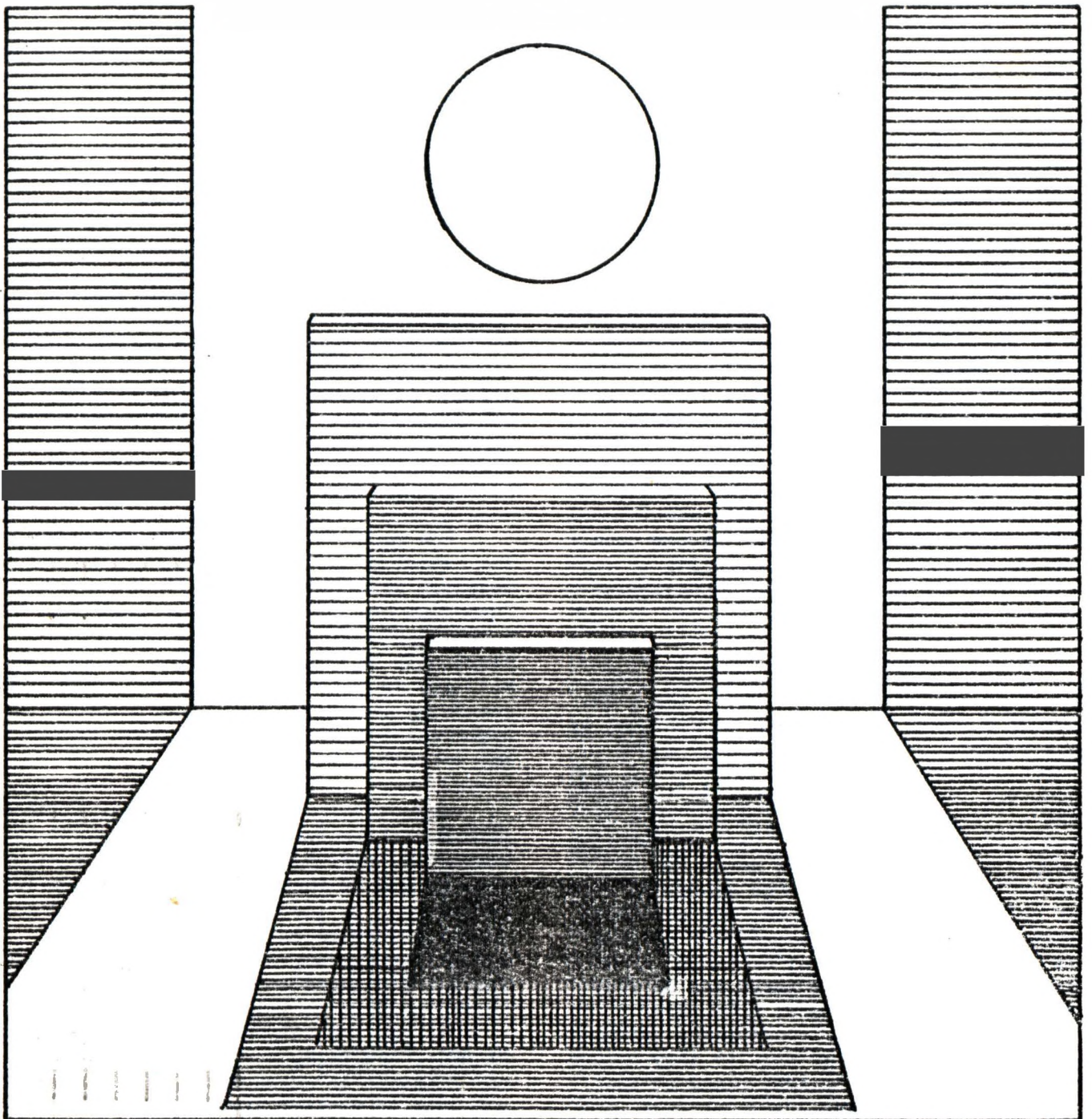


# M A G O N I A

NUMBER TWO (INCORPORATING MUFOB 51)

WINTER 1979/80

## The shadowland of ufology



# MAGONIA

NUMBER TWO

WINTER 1979/80

MAGONIA is an independently published magazine, devoted to a broad examination of the UFO phenomenon, and its interaction with society and the individual. It is published by the Editors, and has no connection with any other UFO magazine or group. Views expressed by contributors are not necessarily shared by the Editors

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## EDITORIAL

Our thanks to all those of you who took the trouble to let us know what you thought of our change of name. We are glad to record unanimous approval.

Our correspondents have also been giving their views on some of the ethical questions raised by Dr Berthold Schwarz, and we will be discussing these further in a future issue. We would particularly like to hear from researchers actively involved in witness interviewing and investigation what practical guidelines they use in their work, or even, if such is the case, why they do not feel any necessity to circumscribe the scope of their investigations.

When the subscription rate for our American readers was first set, the pound was in a sorry state, being outstripped by the dollar, the Deutschmark, the Swiss franc, and for all we know the escudo. Now however, the pound rides high on the North Sea oil boom, and we are finding that we now actually receive less for our American subscribers' cheques than we do for UK subscriptions. We have been absorbing some of this loss for some time, but now find that we are forced to adjust our US subs in line with present day exchange rates. Consequently from this issue our US rate will be, with reluctance, 5 dollars.

However, anybody receiving a renewal notice with this issue may, if they return it to us within two weeks, renew at the old rate of 4 dollars.

In this issue we present an introduction to a new approach to the cataloguing and classification of UFO data. We feel that John Hind's proposals represent a new and creative approach to the handling of the wealth of UFO records that are now available to researchers. Hitherto, UFO catalogues have concentrated on recording the most easily reducible information: place, date, time and so on, along with a conventionalised lists of observed features

Few major catalogues have even gone to the extent of our own INTCAT of offering a detailed narrative summary of the event. John Hind now offers us the possibility of a cataloguing technique that allows the simplicity of a date-time-place catalogue, with the detail of a narrative listing, and combining both with the widest possible opportunities for electronic data processing techniques.

This is a project which deserves the enthusiastic support of the ufological community, and though we have neither the opportunity or the expertise to take a very active part in the development of such a scheme, we would be happy to act as an agency for exchanging views and information between those more qualified than our selves to work on this project.

If you are interested, please write to MAGONIA, outlining how you might help. If the response is encouraging, we will let you know of further developments next issue

In this paper an attempt is made to adapt, extend and formalise techniques developed in the scientific study of folktales to the study of high-information UFO texts. The first part of the paper introduces the concept of the motif, and suggests a formal technique for the comparison of the motif content of UFO account texts. In the second part of the paper, a standard for a motif-based catalogue of UFO accounts - Textcat - is proposed. Throughout, special attention has been given to ensuring the applicability of the techniques to modern electronic data - processing methods.

# Using UFO motifs

JOHN HIND

In the past, most attempts at objective analysis of UFO data have concentrated on applying parametric statistical techniques. A small number of attributes are selected and the distribution of these attributes over a large number of individual reports is investigated. While this approach has yielded and will continue to yield useful results, it seems unable to deal with the complexities of the data. Furthermore, there are several serious pitfalls which many researchers have been unable to avoid. The first is that parametric statistics assume the reliability of the original data - a very unwise assumption in ufology. Statistics, used on low grade data, is merely a technique for turning low class rubbish into high class rubbish! The second problem is that it is often very difficult to relate statistical results to the original data - statistics has a distancing effect.

Because the type of data used in research has a feedback effect on the type of data that is collected in information, the predominant ethos has been to prefer quantity to quality. Statistics thrive on quantity, and can disguise low quality. Most investigators have concentrated on collecting data in a small number of defined categories on as many cases as possible. Other investigators have interested themselves in the pursuit of the 'ideal case'; the case that will once and for all prove the 'existence' of UFOs. The Holy Grail of ufology seems as far out of reach today as it ever was.

A recent development in ufology has been a new dedication by individuals and groups of ufologists to the detailed investigation and documentation of high strangeness reports. One such group, the UFO Investigators Network(1) in Britain, has on file several tens of such highly detailed reports, and in the United States, the

Centre for UFO Studies has published a smaller number. Flying Saucer Review has been publishing medium-detail high strangeness reports for many years. Although this data is of variable quality and is often distanced from the original source material by 'storification' aimed at making it more readable, it constitutes the largest body of such data in existence.

In the study of any such large body of data, the problem of how to compare, analyse and catalogue arises. An attempt at a straightforward listing of abstracts of Type-One (Vallee's classification) reports has been made by Peter Rogerson (2) Mr Rogerson's INTCAT will continue to be a vital reference source, but catalogues of this type are of limited usefulness as research tools. INTCAT is classified chronologically, and it is thus quite impossible to locate a sample of reports having a particular attribute, for example. So the first problem we face is how to catalogue high information content UFO reports without making assumptions, and without limiting future research. A parallel problem arises when one wishes to compare UFO accounts in an objective manner.

A very similar problem arose almost a century ago in a different emerging scientific discipline. Throughout the nineteenth century, a large body of folktales was collected from all over the world by a dedicated body of men and women, who called themselves folklorists. Many theories were proposed to account for the fact that folktales collected from widely divergent societies showed close similarities. The sheer volume of the data, and the seeming impossibility of classifying it adequately was a formidable obstacle to the testing of these theories and the development of theoretical structures in the science. The folklorists were faced with a body of data closely similar in nature to present

day UFO accounts. This data consisted of written accounts, almost always from verbal originals, and passages of prose. Often several versions of essentially the same story occurred, the data was sometimes of dubious reliability, and it had been collected by people of different capabilities and motivations.

