture processing by computers, but only have a vague idea of what this actually means. An overview of available digital techniques to enhance and analyze pictures in general is presented, with more emphasis on those features which are of direct interest for analysis of alleged UFO photographs, such as edge enhancement and deblurring. Although mathematical developments have been avoided, some background in mathematical analysis, is required to understand the concepts underlying the techniques presented.

Investigations on an alleged UFO picture are carried out in two steps: establish or reject authenticity, and extract information on the phenomenon. For both steps, specific types of work performed efficiently by digital means are presented; in particular, searching for evidence of hoaxes based on small artifacts, and enhancement of picture quality are considered.

Digital picture processing proves to be a powerful tool for research into photographic evidence of the UFO phenomena, especially when used in conjunction with other means, e.g. optical or chemical analysis of the films.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	4	1	1980	51	74	PHYSICAL ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Bruce S. Maccabee

**TITOLO**

Technical analysis of the New Zealand UFO film: the Ampersand image

**ABSTRACT**

This is the first of two papers which present results of technical analyses of one frame of the New Zealand film obtained by cameraman David Crockett during the early morning of Dec. 31, 1978. A highly summarized version of the New Zealand sightings and an analysis of the ampersand image is presented in this paper. The ampersand image is an image that was smeared by relative motion between the light source and the camera in such a way to produce a complex loop in the form of an ampersand, "&". This paper contains my conclusion that the image might have been generated if the camera bumped into something. In the following paper Richard Haines discusses the experimental results of his test of the 'bump theory'. Flying in a less heavy plane and using a less heavy camera he was unable to create any loop image, even though he intentionally vibrated his camera.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	4	1	1980	75	84	PHYSICAL ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Richard F. Haines

**TITOLO**

Comments on selected aspects of the New Zealand UFO case of Dec. 31, 1978

**ABSTRACT**

Experiments were done to determine whether or not a loop image such as is found in frame 1766 of the Crockett film could be duplicated by intentionally vibrating a camera with a telephoto lens. Non loop images were created in these experiments. Results of an analysis of the color changing/oscillating sequence in the Crockett film are also presented, along with some observations on the witnesses with whom I had the opportunity to speak (Startup, Fogarty, Crockett).

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	4	1	1980	91	?	PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PERCEPTIVE ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Alexander G. Keul

**TITOLO**

The dark side of the UFO

**ABSTRACT**

By surveying 30 years of UFO literature and studying 100 Austrian UFO reports in the field, Luis Schönherr and Ernst Berger have found a 'dark side', i.e. A force field of psychosocial and pathological influences in UFO experiences. In this paper, the latter shows how these influences can be traced in published, old cases and studied experimentally by means of clinical psychology and psychiatry in recent events. Detection of the 'dark side' should result in a new, witness-centered investigation technique particularly for 'close encounters' and through the application of a different scientific attitude towards the whole UFO phenomenology. A review of papers including 'dark side' viewpoints is given. The material generated in the behavioral sciences lends support to the author's opinion that the UFO problem is primarily linked to the 'human-self-portrait' of our time, which is the degree of scientifically-based awareness the UFO researcher has of himself and of the witness. It is hypothesized that progress in the psychosocial disciplines will gradually brighten the 'dark side' of the UFO, if no a priori reductions are made.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	4	1	1980	?	?	PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PERCEPTIVE ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Luis Schönherr

**TITOLO**

Percipient-dependent components in UFO experiences

**ABSTRACT**

This paper demonstrates that in general UFO literature cases can be found which display details, that are strangely related to the percipient's memory, his psychic and physical situation. I have called them 'percipient-dependent-components' abbreviated 'PDCs'. It is recommended that PDCs found in UFO experiences should be considered as essential, integral parts of the phenomenon and not as random, in the final analysis non-significant distortions. Consequently a working hypothesis concerning the inherent dualistic nature of the UFO phenomenon is proposed. Finally the perception structure of and a possible primary cause for UFO experiences are discussed from various aspects.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	4	1	1980	?	?	BOOK REVIEWS

