

UFO DATA

# TYPE-1 PHENOMENA IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL—1

A study of 100 Iberian landings

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Señor Ballester is founder and President of Circulo de Estudios Sobre Objetos no Identificados (CEONI); Dr. Vallée is well-known as a contributor to *Flying Saucer Review* since 1960, and author of *Anatomy of a Phenomenon* and *Passport to Magonia*. As a result of an unprecedented agreement, this study is also published in France by *Lumières dans la Nuit*, in Spain by *Stendek*, and in the United States by *Data-Net*.

## PART 1: DATA-GATHERING AND REDUCTION

TO the casual reader of UFO magazines, and even to the serious student who is mainly acquainted with the English-language literature, the structure of the Type-1 phenomenon in Western Europe is a puzzling one. Most researchers now accept the validity of Aimé Michel's data—so often confirmed in subsequent studies—for the French wave of 1954<sup>1</sup>; but it seems odd to find practically no trace of similar waves in other European countries: why should France be especially favoured with landings while cases of other types are well-known to cover the entire world?

When the *Magonia* catalogue was compiled<sup>2</sup> special attention was paid to the acquisition of "second-generation data" (reports that previous studies had overlooked and that came to light only when effort was directed at a specific period or area) for several European countries, and indeed a fresh picture was produced, with the recovery of numerous sightings that had remained buried in local files; the Italian phase of the 1954 wave emerged very clearly. It was also found that more recent waves had definitely occurred in Western Europe, sometimes when activity had practically died out in other parts of the world.

An obvious question then presented itself: what pattern would we observe if a thorough data-gathering effort were to be initiated in a country for which very few cases had been published? With the passing of the years, have people reported objects and phenomena similar to those already known to us from the countries we have studied? Is the Iberian Type-1 picture going to fit within the overall view, as a long-lost piece of a puzzle? If we met with surprises, how would cases be distributed geographically and in time?

An opportunity to ask these questions presented itself early in 1970 when Aimé Michel suggested that the authors collaborate on the analysis of a mass of previously unpublished Spanish material. The study was a painstaking one, yet we can only claim preliminary results. We did, however, bring a measure of organisation to the data, and in the process we have developed and perfected a method that is simple and general enough to be useful to researchers elsewhere. The first part of this article, then, will describe the techniques

used in gathering and reducing the data, from which a sample of one hundred landing cases was selected for extensive computer treatment. The second part will present the results of the analysis to date.

### A. UFO Research in Spain: Current status

The burden for documenting Iberian reports and bringing them to the attention of researchers elsewhere has been principally carried by one man, Sr. Antonio Ribera, for many years. His books, unfortunately, are only available in Spanish<sup>3,4,5</sup>, but his frequent contributions to *Flying Saucer Review* have received wide attention. From his writings, and from other reports that had been obtained by French researchers, half a dozen Iberian landing reports have been publicised in various journals and they were gathered in the *Magonia* catalogue (Nos. 113, 278, 328, 347, 725 and 769). The reader will see that these represented only the tip of the iceberg, and that a large wave took place in 1968/69, adding a considerable number of reports.

Ribera repeatedly pointed out that more detailed analyses of Iberian landings were needed, but this undertaking was delayed by the absence of specialised Type-1 oriented research, by linguistic difficulties and a lack of communication with other countries for which the Spanish researchers cannot be blamed: several groups of very dedicated people were quietly at work in Spain all these years, and our analysis is merely a summary and a tribute to their activity. Therefore it is appropriate to identify these groups and to acknowledge their contribution before describing our data. They will be listed in chronological order, from the oldest to the most recently-formed organisation.

CEI: CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS INTERPLANETARIOS  
*Apartado 282, Barcelona, Spain*

Founded October 1958 by Marius Lleguet, Antonio Ribera and Eduardo Buelta, the group conducted very active investigations and published serious analyses, including the first attempt to establish mathematically a correlation between UFO activity and the proximity of Mars to the Earth (Buelta). After a period of low activity, CEI was reorganised in 1968, adopting new

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Fig. 1: Map of Spain and Portugal

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statutes and establishing modern offices in Barcelona. It attracted many young members, and is now developing its archives, has a network of over 200 correspondents, and publishes a professionally-printed magazine named *Stendek*. Its investigation programme currently centres on the very important Spanish wave of 1950.

CEONI: CIRCULO DE ESTUDIOS SOBRE OBJETOS NO IDENTIFICADOS  
*Colegio Mayor A. Salazar. Paseo al Mar, 27. Valencia-10, Spain*

Founded by Ballester Olmos in February 1968, after three years of background documentation, this group is trying to develop a scientific approach to the problem and strives to maintain a reputation for truthfulness, integrity and high level of work. It is not classified as a "club", but as a working group, and does not support any hypothesis regarding the nature and origin of the UFO phenomenon. Currently, its research projects are: Type-1 Iberian reports (compilation, checking and global analysis); psycho-biological effects from UFOs, study of a representative sample; catalogue of UFO sightings in Spain, 1950-65; possible manifestations in history. The group has its headquarters in Valencia and delegations, members and correspondents throughout Spain.

RNC: RED NACIONAL DE CORRESPONSALES  
*Pureza, 69. Sevilla, Spain*

Sr. Jose Ruesga Montiel and his co-workers founded this network in March 1969, with the purpose of centralising field investigation reports from a large number of amateurs. Its current effort focuses on compilation of cases and on frequency studies.

ERIDANI-AEC: AGRUPACION DE ESTUDIOS COSMOLOGICOS  
*Alcala, 20. 2-20-B, Madrid 14, Spain*

This group was officially started in February 1970. Among its founders are Sr. Felix Ares de Blas, Technical Director, and Sr. David G. Lopez, Director of Investigations, both science students (respectively telecommunications and aeronautics). The President of the group is Sr. Jose Luis Jordan. In its current activity, the group applies computer techniques to the overall examination of the most recent Spanish wave.

In conclusion, then, Spanish UFO Research is characterised by: (1) a strong nucleus of competent researchers, mainly devoted to field investigation, and (2) several recently-organised groups headed by experienced, often technically-oriented investigators, that have attracted a large number of enthusiastic new members. These two forms of activity have complemented each other at the occasion of the 1968 wave, to make possible the breakthrough we are now observing.

## B. Examination of the Sources of Data

In this study, both authors have wished to emphasise the documentation of sources as an absolutely critical factor. This field cannot escape the general law of Research, namely that hypotheses (no matter how brilliant, imaginative or novel) are utterly worthless unless they are based on records that are sufficiently documented for anyone to: (i) verify the basic data, (ii) reconstruct the method, and (iii) check all the results. If any one of these steps is missing, the entire presentation fails automatically, and the next researcher must start entirely from the beginning. We must

apologise to the reader for spending time discussing our sources in more detail than accepted usage would perhaps warrant in a UFO publication; we regard this permissiveness for the sake of literary elegance and "suspense" as a serious fault. We do not mean to write a mystery story here, although there are many mysterious, and even fascinating aspects to the Iberian landings. We do mean to preserve our basic data for later studies and to avoid, in the study of European cases, the pitfall into which American UFO research has so hopelessly fallen.

The task of documentation is even more critical when dealing with landings. Therefore, full identification of sources has been appended to every case listed in the catalogue. It will be seen that two-thirds of our cases have been obtained directly from the witness, by the investigating team, either in personal interview or by direct correspondence.

In one third of the cases, our only channel of information was the Press or Radio. No re-investigation has taken place (although errors of date, time, and name have often been corrected by cross-checking) either because the case was too old, or because no one was available to travel to the site; many of the sightings had taken place before the re-organisation of the Spanish UFO groups, as we have seen above. The following table lists the main contributions, with overlap in some cases when a given sighting is referenced by several sources.

CEI .. .. .	21 cases
CEONI .. .. .	12 "
Sr. Ribera .. .. .	11 "
Sr. Osuna .. .. .	9 "
MAGONIA .. .. .	6 "
ERIDANI .. .. .	3 "

TABLE 1

In the catalogue itself, and following the conventions and format of *Magonia*, we have listed the source of the organisation or person giving either the original reference, or the most complete document. Additional data have been contributed by individuals not previously mentioned, and we are especially indebted to Señora Cecilia de Puig and to Señores O. Rey, J. Merino, J. Vera, A. Felices, I. and J. Darnaude, J. Salas, J. Ruesga, F. Silva and J. Roca.

## C. Selection Method

After pooling our data and reviewing them, we agreed that so much new information had come to light regarding both old and new cases that a classical analysis would be extremely tedious and unreliable. We also thought that to be significant the study should be replaced within the framework of UFO landing phenomena world-wide. As the computerisation of the *Magonia* catalogue had just been completed, it was natural to launch a joint effort on the Spanish data, even though this required mailing extensive files and computer listing back and forth across the Atlantic. Our first decision was to restrict the scope of the study to the Iberian Peninsula and the Balearics (see map) excluding the Canary Islands and African territories. The analysis

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will thus be geographically, rather than politically, oriented.

The following method was implemented at the beginning of the data-gathering phase and was not altered for the duration of the study:

- (1) As soon as information was available on a previously-unknown case, an entry would be made in the master-list, stored in machine-readable form. It was then available for modifications, indexing, cross-correlations, etc.
- (2) These cases were encoded following a very simple and readable format described in the next section. It permitted sorting by province, date, name of witnesses, location, time, presence or absence of occupants and traces; the code also indicated whether or not the reported object actually touched the ground.
- (3) Upon request from Spain, the catalogue was listed either chronologically or by Province, so that copies mailed to local investigators were always up-to-date: updated lists (both the index and the translated case summaries) were thus run on the computer and mailed back approximately once a week. One, two or sometimes three lists of updates were received per week during a six-month period as new data were acquired and as the analysis was refined.
- (4) Whenever a case was identified as a hoax or natural phenomenon, it was not simply erased but transferred to a special "negative listing" for the record.

In summary, the local investigators in Spain enjoyed a level of support quite unprecedented—similar to the support the University of Colorado had planned, but never implemented, for its scientific teams in the field. It is at this stage of the study that the computer proved very valuable, because the maintenance and re-typing of long lists of sightings would have made a manual operation quite tedious.

Approximately 130 reports of landings were examined; from this set many were identified, leading to the selection of a primary list of 106 cases. The 100 cases we finally included in the catalogue represent the best sample we could extract from this list, and is certainly typical of the general UFO phenomenon in Spain, except, as will be seen in the second part of the Analysis, in the geographical distribution of the observations.

#### D. Format of the Main Index

Table 2 is the index of the Iberian landings catalogue. It consists of a list of the important parameters of each sighting, according to the following very simple rules:

- (a) The first entry is the number of the case in the *Magonia* catalogue.
- (b) Next comes the date, with the day of the week unless the date is approximate. (Precise date known for 81% of the catalogue.)
- (c) The local time. (Known in 71% of the cases.)
- (d) A geographical code, where the first letter (1) designates the country, the second letter the region (see map, figure 1).
- (e) A three-character code, where:
  - @ indicates that the object touched the ground.
  - \* refers to objects seen at ground level only.
  - designates reports of occupants
  - signals the existence of traces.
- (f) Location of sighting.
- (g) Province.
- (h) Names of witnesses, where XXXX refers to those whose name is known, but withheld at their request.

#### CONCLUSION OF PART 1

A one-year study of Iberian landings has led to the selection of a preliminary catalogue of one hundred cases and to the definition of an index suitable for rapid searching on a digital computer. The cases have been acquired by teams of investigators disseminated in many provinces of Spain, and two-thirds of the accounts come from first-hand reports. The technique used in this study is believed to have some significance because it gives investigators in the field an unprecedented level of information on past and current UFO activity in their specific area.