At the risk of alienating some readers, it should be pointed out that there are some similarities of content as well. The most obvious is that both genre are predominantly concerned with interactions between humans and intelligent non-humans. Nineteenth century folklore interacted with contemporary romantic literature in much the same way that modern UFO lore interacts with science fiction. In both cases the stories appear to originate with, and be sustained by, the hierarchically lower elements in society. It is important to realise, however, that one does not have to accept that UFO reports can validly be considered a form of modern folklore to learn methodology from the folklorists.(3)

Around the turn of the century, three main methods of classifying folklore collections were being developed. These were classification by type, classification by key-word, and classification by motif. Although it was the third system that was the most successful, it is instructive to look at the other two as well.

Classification by type depends on the ability to isolate a particular characteristic of the tale, which separates it from other tales. For example, the well-known fairy-tale Cinderella has a type of its own in the Arnee/Thompson type index (4). Assuming everyone knows this tale, its type is given simply as 'Cinderella'. It is given type number 510A, which puts it in the range 500-559 which is reserved for tales involving 'supernatural helpers'. Thus the cataloguer has decided that the important point about the Cinderella story is that the heroine is helped by a fairy. This type of system, in which each unit can appear only once in the classification is the sort of system suggested by Vallee (5), Haines (6), and Hynek (7), etc. In each case the units are classified according to a particular attribute - shape, date of occurrence, proximity to witness, whether 'seen' on radar, at night or by day, etc.

Classification by key word means that the cataloguer compiles a list of important words in the stories, arranges them alphabetically and references each word to the tales in which it appears. This process is basically the one used in, for example, the index to a book. Classification by key words gradually evolved through various systems which classified 'key phrases', to the formal method of motif

classification pioneered by Professor Stith Thompson (8) .

A motif is the smallest structural entity in a story - a plot element or detail. The concept is best illustrated by example, and two examples of motif listings are given. The first (Table One) is from folklore, a reduction by a Miss Cox of Grimm's version of Cinderella as cited by Thompson (9,10)

We can see that some of the motifs are general, and crop up in many stories (Happy marriage; Help at grave; Ill treated heroine, etc) and some (Heroine hides) are specific to the story and unlikely to turn up elsewhere.

The second listing is of a part of the report on the Avely Abduction by Andrew Collins (11) The listing is by the author, and it will be noticed he uses a slightly different punctuation protocol. (See Table Two)

The motif listings form a kind of shorthand method of describing an account of a UFO experience. In the listings one has all the essential information obtainable from the original, with several important exceptions. Most of the verbal padding and complexities of tense have been removed. It is an executive decision to what extent detail is lost. For example the very full description of the two types of entity given in the Avely report is vastly abbreviated in the motif listing, just as in the Cinderella listing we lose all the detail about how excruciatingly nasty the step-sisters are! More fundamental is that specific information such as names, ages and sexes of the participants is eliminated. In a complete system, provision must be made separately to code this information.

More important than the 'boiling down' effect of the motif listing process is its quantising effect. The process has reduced a continuous passage of prose to a number of discrete elements, each of which only contains one idea. These discrete units of text can now be processed independently of the original. This fact will be used later to develop a proposal for a new catalogue based on the classification of motifs, rather than of 'text-units' (Saunders)(12) or 'events' (Rogerson)(13) However, there is a less ambitious use of the motif concept in ufology.

There are two basic types of motif: 'action' motifs and 'descriptive' motifs. From the Avely reduction, "UFO follows witness in vehicle" is a typical action motif. Action motifs have 'subject' and 'object' ('UFO' and 'witness' respectively) and 'action' (follows vehicle). A typical descriptive motif is "UFOs have underwater bases". These motifs have 'subject' (UFOs) and 'specifics' (have

underwater bases). To take further examples: "Hypnotic regression releases further details" is an action motif, since both subject (witness) and object (investigator) are implied. "Entities perform organ and system transplants" is a descriptive motif (because it describes the state of alien technology, rather than a specific event). In UFO motifs, all subjects and objects can be thought of as in the categories outlined in Table Three.

Later, these categories will be used as the basic units of classification with further subdivisions to ensure that any particular motif is easy to find, and that similar motifs are classified in close proximity. However it is possible to derive other classification systems more useful for comparative analysis. An example of a non-exclusive (where a motif is not limited to one category) classification or characteristic set is given in Table Four. The list of characteristics can be structured to suit a particular project, but the tabulated scheme will be used as an example.

A 'characteristic-matrix' can be constructed for a motif listing with respect to a 'characteristic-set'. A table is prepared with motif-numbers vertical, and characteristic numbers horizontal. When a particular motif has a particular characteristic, a '1' is placed at the appropriate intersection. This characteristic-matrix is used to construct a 'profile-vector' as follows:

DERIVATION OF THE PROFILE VECTOR FOR THE AVELY LISTING (WITH RESPECT TO THE CHARACTERISTIC-LIST GIVEN AS TABLE ONE)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
001	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
002	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
003	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
005	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
006	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
007	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
008	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
009	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
010	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
011	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
012	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
013	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
015	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
016	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
017	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
019	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
020	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
021	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
022	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
023	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
024	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	14	5	4	1	0	2	5	1	0

Scaler:	$\frac{32}{9} = 3.55$	Profile vector:	
		14	3.94
		5	1.40
Note: The purpose of		4	1.13
the vector transform-		1	0.28
ation is to render the		0	0.00
vector independent of	1/3.55	2	0.56
the actual number of		5	1.41
motifs in the sample.		1	0.28
A useful check is that		0	0.00
the sum of the elements			
in the profile vector should equal the			
actual number of elements in the vector.			

The columns of the matrix are added up, forming a vector. The elements of the vector are added and divided by the number of elements in the vector (the number of characteristics). This process produces a 'scaler' - a single number scale factor. If each element in the vector is now divided by this scaler, the profile vector for the motif-list with respect to the characteristic-list has been found.

The profile-vector can be directly and objectively compared with a similarly derived vector representing another text unit, derived with respect to the same characteristic-list. If it is desired to compare two groups of profile vectors, mean and variance vectors can be used. Thus, given large samples of text units in two different categories (UFO reports/big-foot reports; normal investigations/hypnotic investigations; 'real' encounters/'imaginary' UFO encounters, etc.) one could objectively argue that the two samples showed more internal consistency than similarity (unlikely to be causally similar) or vice-versa. Again, one could highlight the similarities and differences between two different accounts of the same event, or between two different events.

Motif profile analysis is one application of the concept of the motif to UFO research. It is the contention of the author that developments of this and other similar techniques are one way forward in ufology. They offer the hope that substantive as opposed to reductionist analysis can be applied to detailed investigations of high-strangeness UFO events. Because of this, they should also offer some encouragement to those involved in the dedicated and often thankless task of investigating and documenting such reports.

In the first part of this paper, the concept of breaking down a piece of text related to an alleged UFO experience into motifs was introduced. In this part, the concept of the motif catalogue itself will be discussed. In the previous section the idea of the motif was placed in the folklore context where it originated, and the idea was extended into a research method.

TABLE ONE: Motif listing of Grimm's 'Cinderella'

Ill treated heroine (by step-mother and step sisters) - Hearth abode - Gifts chosen by three daughters from father. Heroine chooses hazel branch and plants it on mother's grave. - Help at grave. - Task (grain sorting). - Task-performing animals (birds). - Transformed mother help (bird on tree) - Magic dresses. - Meeting place (ball) - Threefold flight. - Heroine hides (1) in pear tree, (2) in pigeon house, which are cut down by father. - Pitch trap - Lost shoe. - Shoe marriage test. - Mutilated feet - False brides. - Animal witness (birds). - Happy marriage. - Villain Nemesis.

TABLE TWO: Motif listing of part of Aveley Abduction report

001: UFO follows witnesses' vehicle. 002: Witness enveloped in vapour or fog. 003: UFO interferes with electrical device. 004: Hypnotic regression releases further details. 005: Witness ascends to UFO in pillar of light. 006: Out-of-the-body experience; witness looks down on self unconscious. 007: Medical exam by monster-type entities. 008: Human type entities watch medical exam. 009: Entities communicate with witness telepathically. 010: Stylised 'research laboratory' present on UFO. 011: Instruction of witness by machine. 012: Witness receives cryptic messages. 013: Witness shown object of seeming religious significance to entities. 014: Witness told would meet entities again. 015: Restraining straps used on female witness during medical exam. 016: Music played to witness. 017: Witness shown 'control room of craft'. 018: Witness reluctant to leave UFO. 019: UFO may be distorted or made invisible by use of magnetic fields. 020: Ley lines used as navigational aid and for propulsion. 021: UFOs have underwater bases. 022: Host bodies used by entities to give immortality. 023: Entities perform organ and system transplants. 024: Humans seeded and changed by entities early in history.

TABLE THREE

1. WITNESSES: Humans who experience.
2. SOCIETY: Investigators, media persons, officialdom, friends and relations, etc.
3. ENTITIES: MIBs, monsters, spacemen, etc.
4. UFOs: Self-evident, but does not include interiosa
5. NORMAL ENVIRONMENT: Animals, cars, fields, aircraft, etc.
6. ALIEN ENVIRONMENTS: Insides of UFOs, alien landscapes, etc.