**AUTORE**

Francesco Izzo

**TITOLO**

'Observing UFOs by Richard F. Haines

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	4	1	1980	?	?	BOOK REVIEWS

**AUTORE**

Roberto Farabone

**TITOLO**

'Actas del primero congreso nacional de ufologia - Ponencias tecnicas' Editado por Stendek-CEI

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	4	1	1980	?	?	BOOK REVIEWS

**AUTORE**

Francesco Izzo

**TITOLO**'UFO Phenomena and the Behavioral Scientist', Richard Haines  
Editor**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
UPIAR	4	1	1980	?	?	IN SHORT

**AUTORE**

Bruce S. Maccabee

**TITOLO**

The Fund for UFO Research

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
UPIAR	4	1	1980	?	UPIAR FORUM

**AUTORE**

Francesco Izzo

**TITOLO**

'SPECULATIONS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY'

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
COLLOQUIUM	1	1	1982	0	0	EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY AND UFO/IFO PHENOMENA

**AUTORE**

Alexander G. Keul

**TITOLO**

What could be this?

**ABSTRACT**

Probing the independent variable in UFO reports by projective personality tests and anamnesis. A short review of diagnostic methods able to uncover unconscious material of the UFO witness. The RORSCHACH inkblot technique - its possibilities and its limitations.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
COLLOQUIUM	1	1	1982	0	0	EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY AND UFO/IFO PHENOMENA

**AUTORE**

Paolo Toselli

**TITOLO**

Examining the IFO cases: the human factor

**ABSTRACT**

In past years, all of the well known 'ufologists' realized that misperceptions or misinterpretations of aircrafts, weather balloons, meteors, twinkling stars and other man-made or natural events account for many initial UFO reports. Nevertheless, this acceptance of the IFO phenomenon - viz. the identified cases - doesn't exceed the simple remark of its existence.

In fact, according to these persons, the reports that remain when these 'false sightings' have been eliminated an altogether different character.

But some recent work has largely pointed out that the IFO and UFO event contain very similar (or the same?) 'patterns'. The fear and the emotions produced by both IFO and UFO events have tones of the same intensity, without any practical differentiation.

The purpose of this paper is to provide information about the numerous problems associated with the physical, physiological, psychological and social processes involved in most IFO (and UFO) cases, and to suggest a probable interpretation of the conscious and subconscious events that lead the witness to read the same specific 'UFO model' into a IFO sighting.

We have, moreover, tried to distinguish various kinds of IFO reports, by proposing three different 'transposition levels' that could replace the inadequate, though still used, generalization of 'misinterpretation' or 'misperception'.

Without having to introduce the assumption of an 'altered state of consciousness' or other 'pathological' processes in the witness, we think that the IFO 'experience' is - even considering its repetitive and collective nature - a very common selfdeveloped, human process, principally generated by some basic psychological, psychophysical and social events with the co-operation of the folklore and the myth surrounding the whole UFO subject.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
COLLOQUIUM	1	1	1982	0	0	UFO/IFO PHENOMENA AND PERCEPTION

**AUTORE**

Don C. Donderi

**TITOLO**

Signal detection theory as a method for the retrospective evaluation of UFO witnesses

**ABSTRACT**

A sound general principle in psychology is that a psychological test should simulate closely the behavior it is intended to predict. We are trying to predict retrospectively the reliability of UFO witnesses. The witness reports are accounts of visual experiences. The problem is to decide whether these reports closely approximate real physical events, or whether they were generated independently of real physical events. The closest experimental model of the real situation is the signal detection experiment. Signal detection theory is a general formulation of the relationship between stimulus and the response which permits an observer's responses: hits, misses, false positives, and discriminability and response bias. Stimulus discriminability is a measure of the ease with which the stimulus can be detected. It reflects individual differences in sensitivity, as well as the physical detectability of the stimulus. Our interest is in the measure of response bias, defined as a tendency to respond positively in the absence of the stimulus. We wish to discount the reports of the observers who are susceptible to response bias, and credit more strongly the reports of observers who show relatively little response bias. A retrospective signal detection theory test which measures a witness' response bias under the pretext of studying the characteristics of the reported sighting, will be presented. The test requires minimum of apparatus and can be carried out quickly as a part of a witness interview.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
COLLOQUIUM	1	1	1982	0	0	UFO/IFO PHENOMENA AND PERCEPTION

**AUTORE**

Alvin H. Lawson

**TITOLO**

A testable hypothesis for the origin of fallacious abduction reports: birth trauma imagery in CE-III narratives

**ABSTRACT**

The imagery and events in UFO abduction reports resemble those in several psychological processes, but they are especially similar to revived birth trauma (BT) narratives. The incipience, universality, and idiosyncratic quality of BT events suggest a likely psychological (non-exotic) source for alleged abduction experiences. These qualities also help explain the many parallels and the minor differences in CE-III reports from witnesses in diverse as well as comparable cultures.