#### References

- 1 Michel, A., *Mysterieux Objets Célestes*, Paris, Arthaud, 1958.
- 2 Vallée, J., *Passport to Magonia*, Chicago, Regnery, 1969. (Appendix entitled "A Century of UFO Landings".)
- 3 Ribera, A., *Platillos Volantes en Ibero America y Espana*, Pomaire, Barcelona, 1969.
- 4 Ribera, A., *El Gran Enigma de los Platillos Volantes*, Pomaire, Barcelona, 1966.
- 5 Ribera, A., and Farriols, R., *Un Caso Perfecto*, Pomaire, Barcelona, 1969.

[Aimé Michel's book *Mysterieux Objets Célestes* had been published earlier in English under the title *Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery* (Criterion Books), and has appeared subsequently in three editions under the title *A propos des Soucoupes Volantes: Mysterieux Objets Célestes* (Editions Planète). A version of Antonio Ribera's and R. Farriols' *Un Caso Perfecto* was published in *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* (September/October 1969) under the title "The San Jose de Valderas photographs—EDITOR.]



TABLE 2 — INDEX OF THE IBERIAN LANDINGS

1.			1925	IK	□	La Mancha	Toledo	
2.	Mon 25 / Jul / 1938	2330	IK	@ □	Guadalajara	Guadalajara	XXXX	
3.	Wed 22 / Mar / 1950		IK	@	Villarta De San Juan	Ciudad Real	Nieto Ruiz	
4.	Wed 12 / Apr / 1950		IH	*	Reus-Tarragona	Tarragona	Garcia	
5.	Fri 14 / Apr / 1950		IH	@	Camarsa	Lerida		
6.	/ Aug / 1952	2200	IH	*	Aytona	Lerida	Villardell	
7.	113 Wed 01 / Jul / 1933	1300	IK	@ □ †	Villares Del Saz	Cuenca	Munoz	
8.	/ Sep / 1933		ID	@	Santona	Santander	Campana	
9.	278 Sun 17 / Oct / 1954		IP	@	Alvito	Baixo Alentejo	Madeira	
10.	328 Mon 01 / Nov / 1954	2240	IA	@	Ordenes	La Coruna	Rubinos	
11.	347 Fri 03 / Dec / 1954		IJ	@	Azuaga	Badajoz		
12.	Mon 06 / Dec / 1954	0725	IE	@ †	Irun	Guipuzcoa	Martinez	
13.	Wed 08 / Dec / 1954		IG	@ □ †	Zuera	Zaragoza	Sevilla	
14.	Sun 19 / Dec / 1954		IM	@	Cartaya	Huelva	Moral Riquelme	
15.	Wed 05 / Jan / 1955	1600	IE	@	Oyarzun	Guipuzcoa	Galarraga Arraspio	
16.	/ Jun / 1955	0100	IA	□	Muros	La Coruna	Agulla	
17.	Wed 28 / Aug / 1957	0300	IP	@ †	Nazare	Extremadura	XXXX	
18.	Wed 30 / Apr / 1958		IM	@	El Padul	Granada	Jimenez Sanchez	
19.	/ Aug / 1958	1930	IM	@	Pico Mulhacen	Granada	XXXX	
20.	14 Jul / 1959	0000	IH	*	Sues	Lerida	Domingo	
21.	Fri 10 / Jun / 1960	0330	IP	@ □	Algoz	Algarve	Sabino	
22.	Sun 11 / Jun / 1961	2300	IM	*	Cantillana	Sevilla	Darnaude	
23.	/ Nov / 1963		IH	□	Comarruga	Tarragona	Sesplugues	
24.	/ Jul / 1964	1130	IK	@ †	Las Rozas	Madrid	Barcelo	
25.	Thu 13 / May / 1965		IB	@	Barzana De Quiros	Oviedo		
26.	725 Sun 06 / Feb / 1966	2000	IK	@ †	Aluche	Madrid	Jordan Ortuno Ruiz	
27.	769 Mon 16 / May / 1966		IM	@ □	Cordoba	Cordoba	Hernandez	
28.	Mon 27 / Jun / 1966	0400	IH	@ †	Cistella	Gerona	Masso Arajil Crous	
29.	Thu 01 / Jun / 1967	2100	IK	@ †	Santa Monica	Madrid	Rivero Arbiol	
30.	/ Jul / 1967	0300	II	@ □ †	Palma	Palma	Ribas	
31.	Mon 07 / Aug / 1967	2100	IG	@	Ingries	Huesca	Alcazar	
32.	/ Sep / 1967	2130	IH	□	San Feliu De Codinas	Barcelona	Wiesenthal Font	
33.	Sun 01 / Oct / 1967	2230	IH	@ □	Tibidabo	Barcelona	Ruiz	
34.	Fri 17 / Nov / 1967	1300	IE	*	Plencia	Vizcaya	Juanillo	
35.	Sun 03 / Dec / 1967		IH	@ □ †	Barcelona	Barcelona		
36.	1968		IM	*	El Padul	Granada	XXXX	
37.	Fri 05 / Jan / 1968	0815	IH	@	Torrellas De Foix	Barcelona	Carbo Aguade	
38.	Thu 18 / Jan / 1968	1930	IM	*	Umbrete	Sevilla	Gonzalez Sabado Arcso	
39.	Mon 22 / Mar / 1968	2000	IG	@ †	Candanchu	Huesca		
40.	/ Apr / 1968		IH	@ □	Tossa De Mar	Gerona		
41.	Sun 23 / Jun / 1968	0005	IE	@	Bilbao	Vizcaya	Lesaga Cacho Lopez	
42.	/ Aug / 1968		IM	@	Alcala De Guadaira	Sevilla	XXXX	
43.	Fri 02 / Aug / 1968	1800	IK	*	Valdemanco	Ciudad Real	Barna Aliseda	
44.	Fri 02 / Aug / 1968	2344	IH	*	Gallicant	Tarragona	Blancafort	
45.	Thu 15 / Aug / 1968	0030	IM	@	Villaverde-Brenes	Sevilla		
46.	Fri 16 / Aug / 1968	0600	IH	@ □ †	Tivissa	Tarragona	Mateu	
47.	Wed 28 / Aug / 1968	1930	ID	@	Ucero	Soria	Aylagas	
48.	Thu 29 / Aug / 1968	2130	IH	*	San Sadurni De Osomort	Barcelona	Sole	
49.	Thu 29 / Aug / 1968	2140	IE	@	Castrejana	Vizcaya		
50.	Fri 30 / Aug / 1968		IB	*	Colloto	Oviedo		
51.	Sat 31 / Aug / 1968	2000	IM	@ □ †	Santiponce	Sevilla	Geniz	
52.	Sat 31 / Aug / 1968	2300	IM	*	Umbrete	Sevilla	Perejon Macias Lunar	
53.	/ Sep / 1968		IJ	*	Valverde De Leganes	Badajoz		
54.	/ Sep / 1968	2200	IM	*	Sierra Nevada	Granada	XXXX	
55.	Sun 01 / Sep / 1968	0100	II	*	Pallensa	Palma	Serra	
56.	Sun 01 / Sep / 1968	2300	IB	*	Norena	Oviedo	Rodriguez	
57.	Sat 07 / Sep / 1968	2245	IB	*	Arriondas	Oviedo		
58.	Wed 11 / Sep / 1968	2345	IH	@ □ †	Santa Martin De Tous	Barcelona	XXXX	
59.	Sat 21 / Sep / 1968		IH	@ □	La Escala	Gerona	Ballesta	
60.	Sat 21 / Sep / 1968	0200	IH	@ □	La Llagosta	Barcelona		
61.	Tue 24 / Sep / 1968	2100	IA	@ □ †	Cedeira	La Coruna	XXXX	
62.	/ Oct / 1968	2100	IM	@	Acula	Granada	Maldonado	
63.	Fri 11 / Oct / 1968		IH	@ □	Set Cases	Gerona		
64.	Mon 14 / Oct / 1968	0040	IJ	@	Zafra	Badajoz	Moran	
65.	Tue 15 / Oct / 1968	2100	IM	* †	Sanlucar De Barrameda	Cadiz	Sumariva	
66.	Thu 17 / Oct / 1968	2000	IM	*	Sevilla	Sevilla	Salud	
67.	Sat 19 / Oct / 1968	0445	IH	@	Santa. Eugenia De Berga	Barcelona		
68.	Thu 24 / Oct / 1968	1200	IL	*	Calig	Castellon	Rambia	



69.	Sat 02 / Nov / 1968	0435	IG	@	Villareal de Ebro	Zaragoza	Marti
70.	Sun 10 / Nov / 1968	1740	IL	@	Puerto De Espadan	Castellon	Pastor
71.	Thu 14 / Nov / 1968	2245	IJ	□	Zafra	Badajoz	Trejo
72.	Fri 22 / Nov / 1968	1930	IC	*	Boadilla Del Camino	Palencia	Perez
73.	Sat 30 / Nov / 1968		IC	@	Palencia	Palencia	
74.	Tue 10 / Dec / 1968		IC	*	Olleros De Pisuerga	Palencia	Diez
75.	Tue 31 / Dec / 1968	0815	IJ	*	Yuste	Caceres	Moreno
76.	Jan / 1969		IM	□	Gines-Sevilla	Sevilla	Garcia Alarcon
77.	Thu 02 / Jan / 1969	2000	IM	*	Albacete	Albacete	Navarro Morcillo
78.	Mon 06 / Jan / 1969	2100	ID	*	Pontejos	Santander	XXXX
79.	Wed 15 / Jan / 1969		IJ	□	Villafranca de Los Barros	Badajoz	
80.	Thu 16 / Jan / 1969		IM	@	Las Pajanosas	Sevilla	XXXX
81.	Tue 28 / Jan / 1969	2230	IM	*	Sanlucar De Barrameda	Cadiz	Espinar
82.	Wed 29 / Jan / 1969	1000	IH	*	Matadepera	Barcelona	XXXX
83.	Sun 02 / Feb / 1969	2100	IM	*	Aroche	Huelva	Vazquez
84.	Fri 28 / Feb / 1969	0400	IJ	@	Miajadas	Caceres	
85.	Thu 06 / Mar / 1969		IL	@	Busot	Alicante	Arenillas
86.	Sun 09 / Mar / 1969	2200	IG	*	Monreal Del Campo	Teruel	Mira
87.	12 / Mar / 1969		IJ	*	Merida-Almendralejo	Badajoz	Marquez Guerra
88.	Tue 25 / Mar / 1969	2230	IC	@	Renedo De Valdavia	Palencia	Obieta
89.	Sun 11 / May / 1969		IC	*	Santa Catalina De Somoza	Leon	Gonzalez Fernandez
90.	Fri 04 / Jul / 1969	1900	IH	*	Ribarroja De Ebro	Tarragona	
91.	Sun 06 / Jul / 1969	2250	IM	*	Aracena	Huelva	XXXX
92.	Mon 25 / Aug / 1969	0200	IH	@	Aytona	Lerida	Roca Pena Rimola
93.	Thu 11 / Sep / 1969	1800	IM	@	Moron De La Frontera	Sevilla	Gordillo
94.	Sat 11 / Oct / 1969	0825	IN	@	Cabo Cope	Murcia	Simo
95.	Tue 25 / Nov / 1969	2200	IF	@	Esparza	Pamplona	XXXX
96.	Sat 29 / Nov / 1969	0710	IM	*	Gines	Sevilla	Jimenez Infante
97.	Jan / 1970	0400	IM	*	Viator	Almeria	XXXX
98.	Mon 11 / May / 1970	0300	IM	†	Moron De La Frontera	Sevilla	Gordillo
99.	Tue 05 / Aug / 1970	2245	IM	@	Cazalla De La Sierra	Sevilla	Rodriguez Campos
100.	Sun 10 / Aug / 1970	0030	IM	*	Aznalcazar-Pilas	Sevilla	Sanchez

## LUMIÈRES DANS LA NUIT

For those of you who read French, this excellent journal on UFOs and peripheral topics is obtainable from:

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## STENDEK

A Spanish magazine, of high quality, published by the CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS INTERPLANETARIOS (CEI), founded in 1958 by M. Lleget, A. Ribera and E. Buelta.