TABLE FOUR

1. Advanced technology motifs
2. Supernatural/paranormal motifs
3. Quasi-religious/philosophical motifs
4. Entity benevolent motifs
5. Entity malevolent motifs
6. Fantasy-like motifs
7. Entity shows human-like characteristics
8. Entity shows monster-like characteristics
9. Entity shows automata-like characteristics.

The idea of motif cataloguing originates with Thompson as well<sup>(14)</sup> The basic idea is that rather than cataloguing alleged 'events' or 'accounts of events' we catalogue the individual motifs present in the accounts. This system of cataloguing is better able to deal with the complexities of UFO accounts because we are not obliged to choose one single characteristic which decides an item's position in the classification. Since the motif is the simplest unit of a story, it is much easier and more valid to slot it into a unique position in a classification system.

Prof. Thompson's motif-catalogue of folk literature consists of a classified list of motifs, each of which has a list of sources in which that motif occurs. The catalogue is thus useful both as an index - if one knows any part of a story

one can go directly to a reference to that story - and as a research tool of an advanced nature. In its use as a research tool, one can investigate the distribution of occurrence of particular motifs or groups of motifs; but because of the organisation of the catalogue it is difficult to investigate the association of different motifs in stories, to discern broad similarities between stories, or to recover motif listings of individual stories. These limitations are primarily technological. When Prof. Thompson began his catalogue all the work had to be done by hand - a tedious and repetitive task of sorting and re-writing - and the catalogues format was limited by the pen-and-ink technology of the time.

Because of these considerations, TEXTCAT has been defined as a computer based system from the start. While this

may be an obstacle to its initial implementation, it is felt to be essential in the long-term. As well as significantly cutting down the necessary work, the computerisation of the project enables its scope to be considerably increased. The author feels that, as well as being of great usefulness to ufology, a Textcat-based project would be a useful piece of computer technology research, with many potential spin-offs.

A basic review of the functions of the computer made use of by Textcat, with some clarification of terminology, is in order. In a sense the term 'computer' is a misnomer. Modern electronic data-processors spend most of their time and complexity, storing, retrieving and sorting information. The fact that such information is usually in the form of coded digits is neither here nor there, the information can just as easily be coded alphabetical characters. It is usually convenient to talk of the information stored in a computer as being in 'files'. A file is an open-ended (has no fixed length) repository for information usually in the form of magnetic tapes or discs. For the purpose of Textcat, the computer can be thought of as a super-efficient secretary with a filing cabinet. The cabinet represents the total storage capacity of the computer, and the individual files within the cabinet represent the above computer-files. The 'secretary' portion of the computer keeps the files in order, recognises them when required, and searches for specific pieces of information from the file, presenting the information in a suitable form. The main advantage of computerisation is that large amounts of data can be got at quickly and easily.

In the following outline scheme for Textcat, I will present the system as it would appear to the operator. The actual means by which these functions would be implemented on the computer will be discussed only briefly - they would be very dependant on the actual computer system that is used.

1. Inputting new data into the system: The operator will firstly select the actual piece of text to be coded and will input an exact reference to that text. The system will then prompt the operator to input information about the date and location of the experience described, the witnesses involved, etc. Then the operator will input a list of the motifs in that piece of text.
2. Classifying the motifs: When a stock of several hundred motifs has been built up, the system and operator will work on classifying. The actual classification

system will be decided only in outline in the first instance (a scheme is suggested later on) with the details being filled in by adding new subdivisions as necessary. Periodically the system will be reviewed and rationalised, probably by committee. The basic classification cycle is that the computer presents a motif and the operator is asked to input the classification. The operator may be helped by a facility to output all motifs previously classified under a particular classification. Again, periodically the motif list is rationalised by going through it in classification order and deleting closely similar motifs so that each motif is stored only once. If the classification scheme is kept in order similar motifs ought to appear in close proximity to each other.

3. 'Housekeeping' functions: From time to time it will be necessary for the system to ask for operator assistance in organising its internal files. The most obvious area in which this will be necessary is in identifying text units in which the same case is described. For this function the computer, on the basis of similarities between the data on location, time and date, and witness name, will present candidates for consideration to the operator who must decide whether they do in fact describe the same event.

Internally, the computer will organise all this information into three primary files as follows:

1. Case File: Case reference number; reference number of all TEXT UNIT FILES referring to this case; (Date; Location; Witness names; Sources in which this information is agreed). Subsidiary case files, identical except for the information in brackets, are created for each disagreeing source.
2. Text-Unit File: Text-unit reference number; Source details (source, page, paragraph numbers, word numbers of each coded block of text); Motif listing (a list of all numbers of all motifs in the text unit in the order in which they occur); Comment field (should contain name of operator and any comments)
3. Motif File: Reference number and text of all motifs, reference numbers being arranged according to the classification system. There will be provision for several MOTIF FILES using different systems of classification.

Using this system, the continuous build-up of an extensive data base on high information content UFO reports is made possible.

The main use of the system will be in the sorting, indexing and abstracting of UFO reports on the basis of their motif content. By developing subsidiary catalogues of motifs according to specific desired (description of entities, symbolic or psy-

chological criteria, etc.) it will be possible to organise and investigate the data in quite sophisticated ways. A sample of the questions which the system should be capable of providing answers to would include:

Is there a variation from mystical to pseudo-scientific motifs over the years, or from place to place? In their treatment of the same case, do different authors stress motifs of different character? Is there a variation of the types of motifs reported by witnesses of different age, sex, etc. in the same culture? In what ways have the motifs reported changed over the years? Are there any discernable differences in motifs reported under hypnosis as against motifs reported in the waking state?

Obviously, there is almost endless scope here, and the system is versatile enough for us to have reasonable confidence that new and creative uses will be found for it after implementation.

While the primary motif classification system should be based on actual samples of motifs, an initial framework for this evolution will be necessary. One starting point is to realise the limited range of subjects and objects that feature in UFO reports. These have already been listed as Table Three, with some of the specifics which each heading would include. Thus it would be possible to classify action motifs according to type of subject and type of object, and descriptive motifs according to type of subject. Finer divisions can be derived, based on experience, but for example, within 'Descriptions of entities' we might like to distinguish: 'monster-like entities', 'human-like entities, and 'robot-like entities'.

While the Textcat proposal is much wider in scope than the research procedural suggestions outlined, the potential pay-offs are also greater. Implementation of the Textcat proposal would require firstly a secure financial basis (perhaps as low as a few thousand pounds annually) and secondly a small team of committed ufologists and computer professionals on at least a part time basis. Set against this, it could reasonably be expected that such a project would lead to useful pay-offs in the fields of computer science as well as in ufology.

While text based techniques should be of some use to the physicalistic ufologists in their investigation of the possible physical origins of UFO reports, the main application will be in the more recent area of humanistic ufology. This should not be surprising, since the attitude of the folklorists was, and is, for the most part humanistic. Few folklorists interest them-

selves in alleged proofs of the existence of the fairy-folk, leaving such folly to well-known writers of detective fiction!

Humanistic ufology is however in much need of objective techniques for testing the largely intuitive theories and speculations that its proponents generate. Unless such techniques can be applied the 'New Ufology' is in danger of degenerating into a theoretical fashion house seducing the intellect with black satin theories, characterised by their plunging necklines and high frontal slits!

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#### NOTES:

1. UFO Investigators' Network, 23 Sunningdale Drive, Irlam, M30 6NJ.
2. Published in MUFOB/MAGONIA
3. See article by the author on Folklore in the Encyclopaedia of UFOs, Edited by Ronald Story, to be published by Doubleday (NY) and New English Library
4. Aarne, Antti, The Types of the Folktale, translated and enlarged by Stith Thompson. Second revision, Folklore Fellows Communications, no. 148, Helsinki (1961)
5. Vallee, Jacques, Anatomy of a Phenomenon, Spearman, 1966
6. Haines, Richard F., UFO Appearance Recognition and Identification Test Procedures', BUDC Bulletin, May 1977
7. Hynek, J.A. The UFO Experience
8. Thompson, Stith, The Folktale, University of California Press, 1977.
9. Thompson, Stith, Motif-Index of Folk Literature, 6 vols., Folklore Fellows, Helsinki 1932-36, and Indiana University Press, Bloomington, 1932-36
10. Thompson, Stith, (Ibid 1977) p.415
11. Collins, Andrew, The Avely Abduction, UFOIN, 1978 (See note 1, above)
12. Ufocat, the computerised catalogue compiled by Dr David Saunders of the Centre for UFO Studies, has one entry per source, per event. This a single event may have more than one entry.
13. Conversely, INTCAT has only one entry per event, and each entry may reference more than one source.
14. Thompson, Stith, (Ibid 1932-36)

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One of the most neglected, yet potentially important, historical UFO flaps was the series of strange phenomena associated with the Welsh religious revival of 1905. Little has been published on this subject since a couple of articles in FSR over six years ago by Roger Sandell. Now this neglect has been rectified with the publication of a forty-page booklet on the affair by Kevin McClure. It is available price £1 (\$3) from Mr McClure at 8 Scotland Road, Little Bowden, Market Harborough, Leics., The title is "Stars and Rumours of Stars".