The paper presents extensive abduction/BT parallels, taken from abductees' and revivification subjects' narratives.

A prominent abduction case (Betty Andreasson's) is analyzed for BT imagery and events, and the study finds pervasive evidence for concluding that the Andreasson experience was essentially a BT revivification.

The main points of the paper are:

- 1) BT data relate to a witness's perinatal history and psychology rather than to UFO events, and so their presence invalidates any CE-III narrative in part or whole;
- 2) BT elements therefore provide a criterion which can help determine false abduction reports from any that may reflect actual events; and
- 3) the BT hypothesis is testable through such means of researching abductees' birth histories as familiar interviews, scrutiny of narratives, and hypnotic regression.

Multiple witness abductions cannot yet be dismissed, but probably relate to multiple hallucinations, while physical effects CE-III remain ambiguous. Ufologists are urged to approach abduction cases not as exotic events but as genuine psychological phenomena, in order to make fundable CE-III studies more feasible.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
COLLOQUIUM	1	1	1982	0 0	PROBLEMS OF METHOD: THE EPISTEMOLOGICAL CONTEXT

**AUTORE**

Alexander G. Keul

**TITOLO**

Inside the window

**ABSTRACT**

A framework for the eighties. Instead of 'looking out of the window together with the (unknown) witness' several disciplines of the social and medical sciences are invited to study the psychosocial roots of the UFO report generation and reception. Focusing on the 'human factor' leads to interdisciplinary contacts with religion, the arts, mythology, psychoanalysis, mass media research, politology, parapsychology, psychopathology and neurology.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
COLLOQUIUM	1	1	1982	0	0	CASE HISTORIES: THE PSYCHIATRIC AND SOCIOCULTURAL INVOLVEMENT

**AUTORE**

Hilary Evans

**TITOLO**

Abducted by an archetype: alleged UFO abduction accounts in the light of theory and experiment

**ABSTRACT**

Accounts of alleged abductions by UFOs are generally unsubstantiated by objective evidence, unconfirmed by supporting witnesses and based on purely subjective testimony. It is therefore logical to start by supposing them to be mental rather than physical experiences, and indeed cases exist where this is known to be the case.

One feature alone speaks in favour of the physical reality of such accounts - their consistency one with another, which obtains not only in broad outline, but in specific detail. Can this consistency be taken as evidence for the veridical nature of the experience, or are there explanations in psychological and sociocultural terms? Some findings are relevant:

(1) The De Herrera/Lawson experiments show that similar accounts can be obtained from subjects who not only do not claim UFO abduction experiences, but deny interest in or detailed knowledge of the UFO phenomenon: these fictitious encounters mimic the 'true' accounts in remarkable detail.

(2) Meheust's study of parallels between abduction experiences and science fiction indicates the prevalence of such accounts pre-dating the current UFO era, thus lending support to a cultural, almost folk-lore explanation.

(3) Monnerie and Hendry, independently, have demonstrated the ability of sincere witnesses to fabricate 'alien' sightings from what are known to be natural or made-man stimuli.

Taken together, these findings suggest that percipients are able to draw some common source of UFO-imagery, an image-bank perhaps to be compared with Jung's archetypes, from whose material they fabricate imagined experiences, motivated by private or social forces. The mental process may be that noted in divided- personality cases by Prince and others.