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# SURVEY OF IBERIAN LANDINGS

## A preliminary catalogue of 100 cases

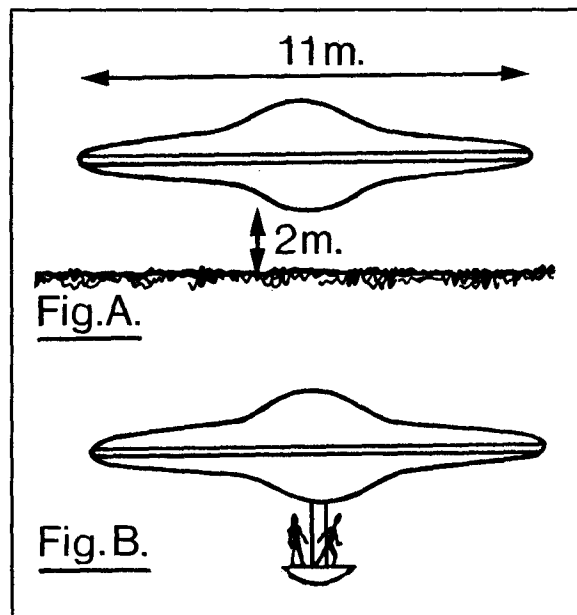
Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos  
(with the assistance of Jacques Vallée)

1925

**La Mancha (Castilla Nueva, Spain).** Approximate date. A man suddenly met a strange being, 1.20 metres tall, wearing a greenish uniform. The entity had rigid arms and legs, held a disc in its hands, and was propelled by another disc from which it was standing. The witness observed it from a distance of 2 metres. No word was exchanged. (Ribera, first-hand.)

July 25, 1938 (23.30)

**Guadalajara (Spain).** A military man and his assistant suddenly saw a strong white light, and then observed that it came from a dark lens-shaped object, about 11 m. diameter, hovering about 2 m. above ground 60 metres away. Without any noise, a sort of column started to come down and two moving silhouettes were



Guadalajara: July 25th, 1938

observed on this platform. A circle of blue light was projected on the ground and focused on the witnesses, who felt a sensation of chill. The platform rose again. The two sections of the object started spinning in opposite directions. The whole craft glowed with an intense white light and flew away. The witnesses thought it was a new military device of the Germans or the Reds. (First-hand, Oscar Rey.)

March 22, 1950

**Villarta de San Juan (Ciudad Real, Spain).** Two business-

men, Señors Julian Nieto and Gregorio Ruiz, observed a cloud-like object emitting a very bright light. Blinded, they turned on their fog headlights but appeared to collide with the object, that was seen again some distance away and came back over the car about twenty times, until they reached the town. (STENDEK No. 1, p. 17.)

April 12, 1950 (afternoon)

**Reus-Tarragona (Tarragona, Spain).** On the road between Reus and Tarragona, two brothers named Pedro and Andres Garcia who were travelling in a light truck saw an object low over the olive trees. It was a disc-shaped craft about 1 m. diameter, emitting a strange luminosity. It disappeared within a few seconds, at very high speed. (*El Correo Catalan*, April 13, 1950.)

April 14, 1950

**Camarasa (Lerida, Spain).** People in Camarasa observed a bright object coming down into the water of the lake at the hydro-electric plant "Riegos y Fuerzas del Ebro". The object was seen floating for a while, then submerged. (*ABC*, April 15, 1950.)

August 1952 (night)

**Aytona (Lerida, Spain).** Sr. Ramon Villardell, 37, and another person, were on a country road when they observed a somewhat spherical object on the ground 100 metres away from them. It was about six times larger than the full moon and emitted a green and blue "vaporous" light. Estimated diameter 1.5 m. Duration of observation 10 seconds. The witnesses were left with a feeling of amazement. (CEI, first-hand.)

July 1, 1953 (13.00)

**Villares del Saz (Cuenca, Spain).** An illiterate boy cowherd, M. Munoz Olivares, 14, saw "a big balloon" on the ground behind him when a faint whistling sound attracted his attention. It was shaped like a water jug and was metallic. Through an opening came three dwarfs 60 cms. tall, with yellow faces, narrow eyes and Oriental features. They spoke a language the boy could not understand. They were dressed in blue, had a sort of flat hat with a visor in front and a metal sheet on their arms. One of them smacked the boy's face, then they re-entered their machine that glowed very bright, made a soft whistling sound and went off "like a rocket". Footprints and four holes 5 cms. deep forming a perfect square of sides 36 cms. were found by the police. (Ribera, HUMANOIDS 29, MAGONIA 113, *Ofensiva*, July 12, 16, 19 and 25, 1953 Ballester, first-hand.)

September 1953 (night)

**Santona (Santander, Spain).** On a clear night, Sr. F. Campana saw a solid object rise from the sea about

3,500 metres away and fly vertically for about one minute. It was bright blue in colour. (ERIDANI.)

October 17, 1954

**Alvito (Baixo Alentejo, Portugal).** Sr. Manuel Madeira heard a noise that he thought was made by a large animal. Coming closer to see what it was, he saw an object rise from the ground vertically at high speed. (*Diario de Noticias*, October 19, 1954; MAGONIA 278.)

November 1, 1954 (22.40)

**Ordenes (La Coruna, Spain).** Sr. G. Rubinos Ramos, driver, stopped his car at a place called "Curva del Obispo" between Santiago and Ordenes when the gearbox broke down. He sent word to La Coruna and his friends Rafael Carollo Sabell and Juan Pardo Ramos arrived about midnight to tow the vehicle away. They found Rubinos inside his car, extremely excited, his rosary in his hands, and he stated that a spherical object of about 6 m. diameter had appeared at ground level and had risen while all the dogs in the vicinity were barking. That same night, radio reception was blocked and witnesses in Becerreia and Mera reported observing an unknown flying object. Rubinos is a very religious man. He has two brothers in the Jesuit Order. (Investigation by Oscar Rey, first-hand; MAGONIA 328.)

December 3, 1954

**Azuaga (Badajoz, Spain).** Twelve workers saw what they described as a square machine, 10 m. wide, that landed and took off at great speed, flying towards the South. (MAGONIA 347, *Voz de Galicia* and others, December 5, 1954.)

December 6, 1954 (07.25)

**Irun (Guipuzcoa, Spain).** Sr. Juan Martinez Portoles, 26, who lives in Renteria and works in Irun, was riding his bicycle near a place called "Loidi-Berri" when he saw a luminous round object losing altitude, coming from the sea on a N-S trajectory. The witness approached within 6 m. of the object when it settled on the ground, and estimated it was about 3 m. long and 1 m. high. The object had a large headlight surrounded with four fins. The witness left in great fear. He came back later with his father and observed the traces left by the object: the field was pressed and footprints about 15 cms. long were found, as well as some metallic samples. (*Vanguardia*, December 8, 1954.)

December 8, 1954

**Zuera (Zaragoza, Spain).** Sr. Miguel Sevilla Galvez, a hunter, who was in the Sierra de Alcubierre, reported having seen a luminous craft of 20 m. diameter and 4 m. high, with antennae and propellers, as it landed about 50 m. away. Two men speaking an unknown language emerged from a door that opened in it. They went back into the object, the door was closed, and the craft rose vertically at extraordinary speed, with a hissing sound. (*Noticiero Universal*, December 9, 1954; *Voz de Galicia*, December 10, 1954; *Amanecer*, December 9, 1954.)

December 19, 1954

**Cartaya (Huelva, Spain).** Señors. M. Moral Bernal and J. Riquelme Camacho were at a place named Tavirona when they observed a circular craft on the ground 50 m. away. As they walked closer they were surprised to see the object rise very high with much noise, and fly

away towards Portugal. (*Noticiero Universal*, December 20, 1954.)

January 5, 1955 (16.00)

**Oyarzun, Gainchuzriqueta (Guipuzcoa, Spain).** Señors Feliz Galarraga, 23, and Miguel and Martin Arraspio, have seen from two separate locations (railroad yard and the highway) a red globe about 2.5 m. diameter that came to the ground. It was metallic and very bright. Galarraga went towards it but when he was 100 m. away the object took off. (*La Vanguardia*, January 7, 1955.)

June 1955 (01.00)

**Muros (La Coruna, Spain).** A sailor, Sr. Juan Agulla Riveiro, was working when he suddenly saw a dwarfish being resembling a gorilla. The creature had herculean chest and arms, very small legs, and was dressed in the strangest manner, apparently wearing plastic coveralls and a hood. He held an object in his hands. The witness was paralysed by a green light, and does not know how long this lasted. (*Diez Minutos*, June 1955.)

August 28, 1957 (03.00)

**Nazare (Estremadura, Portugal).** Nineteen-year-old Carlos Roja and a girl were on the beach when they observed a dark object, surrounded with a greenish light, about 200 m. above sea level. As it flew over them they noticed that it was perfectly circular. It came down about 5 m. above ground 100 m. away, showing a small tower and a large curved window about 3 m. wide, through which a yellowish light was seen. At one point the object shot a beam of green-yellow light from its base to the ground, and came lower, about 2 m. above the sand. After the departure of the object traces were found over an area of four square metres, where stones and plants had vanished. (CEI, first-hand.)

April 30, 1958 (early night)

**El Padul (Granada, Spain).** Señors Ignacio Jimenez Leyva and Torcuato Sanchez saw a very bright craft, about 10 m. diameter, that came to the ground on a hillside. A short time later, the strange object started rising and disappeared at fantastic speed towards Baza at high altitude, leaving a yellowish trail. (Spanish Radio Broadcast, May 1, 1958.)

August 1958 (19.30)

**Pico Mulhacen (Granada, Spain).** On top of the "Mojon Alto" (altitude 3000 m., temperature 10° to 15° C., dry clear weather) three witnesses observed for nearly 15 minutes an object resting on the ground about 4 km. away. It was about 8 m. high, shaped like a rocket, and resting on three legs. It seemed to be metallic (steel-like) and reflected light. It made no noise, and rose at increasing speed towards Alvíca. (CEI, first-hand.)

July 14, 1959 (00.00)

**Sues (Lerida, Spain).** Approximate date. Sr. Antonio Domingo, 40, saw a spherical object surrounded by a glow on a farm 25 km. from Lerida. This object was motionless at first. It started moving on a West-East direction about 15 m. above the ground. It illuminated the countryside "like daylight" and was seen for 10 seconds. The sound of an explosion was heard, and the witness panicked. (CEI, first-hand.)