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# INT CAT

AN INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE  
OF TYPE I UFO RECORDS

COMPILED BY PETER ROGERSON

Information for, and comments on, this  
catalogue should be sent to:

PETER ROGERSON, 8 BRADDON AVENUE, URMSTON,  
MANCHESTER, M31 1UE, ENGLAND

918 26 October 1959 0130 hrs  
GIZYCKO (MAZURIAN LAKES, POLAND)  
While walking home through the fields on  
the outskirts of this town, lumberman  
Aleksy Jakimowicz (26) saw an unusual pul-  
sating light to his right, over Lake Mamry  
The light was stationary, circular, and  
almost the apparent size of the moon, al-  
though the moon was visible through cloud  
in another part of the sky. The light was  
yellowish, dimming and brightening. He  
then heard a whistling sound which set his  
teeth on edge, and saw a huge egg-shape  
descend towards him, and began to run. He  
had run only about 20-30 paces when the  
object came over the treetops. A wave of  
oppressive heat hit him, followed by a  
alck of air, forcing him to the ground. As  
he turned he saw the object "as big as a  
house", circular, glowing yellow-orange,  
with the surroundings lit up in a blue-  
green light. After the object passed, a  
blast of air followed, allowing him to  
breath again. He discovered his nose was  
bleeding. The object moved up and away,  
over the lake. After running for a while,  
he looked back and saw two round yellow  
lights moving north-west, one in front of  
the other. He was so upset by his experi-  
ence that he left town. The story was in-  
vestigated by a forestry specialist, 'Dr  
W.N.', who found that other people had  
reported a fireball over the town.  
(Spacelink 1,4,p.22 - Szachnowski - 'W.N.'

919 31 October 1959 early morning  
ONINGAITI (WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND)  
Driving from Marton to Matamata, Walter  
and Brian Hawkins were occpanied for a  
distance of about 95km between Oningaiti  
and Desert Road, by a luminous object  
like a large street lamp. At the top of a  
hill at Mangaweka they stopped, and the  
object moved round the valley below like  
a helicopter. It manouvered round the car

9  
then disappeared at Waiouri, reappearing  
as they were on the desert road, ascending  
vertically and disappearing, at daybreak.  
(FSR 6,2,p.17 - Taranaki Daily News, nd.)

920 31 October 1959  
STRATFORD (TARANAKI, NEW ZEALAND) Mrs  
K Anderson of Pembroke Road looked out of  
her bathroom window and saw a cross-shaped  
object above some 12-15m tall trees on her  
property. It hovered for 15 mins. before  
moving up into the sky and out of sight.  
It was three times brighter than a star,  
with a tail. (As above)

921 November 1959 (appx) 2355 hrs  
PEMBERTON (NEW JERSEY) Police Officer  
Samulel Cowell Jr. was on duty when an un-  
usual object landed on the paved road  
about 50m in front of his car. It descen-  
ded without a sound, landing on some five  
or six 'grasshopper' legs which seemed to  
bend as it touched down, covering the en-  
tire width of the road. It made a buzzing  
sound like a hive of bees. It looked like  
a block, with ribbing, a shiny metallic  
rim around it 1.2-1.5m from the bottom,  
with a hole of similar dimensions on the  
top. The sides "breathed" like a bellows  
In the moonlight, the object seemed to  
have a brownish cast. It sparang up at  
tremendous speed, vanishing into the sky.  
At the landing site the officer discovered  
several pieces of a cork-like substance,  
3cm thich and 9cm square, which he gave to  
an Air-force friend. Two neighbours, Mrs  
E Ahlrichs and Mrs R Grove were plagued by  
a foul sulphurous smell. (UFO Encounters,  
p.7 + FSR 17,3,p.26 - Schwarz)

922 3 November 1959 Night  
WOODLANDS (OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND) Two  
Invercargill businessmen, who wished to  
remain anonymous, were driving along the  
Denedin highway to Invercargill, when  
between Woodlands and Kennington they ob-  
served above the pines, a brilliant rect-  
angular object 12m long, with a baloon  
shaped section the size of a large room,  
below it. As the car approached, the ob-  
ject accelerated at tremendous speed to  
the north, becoming sausage-shaped and  
brilliant white. (FSR 6,2,p.18 :: Lor IV,  
p.100) LORENZEN GIVES DATE AS APRIL 11.

923 20 November 1959 0415 hrs  
BLACKWOOD (SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AUSTRALIA)  
Constables P Collins and R Snowdon saw a  
cluster of star-like lights reflecting the  
moonlight out to sea in the western sky.  
They were apparently skimming sealevel in  
a northerly direction. A few minutes  
later they saw an elongated object with a  
dome, pass across the face of the moon.  
The object was 1/8 the apparent diameter  
of the moon (Hervey Ia,p.139)

924 December 1959 (appx) Evening  
BROCTON (STAFFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND) Mr F, his wife and her friend were driving back from the Stafford engineering works where they worked, to their home in Wednesfield, when by the German Military Cemetary the car stalled and the two women got out to push. The darkness was illuminated by the snow on the ground. The suddenly became aware of a being 1.05cm tall, dresses in close fitting dark clothing from the neck down, with an enormous head, three times the normal size, enclosed in a transparent bowl. The being enquired if they were in trouble, and when they explained the situation he pushed the Morris Oxford car up the hill at such a pace that Mr F was able to restart it. When they turned to thank the being, he has disappeared. (FSR 13,3,p.19 - William Daniels)

925 13 December 1959  
ORCHILA ISLAND (VENEZUELA) Karl L Dression alerted other members of the Swedish ship *Dorthemaersk*, north of this locality, to a glowing conical object, giving off strange flares, which impacted into the sea with a loud concussion, and submerged, leaving the water with a multi-coloured luminosity and turbulence. (Lor III, p.5) + Sanderson II, p.39 - AFPO Bulletin, Jan 64) SANDERSON GIVES 1956

926 22 December 1959 2350 hrs  
MODESTO (CALIFORNIA) Kenneth Lindsley was walking in the vicinity of Claribel Road and McHenry Ave. when he saw a bowl shaped object at 600m. In about 90 seconds it descended to just above the telegraph poles at 6m alt. where it hovered for about 2 minutes, covering the width of the road and illuminating the surroundings, the light reflecting off the road. Lindrey could see vague, shadowy movement in the light. The object went back down the road into the sky. Lindsley was so unnerved that he abandoned his plan to hitch-hike home to Oakdale and headed back to Modesto to stay the night with a friend. After walking for 2.5km to the site of the 'McHenry Bowl', he saw the light again at 0045 hrs. Several workers at the John Inglis frozen food plant night shift, and Mrs Estelle Hendershott of Waterford, and Mrs Erikson of Modesto also reported the object, the latter two whilst driving home from the plant. (FSR 6,3,p.21 - APRO Bulletin Jan 67) - Stockton California Record, 24 Dec 59 + Modesto Record, nd)

927 1960  
LA CELLE-SOUS-GOUZON (CREUSE, FRANCE) Mrs N called to her husband saying that a craft had landed in a field some 300m away. The witnesses would not give further information about the case. (Bonabot - OVNI INFO I p.13 - Jean Giraud)

928 1969  
TROIS FONDS (CREUSE, FRANCE) Mr Guy saw a craft land in the courtyard of a farm. The case is regarded as suspect (Bonabot - OVNI INFO I P.12, case 45)

929 18 January 1960  
LAKOTA (NORTH DAKOTA) A car's lights dimmed as an unidentified object flew towards a field about 1.5km off the highway (Heiden - Maney & Hall p.193 + UFO Evidence p.75 - Grand Forks Herald 21 Jan 60)

930 February 1960  
GOLFO NUEVO (CHUBUT, ARGENTINA) The Argentine navy unsuccessfully pursued two unidentified submarine objects for 15 days. Objects were also seen entering and leaving the gulf (Heiden - Ribera III - FSR 6,3,p.14 - Newsweek 22 Feb 60)

931 Spring 1960 Night  
SYRACUSE (NEW YORK) A 45 years old electronics engineer, who claimed to be a christian teetotaler, wrote anonymously to columnist Otto Binder. He went fishing, driving 6.5km, then walking through woods for 800m to a creek. Darkness had set in, and he was returning to his car when he heard a high-pitched hum, and saw an object coming downstream low over the river, and landing on the bank. On the top of the object was a revolving light. The sound gradually stopped, and from an opening came two dwarfs with oversized heads who dragged a hose to the water. One being returned to the machine, while the other splashed his hands in the water like a child at play. Then the second being reappeared and they both jumped around "as if enjoying our light gravity" while emitting multi-coloured light. The witness watched from behind a tree until the round machine left (M501 - Binder :: Binder I, p.106)

932 April 1960 (or May) 0200 hrs  
(PUY-DE-DOME, FRANCE) Village baker, Germain Tichet, a former Free French Special Services soldier, was kneading his dough, when his attention was caught by an unusual noise, and multi-coloured lights shining through his window. Rushing out, he saw, in the middle of an old fairground uphill from him, an enormous circular machine, below which was an undercarriage resembling an accordion bellows, standing on the ground. This undercarriage expanded on the left side, allowing the object to stay horizontal on the sloping ground. Above the general noise from the machine he then heard a metallic sound as a step ladder was lowered from the right hand side. A very small humanoid descended the three steps and began walking to Tichet's right. As this was going on the witness felt a powerful, pungent wind come from the machine, hitting him of the left

cheek. Unhaunted, he walked towards the creature intending to capture it. When the being saw Tichet it pointed a long tube at him, from which came a blinding light. As Tichet continued forwards, the being turned, re-entered the machine up the step ladder, which disappeared in an instant. The machine rose vertically to 30m at great speed and then shot away towards the south, in an undulating horizontal flight, then joining a group of similar objects in the sky. The machine was shaped like a spinning top, 10-15m wide, 5m high, the top half transparent, rotating rapidly. On the top part were four fixed luminous tubes like neon lights 50cm long. The bottom half was the bellows affair described above. The being was well proportioned, "handsome", wearing little boots, light, fitted trousers, a belt with four boxes on it, a grey-green jacket buttoned up the front, and a helmet like a fireman. On its right side the creature carried what looked like the scabbard of a curved sword, hilt visible. The witness is a man with only elementary education, and considered very reliable. He communicated the story only to his family and one colleague before seeing a GEPA advertisement in a paper. (FSR 16,1,p.9 - Phen. Spat.p.21 - Joel Mesnard)