A model is therefore proposed which supposes that the percipient, having lapsed or been induced into an altered state of consciousness, has fed into his conscious mind the illusion of undergoing a UFO experience, fabricated by his own unconscious from a combination of subjectively derived and archetypal material. While such a model does not rule out the possibility of some abduction cases being genuine, it offers a plausible explanation for those which are known or suspected to be false, but which none the less display disconcertingly vivid and detailed correspondences with other cases.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
COLLOQUIUM	1	1	1982	0	0	CASE HISTORIES: THE PSYCHIATRIC AND SOCIOCULTURAL INVOLVEMENT

**AUTORE**

Alexander G. Keul

**TITOLO**

Five Selected Cases

**ABSTRACT**

Typical case histories from the 1980/81 Austrian and English cross-cultural UFO witness projects. Tape passages, diaslides and psychological test details illustrate positive and negative reporter profiles.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
URIP	1	1	1982	11	24	PHYSICAL ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

William Spaulding and Fred Adrian

**TITOLO**

Usage of computer photographic evaluation techniques

**ABSTRACT**

Computer Image Enhancement (CIE) is a sophisticated method of electronically manipulating photographic images, via the use of high speed digital computers, to obtain additional and significant information to analyze the phenomenon of UO - (unidentified object) photographs. Pictorial information of UO's exists in great quantity and low quality. These pictures have always created an interpretation problem for researchers.

Computer Image Enhancement of the serial phenomenon pictures is discussed and some of the major processing techniques utilized by GSW, INC are outlined, as well as examples of the benefits and limitations of this space-age electronic reprocessing technology. The goal is to reduce the subjectivity of conventional evaluation techniques. Graphic examples of the CIE methodology as applied to purported UO photographs, are illustrated

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
URIP	1	1	1982	27 38	GATHERING AND PROCESSING DATA

**AUTORE**

Fernando Fernandes and José Mario Ferreira

**TITOLO**

Time distribution in Iberian UFO activity

**ABSTRACT**

This paper is an attempt to analyse the time distribution of the UFO phenomenon over the Iberian Peninsula. Data covering the period from 1950 to 1977 was used to explore the eventual periodicities of the reported UFO sightings. A method based on the autocorrelation function has shown several interesting features, revealing that the time structure of the Iberian data has striking similitudes with the global time structure represented by observations from all over the world.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
URIP	1	1	1982	41-44	PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PERCEPTIVE ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Alexander G. Keul

**TITOLO**

The Austrian UFO Witness Project

**ABSTRACT**

The paper reports methods and results of an officially funded research project on reality control of UFO witness reports in Austria. A battery of psychological tests was given to witnesses of ten unidentified cases, the results of which seemed to confirm the considerable role played by psychopathology in the examined cases. A continuation of the analysis is announced on a more representative sample and with a control group of non-UFO witnesses and on another sample of non Austrian witnesses.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
URIP	1	1	1982	45	47	READ IN LITERATURE

**AUTORE**

Paolo Toselli

**TITOLO**

Selection of articles published in Scientific American of potential importance to UFO research

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
URIP	1	1	1982	1 2	EDITORIAL

**AUTORE**

Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos

**TITOLO**

Times are changing

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
URIP	1	1	1982	48 54	READ IN LITERATURE

**AUTORE**

Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos

**TITOLO**

UFO research bibliography (Part I)

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
URIP	1	1	1982	55	55	SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

**AUTORE**

Roberto Farabone

**TITOLO**

... And yet it moves!

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
URIP	1	2	1982	17	33	PHYSICAL ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Adolf Schneider

**TITOLO**

UFOs with intense bright lights

**ABSTRACT**

In various reports concerning unknown aerial phenomena or unidentified flying objects there are references to extraordinarily bright lights or rays. In some cases the witnesses are fully blinded, frequently there are also such physiological symptoms as eye irritation, skin inflammations, etc. The objective of this presentation is to numerically estimate the energies necessary to cause the reported symptoms. On the basis of these results it can be determined whether the reported incidents conform to known natural occurrences or can be attributed to technical apparatus, or whether the origin and mechanisms of these phenomena cannot satisfactorily interpreted.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
URIP	1	2	1982	35	40	PHYSICAL ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos and Miguel Guasp