June 10, 1960 (03.30)

**Algoz (Algarve, Portugal).** Sr. Carlos Sabino, 25, and



his friend "Filipe" were walking near a place named Peuras when they saw something they thought was a car. However, when they saw that it was disc-shaped and gave off an unusually bright light they hid themselves and were able to see half-a-dozen men around the machine. Later it left straight up and very fast. As Sabino ran to his house the object appeared again, illuminated the ground with an intense beam of light, and left. Sr. Sabino is regarded as trustworthy by those who know him, who testify to his genuine terror after the incident. (*Diario de Noticias*, June 12, 1960.)

June 11, 1961 (23.00)

**Cantillana**, near Fuenteluega (50 km. from Sevilla, Spain). Feeling strange pricklings all over the body, but especially in the head, the witness, **Sr. José G. Darnaude**, saw a luminous disc appear in the SW at eye level. It was spinning and changed colour from white to red, orange and purple, then white again. Additional witnesses were able to see the object for several minutes before it rose vertically and disappeared. All insects stopped singing during the phenomenon. The object was about 5 m. in diameter with the shape of two inverted plates, fuzzy edges, no structure visible. Neighbours reported observing a light in flight. (First-hand report, CEONI.)

November 1963

**Comarruga (Tarragona, Spain)**. Sr. Sesplugues, Manager of the Mirador Hotel in Andorra, was driving with his wife between Comarruga and Torredembarra when they saw from a distance of 150 m. a black creature, the size of a man but without a head, crossing the road ahead of them. (Ribera, *Los Humanoides*, third edition, p. 28.)

July 1964 (11.30)

**Las Rozas (Madrid, Spain)**. A Spanish economist, Dr. Barcelo, was driving between Madrid and El Escorial when he observed a metallic disc on a hill. It was shaped somewhat like a conical section. About 4 km. later, he met two policemen with whom he came back to the site, and they climbed to the exact spot where they found some evidence of great pressure on the ground and vegetation. The object, that reflected the sun in a blinding way, seemed to be 6 metres wide and 9 metres high. (First-hand reports, CEONI and ERIDANI.)

May 13, 1965 (early)

**Barzana de Quiros (near Pajares, Asturias)**. The inhabitants had seen a circular metallic object fall to the ground, but were unable to find any physical trace of it. (*Pueblo*, May 21, 1965.)

February 6, 1966 (20.00)

**Aluche (Madrid, Spain)**. Messrs. **Jordan, Ortuno, Ruiz and Jimenez** observed a bright orange disc about 11 m. diameter with three legs, that came down, landed, and took off again on the estate "El Relajal". (FSR 66, 3, 28; Ribera first-hand, MAGONIA 725.)

May 16, 1966

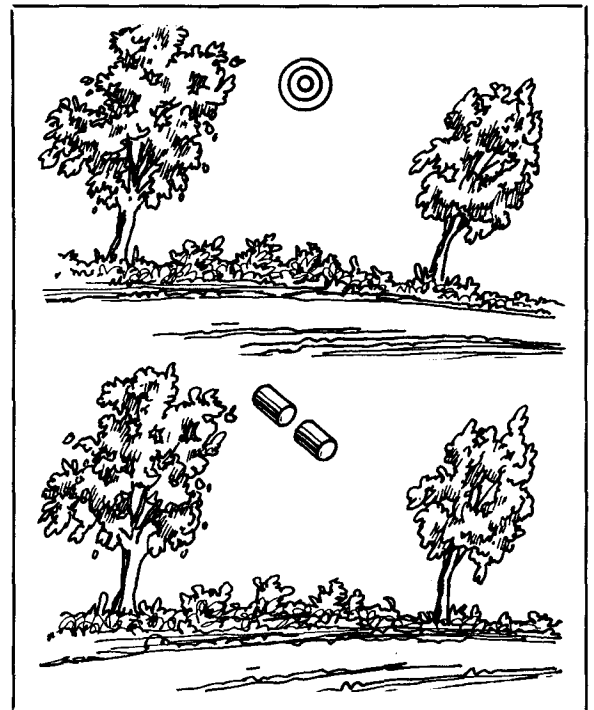
**Cordoba (Cordoba, Spain)**. Sr. Manuel Hernandez was coming back from the fields near this town when he saw a disc-shaped object land 100 m. away. Small beings who looked like "green birds" came out briefly, then took off again. (MAGONIA 769; *Paris-Jour*, May 18, 1966.)

June 27, 1966 (04.00)

**Cistella (Gerona, Spain)**. Three witnesses: Señora Rosa Masso, Sr. Francisco Crous and Pastor Vicente Arajl suddenly saw a stationary disc and first thought it was the moon. It came down rapidly, showing fantastic colours: red, blue, green, with well-defined edges and "much prettier than a rainbow". It came to the ground about 500 m. away. The witnesses then thought they had seen an artificial satellite falling to earth. About six minutes later, a second and then a third object appeared: these were cylindrical, and dense smoke arose behind them, drying the mouth and nose of the witnesses—a feeling that lasted the whole day. There was no sound. One witness felt a "heat wave." Field investigation a few days later disclosed traces in a clearing at the site. One witness (Francisco) has been very sleepy since the incident. (C. de Puig. First-hand report; see also FSR.)

June 1, 1967 (21.00)

**Santa Monica (Madrid, Spain)**. A very large lens-shaped object with a bright dome on top, emitting a yellowish light and showing an insignia on the underside, had been observed at 20.20 hrs. at low altitude by a number of people in San José de Valderas, where it was allegedly photographed. What appeared to be the same object landed near the restaurant "La Ponderosa", where it was seen by Sr. Manuel Rivero Ciudad and Sra. Eugenia Arbiol de Alonso. It was circular, with windows, and was seen by Sra. Arbiol as it came down and landed for less than one minute. Traces and peculiar artifacts were noted at the site the next day. (Ribera and Fariols, *Un Caso Perfecto*, pp. 127-149; FSR 69, 5.)



Cistella: June 27th, 1966



**Cistella: June 27, 1966. Traces and broken branches**

July 1967 (03.00)

**Palma (Balears, Spain).** The daughter of Count de Ribas was awakened by an intense light coming from the patio. She saw two small figures at the window, apparently speaking among themselves. They had very large heads and huge eyes. The witness tried to turn on the light but it did not work. She went and got her coat. When she returned all had vanished, except two small footprints just outside the window. (Ribera.)

August, 1967 (21.00)

**Ingries (Huesca, Spain).** Sr. Fernando Alcazar Albajar, a student at Perito Industrial, was riding his motorcycle at km. 15 between Huesca and Sabinanigo, when he saw a disc twice the apparent size of the full moon, that flew about 150 m. above him and then landed, showing a strong white illumination. The witness panicked when the lights on the object blinked three times. It seemed that additional witnesses also saw the object. (CEI, first-hand.)

September 1967 (21.30)

**San Feliu de Codinas (Barcelona, Spain).** Two people named Wiesenthal and Font, who, driving towards Barcelona, were 4 km. from San Feliu de Codinas, coming from Moia, saw in the car headlights a creature with bright green skin, about 65 cms. tall. The creature had thick short legs. Both witnesses were shocked at the sight. (First-hand report, CEI.)

October 1, 1967 (22.30)

**Tibidabo (Barcelona, Spain).** Sr. Valeriano Ruiz Fontes, 28, communications technician, suddenly observed an object he first thought to be a large Jeep. Near it were four people about 1.70 metres tall wearing dark uniforms and bright helmets. One could see light under the object, that must have been supported some distance above the ground. It seemed about 4.5 metres long, and half-a-dozen oval windows illuminated from inside were

visible while on top of the object was a rectangular tower, rising about 3 m. above ground level. Two of the people climbed on the tower to use some mechanism. After about 30 minutes the outside light disappeared, the only illumination coming from the windows. The craft rose silently and vertically to about 180 m. Two yellow lights were then observed at the ends and a reddish-orange flashing light was seen in the centre. Three circular blue-green lights appeared a few moments later, a strong metallic noise was heard, and the object was lost to sight towards the sea in less than 3 seconds. (CEI, Merino, first-hand.)

November 17, 1967 (13.00)

**Plencia (Vizcaya, Spain).** About ten fishermen aboard several boats in the Concha area saw an oval, dark grey object coming down at great speed. It was about 10 m. in diameter and was observed to fly up and down, sometimes at sea level and swinging from side to side. It was seen about 9 minutes less than 2 km. away, until it rose at such a speed that the human eye could not follow it. (*El Correo Espanol*, November 21, 1967.)

December 3, 1967

**Barcelona (Barcelona, Spain).** A woman has reported seeing a strange cactus-like entity with four members, leaving deep traces. The witness does not want to comment on the case. (Ribera.)

1968

**El Padul (Granada, Spain).** A Spanish University man, 28, was travelling with his mother when they observed a lighted object at low altitude, moving from East to West. The object was alternating in colour between yellowish and bluish, and the witness chased it until he lost sight of it and stopped. Suddenly a blinding oval object flew only a few metres above the car at very high speed. Its shape was that of two domes with a spinning central section. The mother suffered a nervous breakdown and had to stay in bed for two weeks. The engine of the car could not be re-started. (Gil, first-hand.)

January 5, 1968 (08.15)

**Torrellas de Foix (Barcelona, Spain).** Sr. José Carbo Massague, 60, and another man, were waiting for a bus on the road between Villafranca and Pontous, when they saw a disc-shaped object 10 m. in diameter, resting on the San Juan mountain about 45 m. from the top. It rose along a curved trajectory, flew over the top and was lost to sight behind the mountain. It was yellow, and very bright. (CEI, first-hand.)

January 18, 1968 (19.30)

**Umbrete (Sevilla, Spain).** In an olive tree plantation named "Dehesilla", 54-year-old I. Gonzales Porrua, his son (19), and a 33-year-old seminarist named Sabado Pichardo, who were travelling North, suddenly observed an oval object about 1.20 metres long, yellow and very bright, about 3.5 km. away at 200 m. altitude. It circled and came closer, but was lost to sight behind the trees. At the same time, 13-year-old J. Arcos Roman, who was gathering grass for the cattle near a farm called "Torre Arcas" observed "a pie-shaped object with something round on top," coloured "between yellow and red," about 2.5 km. away. It was very low in a SE direction. He observed it for 4 or 5 minutes. (Ribera, *PV en Iberoamerica y Espana*. Inv. by Manuel Osuna.)

March 22, 1968 (20.00)

**Candanchu (near Monte Tobazo, Huesca, Spain).** Over 300 people have observed a dome-shaped object on the snow, and reported it to the military border post. The object flew away before arrival of the investigating party, leaving clear hexagonal traces. (*Levante*, March 24, 1968; *Las Provincias*, Jornada, March 23, 1968.)

April 1968

**Tossa de Mar (Gerona, Spain).** The driver of a young people's Tour observed with his passengers a bright circular object coming down in an area of pine trees. It landed and a fairly tall man was seen near it. All witnesses fled, except the driver. The occupant had a bright ball in his hand. He went around the object, re-entered it, and flew away. The witness's watch had stopped. Reported to Civil Guard. (Rendon, CEI.)

June 23, 1968 (00.05)

**Bilbao (Vizcaya, Spain).** Sr. José Lesaga Martínez, 58, a retired officer, was coming back from his garage with his wife when they saw a circular object flying at high speed towards the mountain. It landed 300 m. away and was seen surrounded by powerful red, green and yellow lights. Its estimated diameter was 5 m. Another witness is Sr. Florentino Lopez, 25, a student, who stated that he saw the object on the ground, illuminating an area 50 m. in radius. He was afraid of it and ran away, hoping to "forget the observation." (*El Correo Espanol*, June 24, 1968, CIFA, first-hand.)