933 5 April 1960

BEIRA (MOZAMBIQUE) Local residents saw an orange saucer-shaped object in the sky, emitting a sharp whistling sound. It landed a few seconds later, and was soon afterwards destroyed in a loud explosion. Four small humanoid creatures ran away from the machine into the bush. (M502 - FSR 6,5,p.27 - Times of India nd. - Lisbon papers 7 Apr 60 - Lusitania news agency † Dauphine Libre 9 May 60)

934 13 April 1960 2100 hrs

LECAMP (LOUISIANA) Farmer Arnold saw a fiery red object 3.6 by 2.4m descend from the south at high speed, emitting a loud rumbling noise. The object ploughed through the trees, striking the ground 300m away. It then bounced like a stone on water, hitting the ground in nine places, with loud explosions, which were heard by other residents, who also saw flames. The object ascended in the west. The whole sighting lasted three seconds. Furrows and scorched grass were found at the site, where a tree had been decapitated. A substance like metallic paint was found. Arnold was regarded as being very reliable. (M563 - Science & Mechanics, Dec 66 :: Official Guide p.169)

935 27 April 1960 0300 hrs

SLAGELSE (DENMARK) Whilst passing the Byldenholme Estate, 11km south of Slagelse on the road to Neestvad, travelling at 60 mph, Mr N felt a strange sensation of

being watched. After leaving the wood surrounding the main building, he saw an intensely shining white circle approaching at high speed from 20° in the SW. After 3-4 secs the circle stopped close to the car, the motor of which lost power and the lights went out. Mr N stopped on the right hand side of the road 6m from the object, which resembled two bowls face to face, with a broad shining band approximately round the centre, with a smaller stripe on top. It was 9m wide, 6m high. On the top was a small superstructure, underneath it were three luminous spots. As the craft hovered at 3m, three legs and a cylindrical tube descended from the underpart. From a square opening in this tube emerged four dwarfs, 90cm tall, which moved towards the car with slow, graceful movements, like frogmen walking on the bottom of the sea. Their faces were human-looking but flattened, their mouths moved soundlessly. They were dressed in green, shining costumes, on the front of which were three dark vertical stripes. As the beings approached the car, a thick cable slid out of the bottom of the machine towards it, stopping 2m from the right window. The cable ended in a square screen, in which a round, luminous lens was visible. The four beings surrounded the car, two at the left door. In their hands they each had an instrument like a slender lantern which they placed on the car several times. During this time there was a humming sound like high-voltage equipment. The beings, cable and landing legs all returned to the craft which took off very fast to the SW. (Saucers Space & Science 58,p.3 - SUFOI Reporter 4 :: Report from Denmark 1,5 - UFO Nyt 1967 no. 1)

936 May 1960

SALISBURY (RHODESIA) Mrs H Donia observed an object shaped like a plate with a flashing light, 30m above the ground, 45m away. (Greenwood - APRO Bulletin July 1960, p.6)

937 4 May 1960 0915 hrs

SARASOTA (FLORIDA) A yellow elliptical object with four evenly spaced window like openings was seen at ground level by an architect. (M504 - UFO Investigator, May 60 :: UFO Evidence 137,148.)

938 14 May 1960 0400 hrs

PARACURN (CEARA, BRAZIL) A fisherman, Raimundo Ursurlino dos Santos, was leaving his residence to go to town 8km away, when he observed two aluminium coloured, disc shaped machines resting on a sandy hill on the beach. As he approached closer, he saw two small beings of human appearance talking to each other. They had very pallid complexions, and wore transparent glass-like helmets. One was wearing a blue suit. One of the beings gestured to the amazed

witness, who fled in terror. When he returned with other men, the object had gone leaving marks on the sand where it had stood. The incident took place near Capin Acu farm. The day before a strange object had been seen manouevring above the town. (FSR 7,3,p.15 - APRO Bulletin Sep 60 - Olava Fontes : Humanoids p.37 - Creighton - Lor Ia p.200 :: M505 - above + LNLN 58)  
ALL ACCOUNTS EXCEPT FSR TALK OF 'SEVERAL' BEINGS

939 17 May 1960 1830 hrs  
TABOLEIRO DE NAZARE (CEARA, BRAZIL)  
18km from Paracuru, farmer Pedro Alves dos Santos was driving a herd of donkeys with a relative, when their attention was attracted by a huge round object following them at a very low altitude. The object pursued them for 18km, always keeping the same distance. After 20 minutes it climbed out of sight at tremendous speed. (FSR 7,3,p.14 - APRO Sep 60 - Fontes)

940 19 May 1960  
DILLINGHAM (ALASKA) A deaf-mute eskimo was in the garden of his house when he saw an object flying along a ridge, causing considerable suction in which two 5 gallon cans were picked up and swirled in the air below the machine. The witness was terrified lest the object injure some tiny children who were playing in the area. It passed within 15-30m of him, just clearing some electric cables less than 4 meters above the ground. The cans were carried a distance of about 100m. The object passed between some houses, dipped slightly into a ravine and ascended at high speed, whirling dead grass into the air after it. It was described as circular with projections on the end. There was a red band around the object between the projections. On the bottom were two appendages that moved with a flapping motion. In the centre on the bottom was a hemisphere which spun proportionally to the object's speed. The object was metallic, silvery, 6-7.5m diam. 3.6m deep. Another witness saw the object from 60m distance, and heard a whirring and sucking sound. The main witness communicated the story through his brother. (Hynek Ia p.146 - ATIC)

941 19 May 1960 Night  
SIRACUSA (SICILY, ITALY) A jeweller, Salvatore Cianci and his wife were driving near here when a creature 1m tall appeared in the headlight beams. It wore a luminous overall and a diver's helmet; instead of arms it had two little wings. Mrs Cianci suffered from severe nervous shock (M506 - FSR 10,4,p.20 - Schoenherr - Agence France Presse 30 May 64 :: Pereira, Les ETs)  
LATTER GIVES DATE AS 29TH, SOURCE OF VALLEE'S DATE NOT KNOWN.

942 24 May 1960

OCUMARE DEL TUY (VENEZUELA) Several doctors, a topographer and policemen saw three ariel objects in line formation land in a heavily wooded area on a hilltop. Diamond shaped scorchmarks were found at the site. (UFO Evidence p.97,138 - Dr Askold Ladonko)

943 25 May 1960

CHINTHURST HILL (SURREY, ENGLAND) Mrs Vera Bowden (35) was out picnicing with her younger son Nigel and his friend Paul Foster, when they saw an elliptical grey shape hovering at treetop height over Broadwater Lake 3km away. The object was watched for about 20 minutes before it receded into the west. (FSR 6,5,p.25 - New Daily 27 May 60)

944 10 June 1960

0015 hrs

GLOBE (ARIZONA) A lady know to UFO investigator Coral Lorenzen, who wished to remain anonymous, was driving her sleeping husband and two children about 25km east of Globe, at 105 kph. As she pulled round a right-hand turn and straightened out, her headlights caught a small figure 90m ahead on the right of the road. As she slowed the figure turned towards her and she saw it was 90cm tall, broad shoulders, long arms, dark skin, with a pumpkin shaped head, with yellow-orange eyes which appeared to be projecting light. The body appeared to be covered with a kind of fur. She accelerated away and woke her husband who wished to go back to investigate, but she and the children refused. (Humanoids. p.57 - Coral Lorenzen :: Lor II,p.129 :: Lor V,p.180)

945 10 June 1960 (appx) 0330 hrs

ALGOZ (ALGARVE, PORTUGAL) Tailor Carlos Sabine (25) was out walking his dog near a place called Perras, when he saw an object which he thought was a car. He then saw it was disc-shaped and gave off an unusually bright light. He hid, and saw six men around the machine. It then rose up at great speed. As Sabino fled home the machine reappeared, illuminating the ground with an intense beam of light, the departed again. The dog ran away in terror. Neighbours testified to the witnesses trustworthyness and genuine terror at the incident. (D30 - Diario de Noticias 12 June 60)

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The narrative digests given in INTCAT are summarised from the sources shown in the reference chain. We are always anxious to hear from researchers who have additional information which revises or adds to the data already available. We are particularly pleased to hear from people who have conducted first-hand investigations into the cases given.

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# The Shadowland of Ufology

NIGEL WATSON

Speculation on their extraterrestrial origin has, from the outset of our modern perception of the phenomenon, dominated our thinking about UFOs. Traditionally, ufologists have recorded reports of lights in the sky, daylight discs and a whole range of close encounter cases under the presumption that UFOs are extraterrestrial spacecraft. This has meant that UFO investigations have concentrated on the alleged physical attributes of the UFOs. However, many ufologists have realised that after more than thirty years of study the physical evidence to support the extraterrestrial hypothesis is painfully lacking. Recently Donald A Johnson (1) claimed that:

"Any attempted explanation of the (UFO) phenomenon based on the current supply of physical evidence would be deemed by most as wholly inadequate".