**TITOLO**

UFOs, Sociability and ETI

**ABSTRACT**

In order to study the feasibility of an eventual UFO-ETI correlation, the concept of sociability is introduced in the analysis of the probability of extraterrestrial visits to the Earth. The number of spacecraft launches per civilization and year in function of the rate of sociable planets in the Galaxy is calculated, resulting in a more optimistic assessment than previous estimates.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
URIP	1	2	1982	43	50	CE ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Steuart Campbell

**TITOLO**

Scientific investigation of a CE-2 case

**ABSTRACT**

A lone forester encountered a large hemispherical object in a clearing and was dragged towards it by two 'spiked' spheres. He collapsed and suffered temporary ill effects. The spheres tore his clothing, and all objects left strange marks in the ground. Local police investigated and recorded the ground marks, but found no conventional explanation or cause to reject the witness' account. Full medical details of the witness are available, and it is deduced that he suffered an isolated epileptic fit. Some scientific tests have been conducted, with little positive result. Evidence points to the cause being a rare natural phenomenon related to ball lightning.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
URIP	1	2	1982	53	60	EPISTEMOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

**AUTORE**

Miguel Guasp

**TITOLO**

Criteria for a rational investigation of the UFO phenomenon

**ABSTRACT**

A critical study of the stages that must be followed in order to reach the knowledge about any fact or phenomenon is applied to the UFO phenomenon. Conclusions are positive and new criteria which permit the creation of a stable approach to the investigation of UFO phenomena are advanced.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
URIP	1	2	1982	61	64	READ IN LITERATURE

**AUTORE**

Walter Bucher

**TITOLO**

Solid lights

**ABSTRACT**

In many UFO-sightings peculiar beams of light have been observed. These special beams of light are called 'solid lights'. A solid light looks like a compact cylinder or cone radiating much more light to the sides than an ordinary light beam. Frequently a solid light has an abrupt end and the length of the beam can be varied.

The appearances and the effects of solid lights are described. Some possible conventional explanations are discussed and considered insufficient.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
URIP	1	2	1982	65 71	READ IN LITERATURE

**AUTORE**

Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos

**TITOLO**

UFO research bibliography (Part II)

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
URIP	1	2	1982	72 74	RESEARCH PROJECTS

**AUTORE**

Richard C. Niemtow

**TITOLO**

Project UFOMD

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
URIP	1	2	1982	75 77	RESEARCH PROJECTS

AUTORE	TITOLO
Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos	New catalogue of UFO landing reports in the Iberian peninsula

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
URIP	1	2	1982	78	78	SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

**AUTORE**

Ronald Westrum

**TITOLO**

On UFO reports' dynamics

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
URIP	1	2	1982	79	84	SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

**AUTORE**

Francesco Izzo

**TITOLO**

The centrality of the witness

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
URIP	1	2	1982	1 5	EDITORIAL

**AUTORE**

R. Farabone

**TITOLO**

First International UPIAR Colloquium

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
URIP	2	1	1983	41	50	PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PERCEPTIVE ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Hilary Evans

**TITOLO**

What can we learn from the liars and lunatics?

**ABSTRACT**

Throughout its history ufology has been plagued by false reports, some deliberate, some unintentional. These should be identified; treated as psychological or cultural phenomena; and excluded from the study of the UFO phenomenon per se.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
URIP	2	1	1983	53	58	EPISTEMOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

**AUTORE**

Louis Winkler

**TITOLO**

Sites for the origins of extra-terrestrial life

**ABSTRACT**

Possible sites for the origin of intelligent, extra-terrestrial life have been systematically chosen and then eliminated over the last two centuries. These origins started with the Moon, then proceeded to Venus and Mars, and have now arrived at the stars. The evolution of the choice of sites is reminiscent of aspects of the evolution of conventional religions.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
URIP	2	1	1983	59 60	READ IN LITERATURE

**AUTORE**

Adolf Schneider

**TITOLO**

Physiologische und psychosomatische Wirkungen der Strahlen  
Unbekannter Himmelserscheinungen (Physiological and  
psychosomatic effects of the radiation emitted by unidentified

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
URIP	2	1	1983	61 70	READ IN LITERATURE

**AUTORE**

Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos

**TITOLO**

UFO research bibliography (Part III)

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
URIP	2	1	1983	71	71	RESEARCH PROJECTS