August 1968 (night)

**Alcala de Guadaira (Sevilla, Spain).** The family of a doctor who wishes anonymity, observed, on two consecutive nights, an enormous reddish-orange object that arrived directly above their cabin, hovered briefly and climbed again, without any sound whatsoever. (Manuel Osuna.)

August 2, 1968 (18.00)

**Valdemanco (Los Rasos, Ciudad Real, Spain).** Sra. Candida Barna and Sra. R. Aliseda Barba saw a rectangular object 150 metres away, with two windows, 9 m. long, 3 m. wide, 4 m. high, at ground level. It rose silently and was lost to sight over the horizon to the SW in 30 seconds. The witnesses were afraid, and did not attempt to approach the object. Two "legs" situated in front of the craft formed its landing gear. (José Darnaude.)

August 2, 1968 (23.44)

**Monte Gallicant (Los Castillejos, Tarragona, Spain).** A soldier called the witness' attention to a strange object, very bright, red, with well-defined edges, at treetop level on the mountain. It was swinging like a pendulum. Some parts of the object became dark every 15 or 20 seconds. This was observed for over 8 minutes, then the object disappeared. The witness (Pedro Blancafort Pladevall) was on watch at the barracks and could not keep the object under constant observation. (Ribera, CEI, first-hand.)

August 15, 1968 (00.30)

**Villaverde-Brenes (20 km. from Sevilla, Spain).** Between this village and Brenes, the witness saw an oval object like a small bus in the car headlights. Only the port-holes were slightly luminous. He did not say anything, in order not to cause alarm to his wife and son, but the

5-year-old boy saw the object and said "Look, look, a bus has had an accident!" The witness wanted to go back for a closer inspection, but this was opposed by his wife. (Letter to the director of *ABC*, September 1 and 22, 1968.)

August 16, 1968 (06.00)

**Tivissa (Sierra de Almos, Tarragona, Spain).** A man named Mateu, who lives about 7 km. from Tivissa, had arisen to take care of his cattle when he saw a light, like a reflection from a car about 1 km. away. He called his wife and, thinking a vehicle might be stalled, he walked towards it with his dog. He then realised it was a hemi-spherical object hovering about 1 metre above ground, giving off a formidable amount of light. On the other side he saw two "things" about 100 metres from the object, running towards it. These creatures resembled octopuses, about 1 metre tall, with "four or five legs", very light in colour and thoroughly disgusting. A large area of burned grass was found at the site. There were two other (apparently older) burned areas some distance away. Watches stopped three times at the site. An Austrian couple (Hans Volkert, of Vienna) were camping in the area and observed the traces and the stopping of watches. (*Tele-express*, August 27, 1968; CEONI, Tarragona; Roca; *Levante*, September 7, 1968.)

August 28, 1968 (19.30)

**Ucero (Soria, Spain).** Sr. Pedro Aylagas was coming back from the field when he saw a light as bright as the Sun giving off many colours, and this brought to his mind the apparitions of the Holy Virgin. The object came lower and emitted a beam of light upwards. It made a strange manoeuvre, sweeping the countryside with the beam, which hit the witness's face and blinded him. He felt his hair stand on end and a strong attractive force. He dropped the bottle he was holding. The object stabilised. It was seen to come down spinning, and showed windows illuminated from inside. It stopped spinning and landed. It was shaped like two inverted plates, very concave. It had four large windows and four smaller ones on top. Small dark objects were "thrown" on the ground from its central part, and they re-entered the craft one minute later. It rose, the powerful beam pointing upwards, and flew away in seconds. The whole observation had lasted about 7 minutes. Other reports of the object: it was independently seen in flight by D. L. Harnando and by a priest. (Field investigation by ERIDANI A.E.C. of Madrid.)

August 29, 1968 (21.30)

**San Sadurn de Osomort (Barcelona, Spain).** At km. 11 on the Vich to San Hilario road, six people including Sra. Sole, 54, saw an object 200 m. away and about 2 m. above ground. It rose like a paper balloon and flew West. It was spherical, metallic yellow, and gave off an intense light. Duration of incident: 15 seconds. (CEI.)

August 29, 1968 (21.40)

**Castrejana (Vizcaya, Spain).** Several persons have observed a square object, very bright, over Mount Kobetas, and stated it supported a sort of dome. It vanished after being observed for one-and-a-half minutes. (*Diario Correo Espanol*. Pueblo Vasco, Bilbao, August 30, 1968.)

August 30, 1968

**Colloto (5 km. from Oviedo, Spain).** Two persons, who remain anonymous for fear of ridicule, stated that they observed an intensely bright, umbrella-shaped object flying overhead. Both witnesses felt pushed down to the ground and one of them suffered a nervous shock. (*Gaceta del Norte*, August 31, 1968; *Tele-Express y Correo Catalan*, August 31, 1968.)

August 31, 1968 (20.00)

**Santiponce (14 km. from Sevilla, Spain).** According to the available report, four children (girls of 4, 5, 5 and 8) observed a strange craft with various lights. Traces were left at the site. Field investigation: The investigators were able to speak with three of the girls. The object was round, with green and white lights, and "arrived from the sky", landing between two trees 50 m. away from the children, just outside the village. There is a high-tension line at the site. The object had two black wheels. After it landed, a very tall man with white shirt and black trousers appeared. The other 5-year-old girl described the same incident but said the man was shorter. The 8-year-old said the object had some green lights on its side, a white one on top, and two small windows. The man was shorter than the craft. His shirt had brown and black squares, and his trousers were black. There was nothing unusual about him. The parents reported that the children were very excited, but when they went to the site themselves they only saw a man with a bicycle who remained motionless for 10 minutes, then turned his bicycle 180 degrees and rode away. The case was not reported to the press by the parents, who are puzzled by its publication. They did not see the object fly away. (*ABC*, September 8, 1968; CEONI-Sevilla, and Osuna-Laffitte reports.)

August 31, 1968 (23.00)

**Umbrete (Sevilla, Spain).** Just outside the town of Umbrete, three young witnesses (Consuelo Perejon Garcia, 16, Isabel Macias, 16, and Manoli Lunar Flores, 5) saw a light approaching, 3 metres above ground; they ran away in fear. A few minutes earlier, two men riding their bicycles in the nearby town of Bollulos, 5 km. away, had seen a lighted object 1.5 metres in diameter, narrower on top, 2 metres above ground, rise and fly towards Umbrete. (First-hand, Sr. Manuel Osuna.)

September 1968

**Valverde de Leganes (Badajoz, Spain).** Sr. S.G.M., 28, was coming back on his motorcycle when a powerful circular yellow light appeared a few metres above ground and flew overhead for 5 minutes, changing to an intense blue colour. Afraid that he would be regarded as a madman, the witness did not report his observation immediately. (*ABC*, Andalucia edition, September 14, 1968.)

September 1968 (22.00)

**Sierra Nevada (Granada, Spain).** When their car broke down, a family of four got out of it and the woman observed an object at ground level about 180 metres away, oscillating slightly with a "falling leaf" motion; she called her husband and her sons as the object started to rise, and they were able to see it just before it flew out of sight. (CEI, first-hand.)

September 1, 1968 (01.00)

**Pallensa (Palma, Spain).** A family of four was driving towards this town when a yellow ball was observed above a building supply factory. It came down, surrounded with a ring of similar colour, and illuminated trees nearby for about 15 seconds. It then disappeared. At the site is the only spring of this area. (CEI, first-hand.)

August 5, 1970 (22.45)

**Cazalla de la Sierra (Sevilla, Spain).** Four people, accompanied by two dogs, observed from a distance of 10 metres, a rectangular unidentified object 2 m. long and 1 m. wide that appeared two-dimensional. It was brilliantly illuminated. This rectangle appeared suddenly in front of a bush, and vanished after a few minutes without any trace or sound. One witness, Sr. Manuel Rodriguez Campos, was about to shoot at the object. The dogs behaved very nervously during the observation. The site is an isolated farm named "El Vizcaino", about 3.5 km. from Cazalla and 7 km. from the big reservoir "Pantano El Pintado". (Osuna, first-hand investigation.)

August 10, 1970 (00.30)

**Aznalcazar-Pilas (Sevilla, Spain).** Sr. José Sanchez Hidalgo, coming back from Torre la Higuera with his wife and two sons, observed a white foggy object to the right of the road. It resembled a dense cloud and hovered two metres above the ground. Stopping the car, the witness got out and went near it, but it flew away. Later, the object was seen again, and the car headlights went dark as it flew over. This was repeated again, and the object was finally lost to sight. (Letter to the editor of *ABC-Andalucia*, August 18, 1970.)

September 1, 1968 (23.00)

**Norena (Oviedo, Spain).** Sr. José Antonio Rodriguez, an industrialist who was about 800 metres outside Norena on the road to Oviedo, observed an intense light 400 metres away, coming closer. It was emitted by an apparently-solid yellow object, egg-shaped, vertical, about 1 m. high and 50 cms. wide, hovering 6 m. above ground to the left of the road. From this position it flew to the middle of the road (giving the witness the greatest scare of his life) and flew back to the left. The observation lasted less than a minute. (Silva, CEONI, first-hand investigation report.)

September 7, 1968 (22.45)

**Arriendas (Oviedo, Spain).** The witness was between Carrio and Tope, about 4 km. from Arriendas, when he saw, 30 metres away, an object that resembled "a phosphorescent tube" of rectangular shape, slightly curved on top, about 4.5 metres wide, which appeared about to land. It emitted a bluish-white light, was seen for 1½ minutes and made a low sound similar to that of a refrigerator. (CEI, first-hand.)

September 11, 1968 (23.45)

**San Martín de Tous (Barcelona, Spain).** A witness who wishes to remain anonymous was driving from Barcelona to Coloma de Queralt, a mountain road, on a clear night. He suddenly observed a yellow light, shaped like a dome, which was illuminating pine trees on the top of a hill. Reaching a straight line, he was able to see it clearly, and decided to investigate. He had climbed about 50 metres above the road when he saw four shapes of beings, or objects, giving off metallic reflections. They were some 80 cms. tall. They went towards

the large oval object, which rose up, showing many colours and making a deafening noise. Soon it was just a point in the distance. (Ribera, first-hand.)

September 21, 1968 (early)

**La Escala (Gerona, Spain).** Two strange beings with yellow faces have been seen at 10 m. distance on the islet "Cargol" by fisherman Juan Ballesta, 52. They came out of an object resembling a buoy. They were wearing tight-fitting black clothes. Their faces were yellowish and looked fearful. Ballesta rowed to the coast as fast as he could and ran to a tavern to alert others. The fact was reported to the Civil Guard. There was no trace when authorities arrived at the site. (*Las Provincias*, September 22, 1968; *El Noticiero Universal*, September 23, 1968.)

September 21, 1968 (02.00)

**La Llagosta (Barcelona, Spain).** On the Barcelona-Puigcerda road, before the "Prebetong" factory, and 200 metres before La Llagosta, a truck driver saw an egg-shaped object. It was vertical and brightly illuminated. Near it was a small being. The witness, who did not stop, drove to the village and reported the observation at the service station. (CEI.)

September 24, 1968 (21.00)

**Cedeira (La Coruna, Spain).** A 56-year-old lady was coming from Pineiro when she saw a bright light. Later she observed two tall human beings coming towards her on the road. Lights of changing colour were visible on their faces. In fear, the witness ran to the nearest house and its occupant, a 40-year-old sailor, went to investigate. He returned without having seen anything. A Spanish researcher found a burned area, irregular but about 2 m. diameter, at the site. (Aneiros.)