J Allen Hynek has been quoted (2) as saying that he is "very much afraid that UFOs are related to certain psychic phenomena. And if I say 'I am very much afraid' this is because at our Center at Evanston we are trying to study this problem from the angle of the physical sciences..."

The physical sciences do have their place in the study of the UFO phenomenon, but the tendency has been for other aspects of the phenomenon to be ignored or excluded for the sake of 'scientific respectability' and 'objectivity'. For example, Charles Bowen has related (3) the story of a well known UFO investigator who interviewed a contactee whose story was so improbable that he listened to the person in an 'ultra sceptical vein'. The same investigator several years later read the Aveley report (4) and was then 'staggered' to find that the old case he had investigated and then 'cast aside for fear, presumably, that those details were romantic fabrications' was identical in many of these details. In the process of UFO investigation, this kind of conscious censoring of evidence is

not uncommon.

Unconscious censorship of the UFO evidence is carried out to a large extent by the witnesses who report their experiences. Jacques Vallee has studied this problem and asks the following question:

"Assuming ten people have seen a strange object in the sky, how many of these reports will I be able to obtain?" Considering this aspect of UFO reportage Vallee determines that this "depends on how willing each of the witnesses will be to tell anyone about his experience, and it will also depend on the person to whom he relates it." (5) This is apparent when we consider that "Official investigators such as US Air Force personnel of the police tend to get all the reports of strange lights and aircraft-like objects. Amateur organisations and private researchers receive more landing and occupant reports than do the police." From this premise Vallee develops seven categories of strangeness, each category having a different probability of being reported, and a different person or organisation to whom the sighting might be reported.

In order to examine some facets of ufological censorship, I intend to devote some space to a case which involves a family of UFO witnesses and their experiences of the paranormal. I am in no doubt that the vast majority of 'open-minded' UFO investigators would not give the full details of this case a second glance. Even so, since most of the details of the following incidents are based on and quoted from the correspondence the witness sent to Carol Tonnessen, a UFO investigator, it is interesting to note that they supply only the information that they feel will be of interest to a UFO researcher. This is the trend in most correspondence from UFO percipients to ufologists, and after further probing it usually becomes apparent that the UFO witness has also experienced more than the normal amount

of paranormal events.

In this instance the prime events were Mrs Trench and her son Edward (both these names are pseudonyms). Mrs Trench's first few UFO sightings were not particularly exceptional.

Her first sighting was in the spring of 1957. On a clear bright morning she was taking her son (then aged six months) to a day nursery before she went to work. The time was about 8.15 am and she was walking towards Queens Park, London NW6, when she saw a silver, saturn-shaped object, motionless in the sky. After a few seconds it glided behind a cloud and disappeared from view.

"I was scornful of UFOs" wrote Mrs Trench, "and I remained scornful until 1959 when a colleague assured me that the object I saw could not possibly have been man-made as our technology was not so far advanced... Even then I was doubtful." Her second observation was at 1.30 am in November 1959. Whilst in her home in London she saw a blue-green flame which was very brilliant, and in shape resembled a horse-shoe magnet. She saw this when "I was in bed, my husband was asleep and I was just admiring the bright stars, when the object came into view and quickly out of view. I thought it must be a sputnik crashing to Earth. I expected to hear a crash by the time it passed from view, but there was no sound at all. I wondered how the middle section of the object remained without flame, and years later I had to concede it was a UFO."

In 1967 Mrs Trench became a UFO 'believer', and in consequence she bought and read a few books on the subject. At about the same time the family moved to Thetford, Norfolk. Here Edward, who was by now about twelve years old, had a couple of UFO sightings himself:

"On one particular day a friend and I were standing on top of a garage, plane spotting," wrote Edward, who explained it had been a fairly light evening, as they watched some jet fighter aircraft. These aircraft followed the same flight path, so the two boys knew "exactly where to look". Also one would hear some booms (not sonic booms) just before a jet would pass over. The planes were flying over at regular intervals and the booms were regular too.

"After several booms and jets we heard the next set of booms and waited for the next jet to fly over. We waited longer than usual for the jet and by this time we were scanning the whole sky... I saw something coming, which I quickly pointed out to my friend. It took exactly the same route as the jets but was utterly silent except for a kind of swishy noise. It was disc shaped (and at about the same

height as the jets) and had coloured lights going around the lower circumference... another set of booms was heard and a normal jet passed by. By this time my friend was scared witless and was struggling to get of the garage to tell his father. I knew there was no danger, since the object had passed. I think this sighting is very important because of the way in which the disc fitted in with the jet manouvers, almost as if with the co-operation and/or control of the airforce base.

"My second sighting was shortly after that. It was about 10.30 - 11.00 pm. I was lying in bed looking out at the sky (my curtains were open) and it was still lightish. A disc shaped object went past at a fair distance, but it was not the same as my first sighting. This had a large circular white light in its underside, flashing on and off at regular intervals. (it was tilted as though changing direction) Its shape was rather taller than the first."

On several other occasions Edward saw zig-zagging lights in the sky. In fact he claims to have had so many sightings of various kinds of lights-in-the-sky that he has now forgotten many of them.

During this period Edward maintained an interest in astronomy, and with his two telescopes he would study the constellations and simultaneously keep an eye open for any visiting UFOs. Mrs Trench became aware of many of the UFO sightings in the district. She spoke to many UFO witnesses, and discovered that one night a young man had been walking home alone, from a school dance, when he saw a UFO. He told Mrs Trench how he had felt compelled to look upwards, and on doing so had seen 'something' (he did not use the term UFO) which had coloured lights about it, and was descending towards him. Alarmed, he ran home as fast as he could.

In the same locality there had been incidents of travelling lights following cars, and one night Mrs Trench, with some friends, "saw UFOs like fireflies darting about the eastern sky. On another occasion Edward and I watched a small light trying to catch a large bright light".

At this juncture we might pause to review the present state of affairs. First of all it will be noticed that Mrs Trench's early sightings took place at a time when there was a great deal of public interest in space explanation, due primarily to the launch of Sputnik I in the early hours of 4th October 1957. More than ten years later Mrs Trench and her son saw UFOs when there was another period of intense public interest in space exploration due to the American Apollo moon-missions.

Returning to the experiences of Mrs

Trench, who claims that in the early 1970's she was at the kitchen sink, washing up. She glanced through the kitchen window, facing south. Directly opposite there was a block of flats and shops, and to the south west of these, and close to them, was the full moon, which was at the centre of an enormous cross (crucifix-shaped) of light. Vertically, it covered from 10 to 15 degrees, and the cross-bar in proportion. Each shaft of white light was the width of the full moon.

"I was so astonished I called my son (his dad to no notice at all) and together we stared at it for a moment, then with one thought in mind (that it might be caused by the glass of the window) we made for the garden door. From the door it was clearer than ever"

"Recently I found an article in Edward's Scientific American on the subject of crosses of light in the sky, which explained the effect of light from sun or moon through ice-crystals, which, it was said, sometimes form crosses as parts of arcs which cross. However what we saw were definitely NOT parts of arcs. The shafts were dead straight, almost as bright as the moon itself."

"I, myself, have always held the firm conviction that 'Truth is one and indivisible' but I see no reason to doubt that spiritual truth (if we can ever find the wisdom to understand it) will teach us how causes beyond the reach of material science produce effects which can be evaluated by material science. That is no reason however to ignore the latter. The Biblical prophecy "the Sign of the Son of Man" in the heavens" could well be as scientific a prophecy as our weather forecasting!"

"It could well be that technological civilisation which we know has produced environmental changes which affect the upper atmosphere, has thus produced the conditions in which such a cross of light may occur in certain local conditions. And it could be that observation of that cross and the search for the 'how' of it could draw attention to more profound changes in our environment than science has to date monitored.... perhaps it (the cross of light) has always appeared before cataclysms as a natural result of environmental change - as natural as clouds appearing before a thunderstorm..."

This sighting reminds me very much of the star or cross seen by two police officers in the early hours of 24th October 1967. Their observations received a great deal of publicity in the media, at a time when the population of England was confronted by many hundreds of UFO reports from across the country.

The cross is the natural division of

the circle, and is a symbol of psychic wholeness. In an age when the collective unconscious is strained to its limits by: the pressures of the cold war, ecological pollution and the thousand and one threats to humanity (either natural or man made), it is not surprising that we are observing the results of this psychic imbalance in the heavens. No doubt many ufologists would disagree about this, but we cannot ignore totally the power of the cross, which has its roots in the depths of our collective psyche.

Mrs Trench regarded her cross sighting as "... the sign of the Sun of Man in the Heavens..." and then expresses the feeling that our technology has provoked the conditions for the appearance of the cross.

To her the cross is a warning that unless we respect and understand the earth "our greedy vandalism" will result in a cataclysm.

Certainly the environment of the collective unconscious is reflective of our preoccupations and worries. The cross is indicative of a sign that by coming to terms with our 'environment', both physical and mental, all will not be lost to mankind. Conversely it is noteworthy that she remarks that Edward's "dad took no notice at all (of the cross)", aware that her husband, and rational science, are blind to the fate of humanity. she can only try to come to terms with the impending cataclysm alone.

It was appropriate that the cross of light was superimposed on the full moon, revealing clearly the symbology inherent in the division of the circle into four. This symbol of psychic wholeness is further reinforced when we consider that the surface of the moon is itself a unity of opposites, between the black coldness of the dark side and the bright heat of the side reflecting the sun's rays.