**AUTORE**

Mark L. Moravec

**TITOLO**

Percipient Studies Project

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
URIP	2	1	1983	73	74	SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

**AUTORE**

Luis R. González

**TITOLO**

On sociability

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
URIP	2	1	1983	75 76	SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

**AUTORE**

Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos

**TITOLO**

On spiked ball lightning

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
URIP	2	1	1983	1 1	EDITORIAL

**AUTORE**

Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos

**TITOLO**

Against winds and tides

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
URIP	2	1	1983	19	28	GATHERING AND PROCESSING DATA

**AUTORE**

Donald A. Johnson

**TITOLO**

Trends in the geographical Distribution of vehicle ignition interference UFO reports

**ABSTRACT**

Four hundred forty-nine reports of vehicle ignition interference were analyzed to determine if there have been any general trends in their geographical distribution over time. Cases with geographical co-ordinates (N=348) were divided into 6 categories of 5 years duration (beginning with 1950-54 and ending with 1975-79). Significant differences between the mean longitudes and latitudes of the groups were found, using both the Analysis of Variance and the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test ( $p < .0001$ ). The linear correlation between longitude and time interval was found to be  $-.22$ , and the correlation between latitude and time interval was  $-.17$ . In general, the center of UFO activity has tended to move east and south. The distribution of reports within 5 years interval has also tended to become more global in nature. An examination of the association between the continent in which ignition interference events occurred and the 5-year time interval revealed a decline in reports for North and South America during the 1970's at a time when Australia was showing a marked increase. Europe, Africa and Asia appear to show intervening peaks of activity at the appropriate transition times.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE
URIP	2	1	1983	33 40	PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PERCEPTIVE ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Ezio Bernardini, Gianfranco Mieli, Massimo Pigliucci and  
Patrizia Tosi

**TITOLO**

Experimental study on the 'UFO appearance and identification  
test procedure'

**ABSTRACT**

The Authors present an experimental evaluation of the applicability of the 'UFO Appearance Recognition and Identification Test Procedure', proposed by Dr. Richard F. Haines.

Follows a discussion with the critical analysis of the results and the underlining of the advantages and limits of the test itself.

The conclusions are oriented toward a detailed revision of the typological problem.

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
URIP	2	2	1984	17	24	PHYSICAL ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Louis Winkler

**TITOLO**

Ghost rockets of 1946 and the UFO genesis of 1947

**ABSTRACT**

The 1946 and 1947 UFO flaps are well correlated with six comets and shown to be geomagnetic in nature. These unique phenomena were caused by the high degree of solar activity at that time and the dispersed orbital streams of three of the comets.

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URIP	2	2	1984	25	48	PHYSICAL ASPECTS

## AUTORE

Illo Brand von Ludwiger

## TITOLO

A projector theory for UFO's according to the unified field of Burckhard heim

## ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the rudiments of a unified theory of unidentifiable light phenomena (UFOs), based on the new 6-dimensional unified quantum geometrodynamics of Burkhard Heim. Several introductory remarks about Heim's theory will be made: 6-dimensionality, discrete geometry (selectors instead of tensors), polygeometry in place of a single non-Hermitian fundamental tensor (as in Einstein's unified field theory). It will be shown that the field equations (world selector equations), which because of the discrete geometrical quantities represent eigenvalue equations, can be reduced to those of general relativity theory by setting the area quanta (metrons) to zero. The interpretation of possible geometric (hermetry) forms yields 4 different metrical fundamental structures which are physically interpretable as gravitons, photons, neutrocorpuscles and charged corpuscles.