October 1968 (21.00)

**Acula (Granada, Spain).** Sr. Juan Maldonado Garcia and four members of his family were driving towards the Granada-Malaga highway. They had reached a point 2 km. away from Acula when they observed a formation of three objects, about 4 m. diameter, giving off intense beams of green, white, blue and red light, which came towards them. These objects landed near them, and became dark as the witnesses panicked. Driving to Granada, they reported their sighting to a local paper which published a short notice the next day. The witnesses are "absolutely reliable". (Gil, first-hand.)

October 11, 1968

**Set Cases (Gerona, Spain).** Mountain climbers from the UEC group said they had observed an object landing in an area known as "La Pedrera". Two small figures emerged from it. However the witnesses gave fictitious names and could not be interviewed by investigators. (ALGO-121, Julio Roca Muntanola.)

October 14, 1968 (00.40)

**Zafra (Badajoz, Spain).** At km. 2 on the Zafra-Huelva road, five witnesses observed a hemispherical object of about 10 metres diameter. It was red, and emitted a blue light on its sides. It twice changed position suddenly, by vanishing here and appearing there. (CEI, first-hand.)

October 15, 1968 (21.00)

**Sanlucar de Barrameda (Cadiz, Spain).** A nine-year-old girl named Candida Sumariva saw a very bright red

light "like a large tomato" and heard a sound. Later the lighted object rose until it was lost to sight. Traces were found at the site by the Civil Guard. (*ABC*, January 24, 1969; Murciano, first-hand.)

October 17, 1968 (20.00)

**Sevilla (Spain).** An object was observed by several people, including a woman named Salud. It was coming down, with colour changes (blue, red, orange), and was lost to sight among the trees. No trace was found by investigators. (*Las Provincias*, October 19, 1968; *Sevilla*, October 18, 1968.)

October 19, 1968 (04.45)

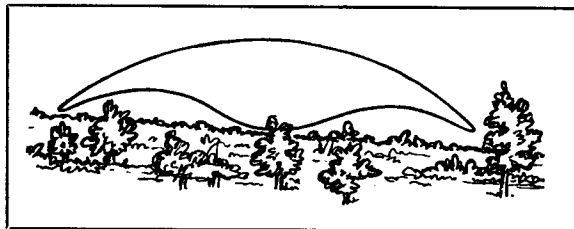
**Santa Eugenia de Berga (Barcelona, Spain).** Several women who were going to work in a factory in Vic observed a white ball of light that landed 30 metres to the left of the road. They reported the observation, and several cars went to the site, where a circular burned area, 2 m. diameter, was found. A man who lives nearby has seen a "ball of fire" flying towards Montseny at the same time. (Source: CEI.)

October 24, 1968 (12.00)

**Calig (Castellon, Spain).** Approximate date. Sr. Vicente Rambla and his two sons were working in a field when they saw a white globe flying silently, and at moderate speed, about 2 m. above the ground. It eventually rose vertically as one of the witnesses cried out something. He felt that "it was an evil thing" as the object came down again about 50 m. from them, and took off over their heads, being finally lost to sight in the North. (Gilbert, first-hand.)

November 2, 1968 (04.35)

**Villareal de Ebro (Zaragoza, Spain).** A soldier, Sr. Franciso Marti Cuastero, and four of his friends, were



Villareal de Ebro: November 2nd, 1968

driving to Zaragoza when they thought they saw the sun rise as a large yellow disc appeared. They soon realised, however, that it was West of them. The car radio, headlights and engine stopped when they were 500 metres from the object, which landed to their left. It was metallic in appearance and huge, the size of an arena. It rose silently after 3 minutes, accelerated suddenly and disappeared. The car then functioned normally. The sky was cloudy. There were no high-tension lines in the vicinity. A report was made to the military authorities in Zaragoza. (First-hand, Ribera, CEI.)

November 10, 1968 (17.40)

**Puerto de Espadan (Castellon, Spain).** By clear sky and cold weather, three witnesses (Sr. Manuel Pastor Camarena, chief of the telephone office, with his wife and son) observed a very powerful bluish light at the altitude of the top of the pine trees. No explanation could be

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found for the presence of this light. (First-hand report, CEONI files.)

November 14, 1968 (22.45)

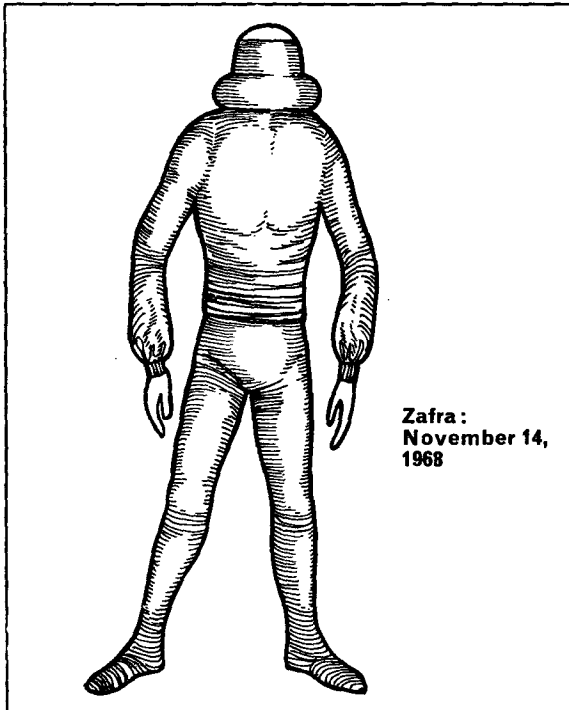
**Zafra (Badajoz, Spain).** At km. 3 on the Zafra/Huelva road, the witness saw a motionless human shape, 2 m. tall, 30 m. away by the side of the road. The arms were longer than normal. The clothing was phosphorescent green and the face was only a black area. (*Hoy*, November 19, 1968; first-hand, CEONI and CEI.)

November 22, 1968 (19.30)

**Boadilla del Camino (Palencia, Spain).** Sr. Melecio Perez Manrique, 56, a tractor driver, was returning from work when he saw some lights which he thought were those of a truck in trouble. He approached to lend assistance, but saw the lights rise and fly beside his tractor. For an hour he watched six white lights about 0.30 m. diameter, and a red one about 1 m. diameter, about 5 metres away from him. Reaching a village, he called to some people who observed the lights rising away. (First-hand report: Fr. Antonio Felices.)

November 30, 1968

**Palencia (Palencia, Spain).** A well-known local industrialist, who wants anonymity for fear of ridicule, saw



Zafra:  
November 14,  
1968

a landed object 10 metres away. He was afraid to investigate and drove away. *ABC* comments: "Reports keep reaching us which come from car drivers who have seen a flying saucer; almost all of these come from towns in the South of Palencia province." (Source: *ABC*, December 8, 1968.)

December 10, 1968

**Olleros de Pisuerga (Palencia, Spain).** Near Aguilar, Sr. José Diez Martín saw an object at ground level near the road. It was shaped like a star with three points, and

gave off powerful yellow and green lights. The witness called customers of a local bar and all saw the object 30 metres away. It vanished when they approached it. (*Las Provincias*, December 14, 1968.)

December 31, 1968 (08.15)

**Yuste (Caceres, Spain).** Sr. F. Moreno, 45, a "typical Spanish farmer", who has lived here all his life, was riding his mule to one of his fields when he saw an intensely luminous disc-shaped object, followed by two others, within 300 metres of the Monastery at a place called "Cruz Verde". They split into several objects and started circling at ground level, finally flying away towards Garganta de la Olla. An interview with Moreno disclosed the following: He saw three clouds at first, and thought they were condensation trails from aircraft. They appeared to "disintegrate" and he found himself surrounded with "an infinity of small round lights of many colours, most of them red." (Source: Radio Plasencia report. Invest. by Ares, Begule and Lopez.)

January 1969 (night)

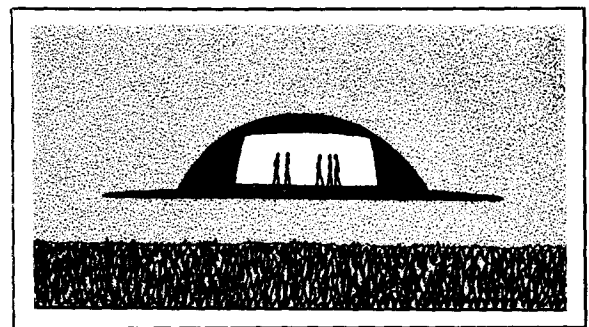
**Gines-Sevilla (Sevilla, Spain).** Two reputable bank officials have seen a green creature with two legs, about 3 m. tall, near the road. No UFO was seen in connection with it. The witnesses made the observation from inside a moving car. Because of the nervous shock of their experience, they do not wish to discuss it with anyone. (*Darnaude*.)

January 2, 1969 (20.00)

**Albacete (Albacete, Spain).** Messrs. Isaias Navarro Serrano and Francisco Morcillo Martín observed a quadrilateral object emitting an intense yellow light, at ground level. It rose vertically, turned and went to the East. (*Europa Press; Vanguardia Espanola*, January 8,

January 6, 1969 (21.00)

**Pontejos (Santander, Spain).** Four persons were inside the kitchen of a small cafe across the street from the Pedrosa Sanitarium. Through a large window they saw an illuminated yellow rectangle about 30 metres away



Pontejos: January 6th, 1969

and 5 m. above ground, where the figure of a man walking back and forth was clearly noted. Other figures appeared, behaving similarly, and they met in the centre, then were lost to sight. The main luminosity was extinguished, and the outline of a large gray object, shaped like an inverted bowl on a plate, was discernible. It rose lightly and flew out of sight, illuminating the grass and the trees. (Prof. Pedrejo, first-hand report.)

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January 15, 1969

**Villafranca de los Barros (Badajoz, Spain).** Two classes of the Jesuit College observed a giant being and fled in terror. Later they went back to the site and found strange marks. The fact was reported to the Civil Guard. The next day the Jesuit administrators attributed the case to the youngsters' imagination. (Sanchez.)

January 16, 1969 (late)

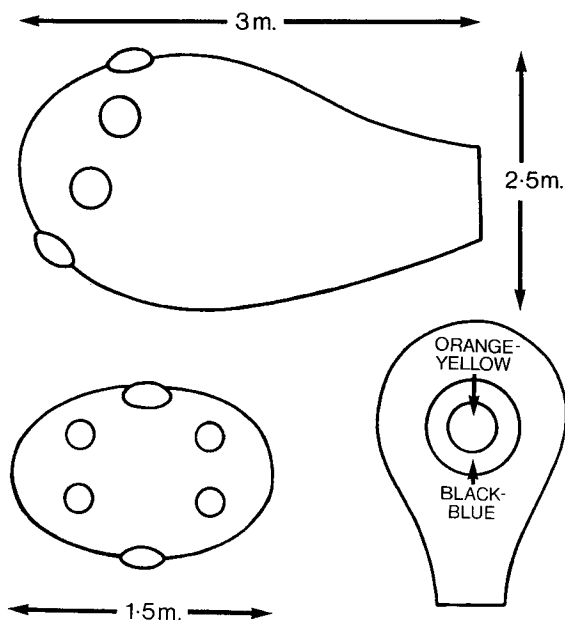
**Las Pajanosas (Sevilla, Spain).** A man who was driving back from Extremadura observed a light, stopped, and walked towards it. When he reached a point 200 metres from it, he noted that it came from an illuminated rectangle where figures were seen passing several times. Going nearer, he saw a dog that was looking at the light, hair raised and howling softly. In fear, the witness then went away. In Sevilla he told the story to his neighbour, an engineer, who returned to the site with him a few days later, and they found three marks separated by a distance of 1.8 m. (Laffitte.)