The fact that other UFO witnesses have reported similar sights, and given importance to them, adds relevance to the interpretation of such visions. Such a report was made by the shade family who live in Louisiana, USA. During a partial eclipse of the moon on the evening of 26th July, 1972, they saw a "perfect gold cross on the moon", according to Mrs Shade, who added that "the road was lit up bright as day from the cross" (9) Not only had the Shade family been witness to UFO activity but they also interpreted their cross observation as an omen from heaven.

The strange influence of the moon and its fascination is amply shown in this anecdote by Thomas de Quincy:

"Nine o'clock it was - and deadly cold as ever March night was by the keenest

of black frosts, and by the bitterest of north winds - when I drew towards the gate of our huge and hospitable friend. A little garden was there before the house; and in the centre of this garden was placed an arm-chair, upon which an arm-chair was sitting composedly - but I rubbed my eyes, doubting the very evidence of my own eyesight - a or the huge man in his shirtsleeves, positively not sunning but mooning himself - apricating himself in the occasional moonbeams; and as if simple star gazing from a sedentary position were not sufficient on such a night, absolutely pursuing his atrological studies, I repeat, in his shirtsleeves." (10)

The extremities of the lunar environment are reflected in the legendary characteristics of the werewolf. The impact of the theme of human transmutation brought on by the influence of our celestial neighbour can be gauged by the success of the many cinematic productions based on this superstition. Through these films modern man is reminded of the potency of the lunar cycle, and the animal within

Doris Lessing, in her novel Briefing for a Descent into Hell (11) puts the very concept of consensus reality into question. The percipient in the story sees a crystal disc which abducts his comrades, leaving him to survive alone. At each full moon the disc returns, but he must banish the beast within him before he can commune with this intangible phenomenon. The dilemma of the survivor can be seen in this passage from the novel:

"The thoughts of the moon are very cold and hungry, I know this now. But then enamoured and obsessed, I simply longed. I merely lay and let myself be drunk. But that cold crumb that waltzes and swings about us so wildly is a great drinker of men's minds. By the time of the first quarter, when the moon had again moved a fourth of its journey around the earth, and there was a week to the full of the moon and the expected landing of my crystal visitor, I was lunatic indeed. I did not sleep, oh no, I could not sleep".

Finally, from the sublime to the ridiculous, Paul Whetnall, a British ufologist, has informed me that he has been in communication with one contactee who has a predilection for making blanc-manges on the night of a full moon!

Mrs Trench was talking to a friend, late at night. They were walking to a bridge which lay between their two homes when her friend "suddenly gasped 'Good Lord, What's that'. I looked and ran to the middle of the bridge to get a better view, Teresa following. It changed course

then and came towards us. It may have been coincidence, but when it reached the half way stage towards us I felt uneasy and thought at it 'Please don't come any closer' and it blinked out immediately. I then regretted my cowardice, and it blinked on again, now in the woodland, boughs flashing across it as it moved. Again it changed course and came at us, and again at halfway mark I felt uneasy and thought 'That's far enough' and immediately it blinked out again. Teresa was now willing to go home; all the way home I felt something behind me, and indeed, just after leaving the bridge I instinctively spun round but there was nothing to be seen. I never felt uneasy before on that route, or since."

With this sighting Mrs Trench was no longer a passive observer. She apparently had the power (or thought she had the power) to actually manipulate the UFO phenomenon. Similar instances have been recorded in the ufological literature - and although they might support Jung's hypothesis that some UFOs are projections of the collective unconscious, we cannot give much validity to this idea without better investigation of such (alleged) events, or through controlled experiment.

A few months after the above experience Mrs Trench was lying awake in her Thetford bedroom at 1.30 am when she saw inside her room a "12in. 14 in. diameter sphere like a million-faceted ruby, with sharp red gleams from all over the surface". The sighting lasted a few minutes, and describing the encounter she wrote that "I was trying to get to sleep, my thoughts on 'tramlines', I decided to get up for a drink to break the pattern of thoughts, opened my eyes and saw the object described... I felt no alarm whatever... It did not move or do anything at all to keep my interest, and with the train of thought which had been keeping me awake broken, my eyelids just wanted to close. So I turned my back wearily and went to sleep. Next morning I found it incredible, but I wasn't dreaming or even thinking about anything to do with UFOs."

Mrs Trench's bedroom encounter was probably a hypnogogic hallucination, which is a common feature in the UFO literature (18). It is also interesting to note that Mrs Trench's attitude to this experience was one of uninterestedness, yet during the previous encounter she felt distinctly uneasy and afraid.

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Part Two of Nigel Watson's investigation of this case, together with references and notes, will appear on the next issue of MAGONIA.

# BOOKS

DEVERAUX, Paul, and THOMPSON, Ian. The Ley Hunter's Companion. Thames & Hudson, 1979. £6.50. 216pp., illus., maps.

This book deals with one of those subjects which have been hovering round the fringes of ufology since the late 50's. The original interest probably dates back to Aime Michel's ideas on 'orthoteny', the alleged alignments of UFO sightings. The idea was taken up and allied with Alfred Watkins' 'ley-lines' by British researchers like Jimmy Goddard.

Although there seems to this reviewer to be nothing inherently impossible in our distant forefathers wishing to build their various monuments and structures in straight lines across the landscape, the idea has always provoked derision from the orthodox archaeologists. As with conventional 'debunking' of UFOs, the arguments of the establishment have often been more unscientific than the 'pseudosciences' they condemn.

Deveraux and Thompson go a good way to bringing ley-hunting in from the fringe. Their arguments are rigorous, and the examples they present in a splendidly illustrated gazetteer of leys are impressive. Perhaps the single most striking image in the book is a photograph of an indisputable 'old straight track' stretching for twenty

miles across the rugged terrain of the Bolivian Andes. By any definition this is a 'ley' on a heroic scale, and the existence of these markings settles once and for all the debate as to whether such organised marking of the surface of the earth formed an important part of the ritual of early societies.

Actually seeing clear photographs of such a line allows one to understand the tremendous symbolic and even artistic power of such large-scale works. We are reminded of the powerful symbolism of national unity that was present in the chain of 'Jubilee Bonfires' that burned across Britain in 1977, and wonder whether such a concept was able to inspire the drawing of unseen lines uniting land and man, village, tribe and nation?

Or are we dealing with an artistic expression? A vast conceptual artwork that uses the very planet as its canvas?

The book has its faults. We feel that the authors are too ready to introduce a UFO element into their considerations. The information content of most UFO reports is too unquantifiable to allow them to be used in a consideration of a subject like leys, where evidence must by its very nature be founded on accurate delineations.

If not convinced, we are impressed (JR)

HENDRY, Allan The UFO Handbook; a guide to investigating, evaluating and reporting UFO sightings. Doubleday, Garden City, NY, 1979. 297pp.

The scope of this book is belied by its title, which suggests another of those tedious 'how to investigate' UFO manuals compiled by people who think that bureaucracies don't produce enough paperwork already. This is a very great pity, as it is in fact one of the most important, objective and critical studies of the UFO experience yet published.

Hendry, a commercial artist, is a friend of Dr Hynek, and when Hynek's CUFOS was given funds allowing it a full time employee for a year in 1976-7, Hendry got the job. His main task was editing the newsletter, and answering the 'UFO Hot Line', a service operated via local police departments. It is the 1,307 cases so received which form the base for Hendry's discussion and analysis; so he is discussing actual UFO reports, and not someone else's UFO records.

No fewer than 1,158 of the cases were identified as being generated by identifiable mundane stimuli (88.6%), IFOs. Now it is clear that this category was not generated by guesswork, but by definite, positive identification. Furthermore, by the very nature of Hendry's procedure, the higher the strangeness of the IFO, the more positive was the final identification. 113 cases (8.6%) were unidentified, though a fair proportion of these were problematic or marginal cases. 36 cases (2.8%) were unusable for the statistical sample.

In this book Hendry was done what, to my knowledge, no other UFO researcher has done. He has conducted statistical and phenomenological studies not only on the UFO cases, but also on the IFOs. There are some very surprising results.

Most IFOs were misrepresentation of very common objects

The very high proportion of IFOs which turned out to be night advertising planes. This is an example of a culturally determined IFO. The content of IFO reports in countries such as the UK which do not have advertising planes will be very diff-

erent, and perhaps the public perception of what constitutes the UFO phenomenon will be different too.

The extreme rarity of complex 'Menzelian' meteorological phenomena as sources of IFOs, and the total absence of ball lightning. A breakdown of the sources of IFOs shows that over 92% are generated by just seven categories of events: Stars and planets (32.8%); advertising planes (21.8%); aircraft (19.3%); meteors and satellite re-entries (10.5%); balloons (4%); satellites (2.1%); and the Moon (2.1%). The phenomenological analysis of IFO cases is startling. Extreme emotional responses are recorded in a significant number of cases. What is one to make of IFO case no. 871, where a star changing colours caused one witness to pray, fearing the end of the world? Or the terror provoked by the Moon in case 280 which "made my hair stand on end"? Or sightings of stars which caused responses like "scared to death", "torn between terror and curiosity", or "a sign, premonition". This sort of reaction makes one wonder if there are any clear dividing lines between IFOs and UFOs. Hendry lists UFOs as: "Near IFO, problematic, good, excellent, best"; so listing with IFOs by Hynek category, we get:

	IFO	NIFO	PROB	GOOD	EX/BEST
NL	1034	15	30	20	14
DD	71	3	9	2	4
R/V	5	-	-	-	-
CE1	33	-	5	2	2
CE2	23	-	1	1	-
CE3	2	-	5	-	-

These figures are not completely revealing. For example many of the problematic CE1s and all the CE3s are listed because of single witness status, while soom 'good' nocturnal lights and daylight discs are not at all impressive. One significant fact which emerged from a detailed study of the stimuli of IFOs is that it is not necessarily the intrinsically strange event (such as the ad-planes) which generate CE2s, but 'normal' objects like stars or ordinary planes. This suggest to me that something going beyond 'misrepresentation' is at work; and that the initial misperception may act as a trigger for a deeper hallucinatory UFO experience.