In Heim's theory, space curvatures are replaced by metrical condensations in subspaces. In each of the 4 physically interpretable geometric forms, the trans-coordinates (x5, x6) also undergo condensation. Free (x5,x6)-condensations, i.e. gravitons or activity streams, reduce the entropy of material systems with which they collide. Through this organizing effect, they evaluate qualitative states of physical systems. Since Aristotelian logic is applicable for quantity comparisons only, Heim developed a general multivalued logic with which it is possible to express qualitative states by means of a formal language (syntrometry). Heim's syntrometry is described on ca. 800 pages in 3 books (1980a, 1980b, 1984) written in German. Thus only a few allusions can be made regarding the complexes of systems necessary to understand the significance of 'information distances' and metroplex totalities as quantum levels of (x5-x6)-activity streams. These activity streams can alter the probability states of material systems, and the greater the x5-distance, i.e. the distance of metroplex totalities from which they come, the greater the change when they cut space. If gravitational waves could be artificially produced, one could modulate them with information patterns. If these information patterns in high (x5-x6)-regions meet with like patterns originating in systems at distant locations, a bridging of space on a purely qualitative level arises due to the similar entelechial structures of the distant objects. These bridges (syntroclines) would make an information exchange possible. As in the special theory of relativity, when a linear dimension of an object moving at near light velocity is exchanged with the time dimension, in Heim's theory there is likewise a contraction of all 3 spatial dimensions of an object when its x5 and x6 extensions are temporally changed, i.e. when the organization is 'evaluated' through the influence of gravitational waves such that  $(dx5/dt)+(dx6/dt)=(7/9)c^2$  holds. Such an object disappears from space and becomes an 'idea' in regions of very high metroplex totalities. This object-idea can span great distances over a syntrocline bridge. Such location changes via x5 and x6 are a possible explanation for a parapsychological apports and for the majority of UFO observations. This explanation encourage the thought of interstellar location changes by a future 'metatechnology' and of the probability that UFOs could be projectors from very distant sun systems.

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URIP	2	2	1984	51 64	GATHERING AND PROCESSING DATA

**AUTORE**

John Prytz

**TITOLO**

Information services and management for ufologists by ufologists

**ABSTRACT**

Information is one of our most vital resources, across the board, not just in ufology. But in ufology, how we produce, disseminate, acquire, and store information is rarely given much, if any, serious thought. Australian ufology, via the Australian Centre for UFO Studies (ACUFOS), has been a world leader in addressing the broad picture and problems part and parcel of information resource services and management. This paper relates and shares some of the ACUFOS experiences, philosophy and techniques with respect to the concept of information as seen through the eyes of a professional librarian.

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URIP	2	2	1984	67	74	THE "CE III"

**AUTORE**

Joaquim Fernandes

**TITOLO**

The 'apparitions of Virgin' at Fatima considered in relation to the UFO phenomena

**ABSTRACT**

The paranormal events that occurred at a rural spot known as Cova de Iria, near the village of Fatima, in Portugal, during every month from May to October 1917 are regarded by many throughout the Catholic world as a purely religious in nature and of supreme importance for mankind. Among ufologists on the other hand, there are many who may feel that the events at Fatima may have a familiar ufological implication. The researchers will probably be greatly interested by what has to tell us about 'the sound of bees heard buzzing or humming at Fatima', because this is an event mentioned in many UFO-contact cases. The Portugueses accounts of Fatima delineated multiwitness confirmation of the 'humming or buzzing of bees' while the phenomena was at its height. The author considers that these reports of 'buzzing' or 'humming' sounds, together with Claude Rifat's suggestions about the role possibly played in the UFO experience by a small area of our brain known as the Locus Coeruleus, together with the report of some recent Canadian experiments as considerable importance. This paper recommends that it would be very desirable that some well equipped investigators make an attempt to secure confirmation.

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URIP	2	2	1984	75	82	THE "CE III"

**AUTORE**

Richard C. Niemtow

**TITOLO**

Physiological and radiation effects from intense luminous unidentified objects

**ABSTRACT**

Many witnesses of unidentified flying objects report medical 'injuries'. What appears to be a conglomeration of health complaints is actually a logical progression of an unknown medical entity associated with the phenomenon. Radiation effects seem to occur, but the exact mechanism of these 'injuries' are unknown. Some indicated laboratory tests may be helpful. A project entitled 'UFOMD' was used to collect medical data, but with little results.

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URIP	2	2	1984	85 96	PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PERCEPTIVE ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Hilary Evans

**TITOLO**

UFO's as geophysically-determined artifacts

**ABSTRACT**

Some geophysical events have physiological effects on humans, which may lead to psychological and parapsychological consequences.  
Geophysical events may also be responsible for the generation of transient physical phenomena which may likewise lead to psychological and parapsychological consequences.  
In both cases the consequences may include the generation of hallucinatory experiences; the content of these experiences will be subjectively determined according to the personal and cultural circumstances of the percipient. These circumstances may include a fantasy which could be externally induced, but this is purely hypothetical.  
Correlations between events on the geophysical plane and events on the psychological plane are, therefore, capable of accounting for some categories of UFO report in part or in full.