January 28, 1969 (22.30)

**Sanlucar de Barrameda (Cadiz, Spain).** Sr. Manuel Espinar Anillo, a guard, 41, who has lived here all his life, suddenly saw a very powerful light and thought it was a car that had lost its way. He then saw something like a pot fly silently over the top of the pine trees in a North-South direction. It illuminated the area like daylight. The horse did not panic but the witness, who was blinded by the light, had to go inside until he could recover. (ABC Andalucia, January 29 and January 31, 1969.)

January 29, 1969 (10.00)

**Matadepera (a few km. from Sabadell, near Barcelona, Spain).** An elderly lady who was walking through the hills heard a loud noise and observed a strange flying



Matadepera: January 29th, 1969

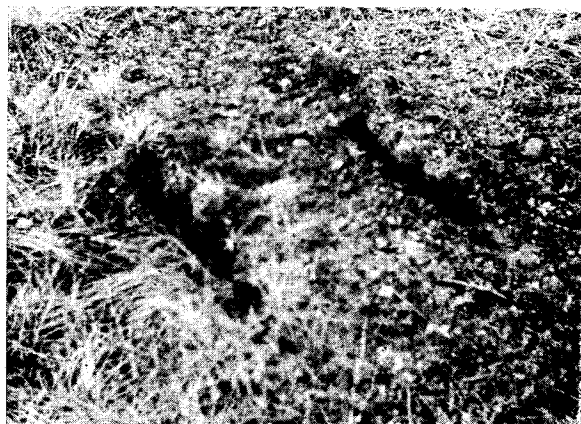
object that made a sudden manoeuvre to avoid hitting a high-tension line (5000v.). The object was about 3 metres long, 2.5 metres wide and 1.5 metres high, with a metallic appearance and many bright-coloured lights. It left towards Tarrasa. Possible traces of a landing were found at the site. (CEI, direct investigation.)

February 2, 1969 (21.00)

**Aroche (Huelva, Spain).** At a place called "Valdefanegas" 7 km. from Aroche, seven people, including the Vazquez family, saw a motionless luminous object about 1.5 m. above ground. It emitted an intense yellow light, was round in shape and the size of a car wheel. They observed it for about two hours without daring to go near. There were no traces the next day. A few minutes before them, neighbours had seen a ball of fire in the sky, illuminating the countryside like daylight. (ABC Andalucia, March 11, 1969.)

February 28, 1969 (04.00)

**Miajadas (Caceres, Spain).** At the time of the earthquake that hit the Caceres area, a truck driver and his helper observed a strange craft and five beings, tall and luminous and apparently humanoid. Seized with an irrational fear, they drove away as quickly as possible. (M. Osuna.)



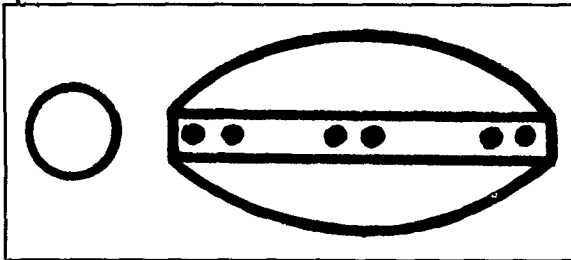
Matadepera: January 29th, 1969. Traces left by UFO

March 6, 1969

**Busot (Alicante, Spain).** The electrical system of a car driven by Sr. Juan Arenillas Lopez, director of the Busot caves, failed as three unknown objects landed on the mountain known as "Cabeso d'Or". Sr. Arenillas and his wife remained in the disabled car and saw the objects illuminating the mountain for three minutes. (ABC, March 7, 1969.)

March 9, 1969 (22.00)

**Monreal del Campo (Teruel, Spain).** Two medical students, Sr. and Sra. Mira, were driving from Valencia to Zaragoza when they observed a white light flying parallel to the road on their left, 1500 metres above ground at 80 km/h., 2 km. away from them. They stopped twice to ascertain they were not victims of some illusion. The object appeared to come down vertically and landed with various light displays. A smaller white, circular object was visible near it. The witnesses drove



**Monreal de Campo: March 9th, 1969**

on and observed a similar object in flight some time later. (CEONI research.)

March 12, 1969 (late)

**Merida (Badajoz, Spain).** On the road between Almedralejo and Merida a family of five observed a round object, as bright as the sun, which nearly crashed on them as the headlights failed. The object followed the car for about 20 minutes until they approached Merida. It was flying very low over the car. It was also seen over the cemetery by Sra. Macarro, who had gone out because the TV picture displayed very strange interference. She said it was shaped like a sombrero. Approximate date. (*Pueblo*, March 26, 1969.)

March 25, 1969 (22.30)

**Renedo de Valdavia (Palencia, Spain).** An 80-year-old lady observed an object with a powerful red light in the centre. It was at 50 metres altitude. The red light came down and landed, then went back to the main object which was compared to a white square. The object was seen again a few days later, and again on April 12. The witness thought she had seen some secret experiment and she wants her name withheld for fear of trouble with the military. (Fr. Felices, letter to Ballester, April 24, 1969.)

May 11, 1969

**Santa Catalina de Somoza (Leon, Spain).** A cab driver who works in Astorga, Sr. Primitivo Gonzalez Lopez, states that he observed an orange-shaped object above the road. It gave forth a bright luminosity, and something compared to "a fiery iron triangle" could be seen on the upper part. Gonzalez went back to call his friend Zacarias Fernandez and his wife, who also observed the object. (*Noticiero Universal*, May 14, 1969.)

July 4, 1969 (19.00)

**Ribarroja de Ebro (Tarragona, Spain).** A family of five travelling in a car saw an object come down at fantastic speed and climb out again just before touching the ground. It appeared as a bright ball that disappeared by rising out of sight. (*Tele-Express*, July 7, 1969.)

July 6, 1969 (22.50)

**Aracena (Huelva, Spain).** Three ladies of high Sevillian society, and their two maids who lived in two houses about 70 metres apart, saw a luminous object emitting a beam of light after a power failure. According to two of the witnesses, the incidents began when the TV picture deteriorated, and soon after this the whole town of Aracena was without electricity, which returned ten minutes later. They heard the women call them from the other house and as they were about to start their car they observed a strong luminous white bowl-shaped object at the horizon coming down slowly and silently.

The other lady had heard a loud noise upstairs, and felt an electric shock at the time of the power failure. All returned to the first house, from which they observed a strong light flying along the road and hovering for 20 minutes. It emitted a long beam of blue light compared to a pencil which slowly approached the house and "blinded" the observers. (ENI first-hand report, Osuna.)

August 25, 1969 (02.00)

**Aytóna (Lerida, Spain).** Sr. and Sra. Roca and another couple observed a bright wall of white light, about 2 by 4 metres, at ground level. They lost sight of it while driving in its direction, and could not see it again. (First-hand, CEONI.)

September 11, 1969 (18.00)

**Moron de la Frontera (Sevilla, Spain).** Sr. Francisco Gordillo Montano, who owns olive trees at a place known as "El Zorricho Bajo", 2 km. NE of town, suddenly observed an extraordinary glow a few metres below and to the East of his position. It came from a "round thing" on the ground. The witness covered his eyes and came around a little elevation, reached a point about 15 metres from the previous position of the object, and saw that it was no longer there; the witness gathered enough courage to walk to the exact spot the object had occupied, but had to stop because of a strange smell. His eyes and throat started to hurt, and he experienced difficulties in breathing. He then ran away in terror, unable to breathe. He left his cap and his tools behind and fled. The witness is highly respected in the community, where his son owns a small business. The case was not reported for six months, for fear of ridicule. (*ABC Andalucia*, May 24, 1970; Salas, first-hand report.)

October 11, 1969 (08.25)

**Cabo Cope (Murcia, Spain).** The fishing boat "Agustin Rojas", owned by Sr. Francisco Simo, was about 5 km. from Cabo Cope when its nets caught something from which they could not be freed. The Spanish Navy was alerted and issued a statement on October 13 noting that a buoy had been used to mark the spot, and that Counter-Admiral Pery, aboard the helicopter carrier "Dedalo", was in command of the operation which involved the destroyers "Jorge Juan" and "Valdes", the submarine S13 and another ship. The object was never found. (*Sevilla*, October 14, 1969, etc.)

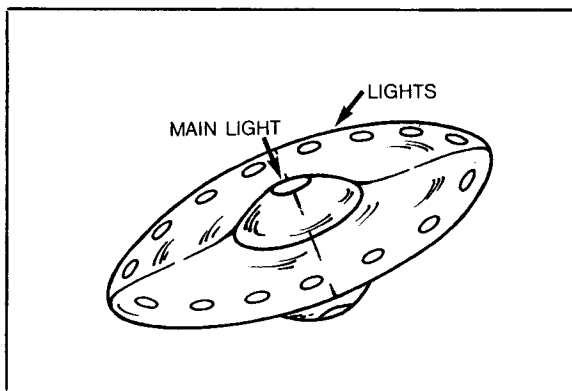
November 25, 1969 (22.00)

**Esparza (Pamplona, Spain).** At a place called Las Arrubias, between Esparza and Arlegui and 8 km. from Pamplona, an engineer with a doctor's degree was driving to the mining factory "Potasas de Navarra" when he observed a lens-shaped object about 8 m. diameter, 2 m. high, and fluorescent yellow, but not dazzling. It appeared metallic and had sharp edges. It was resting on landing gear and was about 200 metres away. He slowed down to observe it as it took off at fantastic speed. There was silence throughout the observation. The object had landed at the location of a spring. Traces were carefully examined. Grass at the site was carbonised. (CEONI and CEI, first-hand.)

November 29, 1969 (07.10)

**Gines (Sevilla, Spain).** Rafael Julio Jimenez, 30, and Manuel Infante Perez, 18, were driving from Umbrete





Gines: November 29th, 1969

to Sevilla when, 2 km. after passing Espartinas, they saw an object flying at treetop level at the speed of a plane. It was shaped like two inverted plates, its circumference showed a series of a dozen small red and yellow lights, and in the centre was a dome with an intermittent

bluish glow. (Osuna, direct investigation.)

January 1970 (0400)

**Viator (Almeria, Spain).** A young man of 23, a professional driver who was doing his military service at Camp "Alvarez de Sotomayor", was on guard duty when he observed a light at ground level 500 metres away. It was yellow with greenish outlines, and clearly-defined. It moved on a straight East-West trajectory for about 3 minutes. It passed behind some trees and its altitude was estimated at 10 metres. (RNC, first-hand.)

May 11, 1970 (03.00)

**Moron de la Frontera (Sevilla, Spain).** In the morning of May 11 marks were discovered that were not present the previous evening. The man who made the discovery, Sr. Gordillo, reported it to the Civil Guard, and higher authorities were called. The police placed the site under permanent (day and night) watch. No radioactivity was measured. Burns on the ground and plants appeared to have been caused by radiant heat. There is allegedly a witness (of an object in flight?) in the nearby town of Mairena de Alcor. (ABC, May 16-28, 1970, Salas research; Campo No. 338; Osuna report; CEONI, first-hand.)

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# TYPE-1 PHENOMENA IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL—2

## A study of 100 Iberian landings

Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos and Jacques Vallée

### PART 2: RESULTS OF THE COMPUTER ANALYSIS

IN Part 1 the motivation for an extensive survey of Iberian landings was described. An indication of the data gathering and reduction technique that was applied to the compilation of a sample catalogue of 100 landing reports—ninety-four of which were unpublished outside Spain—was also given. The reader will bear in mind that two-thirds of these cases came from first-hand reports.