In his second section, dealing with tools of research, Hendry also takes an iconoclastic line: Animal reactions are also provoked by IFOs, and the idea that animals should react to UFOs has already penetrated into at least the American public consciousness. Lawson's experiments throw a cloud over regressions, and Hendry shows it is not the royal road to the truth. Multiple witness cases are more likely to be IFOs (74% of IFOs were multi-witness), but are useful for cross-checking accounts although even independent wit-

nesses can be reporting IFOs.

Hendry in contemptuous of the Press's handling of UFO reports: endless IFOs classed as UFOs, counterpointed against fatuous 'expert' debunking.

Hendry criticises previous statistical studies for error in data base. It will come as no surprise that IFOs obey the 'Law of Times'. One interesting feature is that he completely fails to duplicate Vallee and Poher's graphs showing a radical divergence between duration of experience for UFOs or IFOs. This may be explained by assuming that Vallee and Poher chose only two types of IFOs (meteors and astronomical) which bulked up the two extremes, whereas Hendry had a much wider sample of IFOs (remember those ad planes) He also points out that UFOCAT, for example does not have a consistent database, which undermines its effectiveness. However, Hendry should be careful here, as his own use of statistics is somewhat suspect, as he operates on absurdly low data bases (as low as sixteen cases at one point), in trying to demonstrate that the strangeness of a report is inversely related to population density. I suspect he is right, but a much larger sample would be needed to be sure.

He concludes the tools section with a critical look at the ufologists themselves, and no-one escapes. The drop in normal critical guards by scientists, the emotional need for an all-or-nothing anomalous explanation, and the unwillingness to consider prosaic explanations, are all deplored. It takes an outsider to see the full craziness of the UFO circus.

Rather confusingly, much of Hendry's conclusion appears in the middle of the book, under the title 'Message of the UFOs'. Here he develops an alternative psychological hypothesis and gives a generous mention of this bulletin. It is clear that Hendry's thinking has been running on parallel lines to ours, and quotes Ronald Siegel on the prevalence, and the occurrence of abduction like features in drug induced religious experiences (sensations of floating, travel in tunnels, tubes, saucers, etc.) He clearly appreciates, more than most writers, just what Jung was talking about; yet he seems to draw back just at the last minute. For example, he castigates this reviewer for not mentioning radar/visual cases in his article 'Doves are just Middle Class Pigeons', and disposing of 'physical evidence' in three paragraphs. This takes things out of context. It seems to elude most ufologists that radar/visual cases do not constitute 'physical evidence', which can only mean evidence while outlasts the experience.

No doubt Hendry is partially correct in arguing that symbolic psychological interpretations of individual cases are

best restricted to high strangeness stories. For low strangeness stories (the great bulk of IFOs) a general sociological hypothesis may be best.

Hendry is incorrect in describing INT CAT as a collection of the most exotic CEs the arbitrary 30m height limit lets in a number of very unexotic entries! I plead guilty of being willing to allow the door to remain a little ajar for 'paranormal phenomena', about which Hendry is, I think, too severe.

Hendry is quite honest about his hope that some new phenomenon may be found in daylight discs, and suggests that close encounters may be a "fantasy attempt to bring the more obscure nocturnal lights and daylight discs into a desired formula or resolution or focus", and perhaps hopes to limit 'psychological' explanations to the Close Encounters. Yet his own evidence shows the immense amount of fantasy material in the low-strangeness cases, and I doubt that curiosity about Daylight Discs is a major source of fantasized close encounters (unless they are called into being by the social needs of ufologists).

Rather, it strikes me that a powerful rumour provides a focus for a wide range of fantasy material. However Hendry is perfectly correct in not drawing a quick QED. Perhaps some of the focii for UFO fantasies are very interesting phenomenon indeed - there are several cases in INT CAT strongly suggestive of novel physical phenomena.

This is without doubt one of the most important works on UFO research yet, and it requires reading for all UFO researchers. I wholeheartedly recommend it!

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VON BUTTLAR, Johannes. The UFO Phenomenon  
Sidgewick & Jackson, 1979. £6.95

How does stuff like this get published? This book which purports to be a history of UFOs, and in particular of government reactions to them, is in fact almost completely undocumented, and seems to consist largely of rehashes from other UFO books. (A section on pre-1947 UFOs is largely an unacknowledged crib of John Keel's 'Mystery Airships' articles in FSR) Even the writer's acquaintance with other UFO literature seems somewhat lacking, since he seems totally unaware of the French wave of 1957, or that the Pascagoula case of 1973 was part of a wave. Great prominence is given to M K Jessup, (and his suicide is used to bolster up vague, dark hints of government interference) while ufologists of the stature of Charles Bowen, Aime Michel, Berthold Schwarz, and the Lorenzens are totally ignored. The attempts of people like Keel and Vallee to provide alternatives to the extraterrestrial hypothesis are dismissed in a couple

of uncomprehending paragraphs.

There are, of course, the usual factual errors - Wilbert Smith was not a Canadian Government scientist, the Jimmy Carter UFO has been explained - without which no book of this type is complete.

Sounds familiar? Too right is does! What is disturbing is that an extract from this book (reprinted in that highly erudite journal The Sun) was prominently displayed in the foyer exhibition at last year's BUFORA Congress. If ufologists have any hope of being taken seriously by the scientific community (and this was ostensibly the purpose of that Congress) they must totally disassociate themselves from trash like this. (RS)

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ZIPES, Jack. Breaking the Magic Spell:  
radical theories of folk and fairy  
tales. Heinemann, 1979. £3.95.

In its attempt to analyse the social background to traditional fairy tales from a marxist viewpoint, this book is handicapped in a number of ways. Besides a rather jargon-ridden style, it was first published as a series of articles, which results in its ideas being developed in a fairly haphazard manner. Additionally, many of the examples it deals with are drawn from German sources, with which the readers familiarity is assumed.

In spite of this there are some original ideas put forward. Fairy stories are seen as centring around the struggle to possess money, power and women, which are frequently all linked together in the theme of the quest for the hand of the king's daughter. In this struggle the wealthy and powerful, in the form of kings and wizards, are depicted as totally amoral, but the poor and dispossed (youngest sons, peasants, common soldiers) may nevertheless triumph, either by low cunning or with the aid of magic. As a result they may create a vaguely defined situation in which everyone 'lives happily ever after'.

When looked at in this light, fairy stories may be seen as springing from the same impulses as the apocalyptic and messianic movements discussed by John Fletcher and Peter Rogerson in MAGONIA 1. These also promised the dispossed some sort of supernatural assistance and vaguely defined blissful future - as indeed do modern UFO cults.

Unfortunately, this analysis is not backed up by any real discussion of the processes by which fairy tales originate and are transmitted. How is it for example that the story of a man who spends a night at a fairy feast, only to find in the morning that he had been away for many years, is found in England and Japan; or

the tale of a hero who is saved by a group of friends each capable of one supernatural feat, is told in Russia and among the American Indians. Like all great myths and great literature, fairy stories ultimately resist final analysis and reduction to any one meaning. Instead they reveal new layers of significance from whichever angle they are examined. (RS)

MUSGRAVE, John Brent. UFO Occupants and Critters, Global Communications, New York. No price given. 66pp.

Musgrave calls this small book a "progress report" on his research into Canadian CEIII's. It comprises a catalogue of 90 Canadian CEIII cases, prefaced by chapters giving illustrations of eight types of occupant cases. Musgrave divides these as: Fly-By; Stopping for the view; Stroller, no UFO; Stroller, UFO; Tourist; Pit-stop; Peeping Tom; Molester/Contact.

Unfortunately only one or two cases are given in each category (and often previously well-publicised ones at that) are given in detail, and the summaries are very sketchy. There is obviously material here for a much more detailed study, and it is to be hoped that a large commercial publisher will show interest in such a study.

1980 -04- 11  
Musgrave, without totally excluding the possibility of some sort of "nuts and bolts" explanation for a very small percentage of UFO cases, feels that there is little or no evidence from the occupant cases to support such a viewpoint. He rather sees them as evidence of experiences involving hallucination, dream and other altered states of consciousness. This is particularly true of cases in the last two of his categories. However, he points out that there are puzzling features about some of these cases. For example in several of the 'bedroom visitation' cases, independent witnesses have seen a ball of light in the area at the time. In other cases hallucinatory experiences seem to occur within a specific spatial location. These features are also encountered in cases of apparitions and hauntings. Whether this suggests that central percipients can induce hallucinations in others during an altered state of consciousness (an idea discussed by Randles and Warrington in UFOs; a British Viewpoint), or whether some physical phenomenon exists which can trigger altered states of consciousness is left an open question.

Musgrave also points out that abduction cases retrieved by hypnosis often mirror the phenomena of the hypnotic trance itself. (PR)

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