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URIP	2	2	1984	97	?	PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PERCEPTIVE ASPECTS

**AUTORE**

Jean Bourdon and Marcel Delaval

**TITOLO**

A comparison of testimonies concerning the phenomenon of June 6, 1981 in Italy

**ABSTRACT**

This paper presents a descriptive comparison of the testimonies of a group of 32 witnesses about a phenomenon observed in the north of Italy, on June 6, 1983. Comparisons are made regarding the shape of the objects, the number of lights and their relative positions, the colours, the luminosity, the characteristics of the trail, the apparent dimension and the velocity. Non witness reported sound. Untrained and trained witnesses are compared on the basis of the quantity of information provided and a press survey is presented. In general, good agreement occurred in the descriptions of the phenomenon. Contradictions and anomalies are described and explanations are suggested.

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URIP	2	2	1984	?	?	EPISTEMOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

**AUTORE**

URIP's correspondent in the USSR

**TITOLO**

Study of Anomalous Atmospheric Phenomena (A.A.P.) in the U.S.S.R.

**ABSTRACT**

The state of the study of AAP (the term AAP is used in the USSR to denote all those atmospheric phenomena the physical nature of which is not yet clear), including UFO phenomena, in the USSR is outlined. It is stated that, excluding known natural phenomena, technical experiments in the atmosphere and satellite launchings, there remain and regularly appear cases describing events which have a high degree of singularity. The absence of sound proof that such phenomena are anomalous convinces many scientists that it is necessary to study them from different angles. That is why AAP are being studied not only by the Academy of Sciences (AN) officially but also by social initiative [i.e. amateur] groups and sections of scientific and scientific-technical societies (NTO).

Scientific establishments of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR believe that unidentified anomalous phenomena are natural events such as solar-terrestrial interactions, atmospheric electricity and the like, which have not yet been properly studied.

Representatives of social sections of NTO think it is possible that some of these unidentified phenomena are caused by forces which show evidence of intelligent behaviour and contain elements of psychophysical events.

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URIP	2	2	1984	? ?	EPISTEMOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

**AUTORE**

F. C. Gillespie and John Prytz

**TITOLO**

An inductive proof of external intelligence UFO theories

**ABSTRACT**

In this paper, the concept of 'proof' and 'intelligence' are first examined and defined. Intelligence is shown to be associated with a high degree of unpredictability; and this becomes the basis for assessing the expectations of phenomena involving intelligence. Some principles of statistics are reviewed, with particular reference to the study of UFO data, and the comparison of patterns in that data with the expectations of various UFO theories. A representative listing of some obvious UFO data patterns (both things which are reported, and things which are not) is then examined. These patterns are shown to fit the group of UFO theories based on external (extraterrestrial) intelligence, but not the theory that the intelligence involved in most UFO events is derived from the mind of the UFO witness. The inescapable conclusion is that the overall UFO picture is consistent only with those theories which incorporate extraterrestrial intelligence.

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**AUTORE**

Illo Brand

**TITOLO**

Strange Flying Objects and the Unity of Physics (1983 German MUFON Conference Report)

**ABSTRACT**

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**AUTORE**

J. A. Hynek

**TITOLO**

A Researcher's Book: Investigación OVNI

**ABSTRACT**

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**AUTORE**

Peter Rogerson

**TITOLO**

The Evidence for Alien Abduction by John Rimmer

**ABSTRACT**

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**AUTORE**

Edoardo Russo

**TITOLO**

Hypnosis and Ufology: a Bibliography

**ABSTRACT**

RIVISTA	VOL.	NUM.	ANNO	PP	SEZIONE	
URIP	2	2	1984	?	?	SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

**AUTORE**

Roberto Farabone

**TITOLO**

On a big problem: the scientific dignity of the study of the UFO  
phenomenon

**ABSTRACT**