We now undertake the analysis of these cases in the framework of the world-wide patterns followed by the phenomenon, as can be derived from an extensive catalogue that is maintained in machine-readable form. The purpose of the analysis is to answer the following questions:

- (i) Does the landing activity in the Iberian peninsula follow the general patterns observed in other countries?
- (ii) Have waves taken place and, if so, what is their distribution?
- (iii) Is the "Law of the Times" confirmed by the Spanish reports?
- (iv) Given the considerable cultural differences between Spain and other sources of reports (France, U.S.A.), can we detect a psychological or sociological bias in the population of witnesses?
- (v) Can we say something about reports of "occupants" in the Iberian peninsula?
- (vi) What new horizons are opened by such a study, in terms of future efforts in Spain and in other countries?

#### A. General Patterns

The major statements we can immediately make on the basis of the Catalogue are the following:

—Landings have been observed and reported in Spain with a frequency and density similar to those found in France and in other countries, although this fact has remained unrecognised for many years because of general apathy towards the subject. Figure 2 is a map where each case is represented as a point, accompanied by its catalogue number (see geographic analysis in section B).

—In Spain, as in the rest of the world, landings tend to be a night-time occurrence. An analysis of the fine structure of the time distribution is given in Section D.

—Figure 3 gives frequencies for days of the week for 81 Iberian landings and for 1054 non-Iberian cases. It will be noted that the frequencies are distributed as we would expect them to be by chance. Sunday, Thursday and Friday are the days of highest frequency for Spain, while Friday and Monday rank higher for the rest of the world. There is no pattern in this distribution, other than a reflection of the habits of potential witnesses.

—Figure 4 shows the percentages of cases with objects on the ground or at ground level, and the percentages of

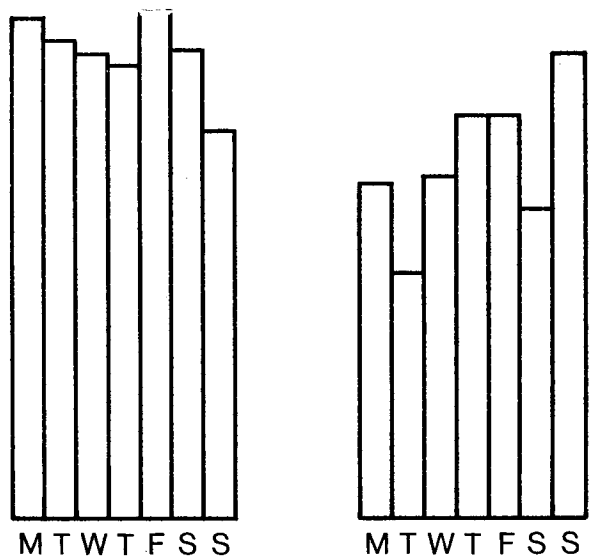


Fig. 3: Distribution by days of the week for—  
1054 non-Iberian landings (left)  
81 Iberian landings (right)

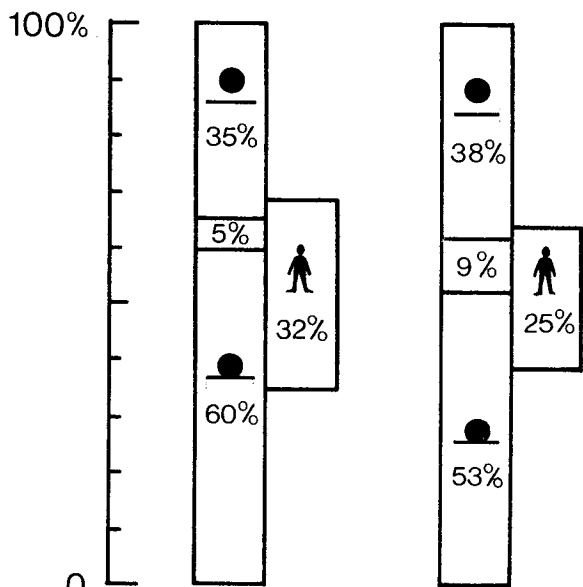


Fig. 4: Percentage of cases of various classes for—  
1176 non-Iberian landings (left)  
100 Iberian landings (right)

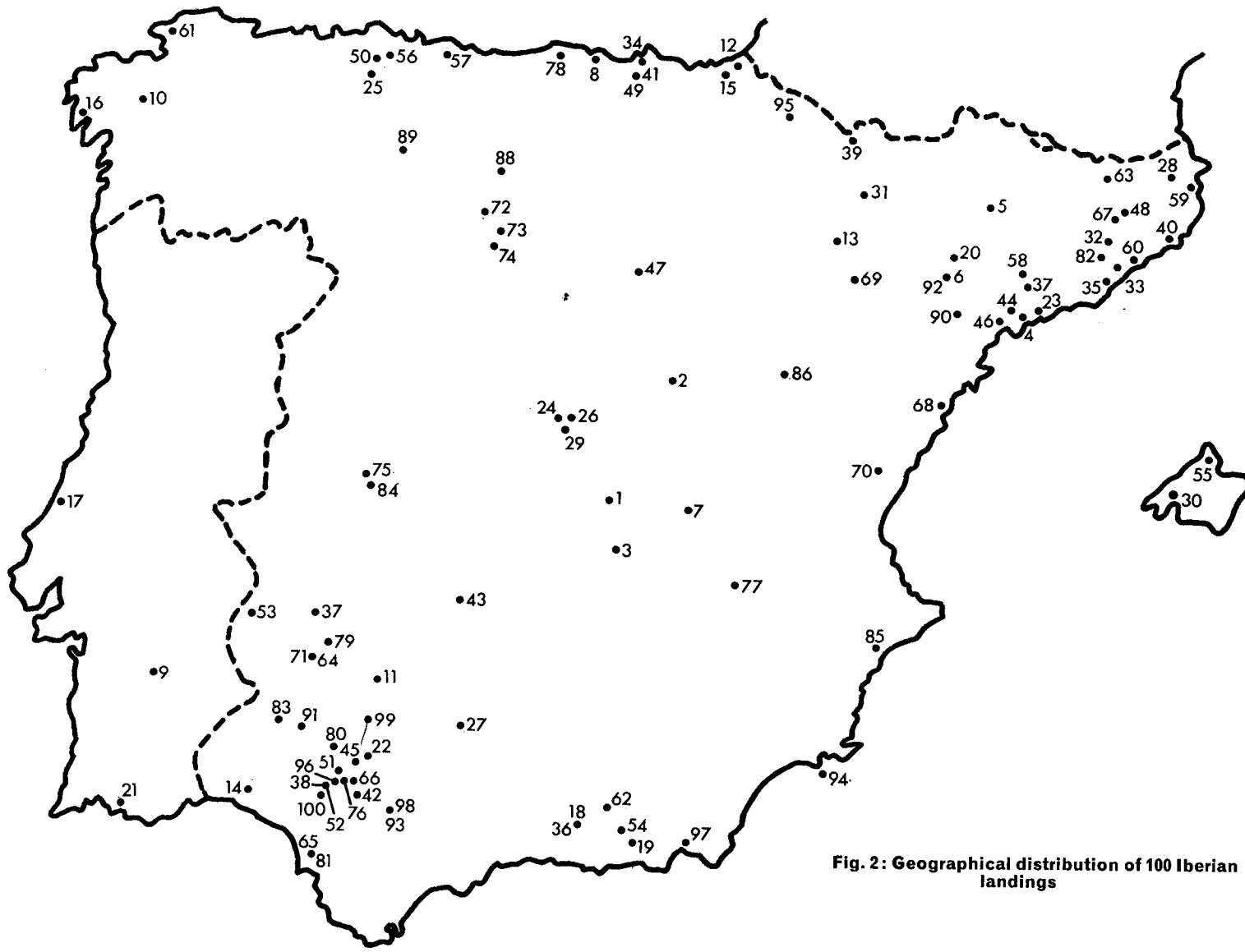


Fig. 2: Geographical distribution of 100 Iberian landings

cases where no object was seen, for 100 Iberian and for 1176 non-Iberian landings. On the same graph, we have indicated the percentage of occupant cases and the correlation of the occupants with the three categories (on the ground, ground level, no object). The two graphs are strikingly similar: in the world-wide catalogue we find 60% of the objects on the ground, 35% at ground level. In the Iberic catalogue the numbers are 53% and 38% respectively. In both catalogues the proportion of occupants is similar. This remarkable result seems to indicate that the activity we are studying has certain strong invariants, a most encouraging observation that will be confirmed below by the analysis of other parameters of the observations.

### B. Distribution of Landing Sites

Let us now return to Figure 2 (map) and let us also consider Table 3, giving the number of cases per province.

Province	Total	Province	Total
Sevilla	14	Teruel	1
Barcelona	9	Albacete	1
Granada	5	Leon	1
Badajoz	6	Toledo	1
Tarragona	4	Cuenca	1
Palencia	4	Guadalajara	1
Gerona	4	Soria	1
Oviedo	4	Segovia	1
Lerida	4	Cordoba	1
La Coruna	3	Pamplona	1
Vizcaya	3	Almeria	1
Huelva	3	Salamanca	0
Madrid	3	Pontevedra	0
Guipuzcoa	2	Jaen	0
Ciudad Real	2	Alava	0
Castellon	2	Burgos	0
Palma	2	Malaga	0
Cadiz	2	Valencia	0
Caceres	2	Valladolid	0
Santander	2	Lugo	0
Zaragoza	2	Orense	0
Huesca	2	Avila	0
Alicante	1	Zamora	0
Murcia	1	Logrono	0

TABLE 3

The following observations can be made:  
 22 provinces contain two or more cases.  
 13 contain only one known landing.  
 13 are empty.

The reader may recall an earlier analysis of landings in France (*The Humanoids*, "The pattern behind UFO Landings") where "avoidance areas" were found around principal cities. Are we confronted with a similar situation here? A look at the map will lead to a negative answer: the greatest density of cases is found near Sevilla and Barcelona (14 and 9 cases, respectively). But in these two cities, as we saw in Part 1 of this Report, several active groups and independent researchers have established their headquarters. The news of local observations in these regions have a higher probability of coming to the attention of the analyst through these groups.

This bias in the distribution of the cases has been brought to the attention of the investigators in Spain.

The higher density near some cities is probably here a measure of the missing data. Only after a new effort is made to gather information in remote areas will we be able to determine whether or not the apparent paucity of rural-type landings in Spain is genuine. For the same reason we are inclined to postpone any discussion of "clusters", as our data seem insufficient as a basis for hypotheses.

One surprise given by the map lies in the fact that Portugal contributes only three cases. One of these landings is part of the 1954 wave, the second one took place in 1957 and the third one in 1960. The reader might think that we simply lacked reliable informers in that part of the Peninsula, but nothing would be more erroneous. Our correspondent, Sr. Bernardino Sanchez, a Spanish citizen who lives in Lisbon, has painstakingly examined his large archives that cover the period 1954-1970, in order to extract all Type-1 observations, but only three cases were found. The lack of landing reports from Portugal should be interpreted, in the authors' view, as a result of the adverse publicity generated by the notorious "Sierra de Gardunha" case of September 24, 1954. (An admitted hoax perpetrated by a Sr. Francisco Antonio Freire, who wanted to bring publicity to his native village of Alameda.) To this we must add the fact that no UFO organisation is at work in Portugal to gather reliable data and uncover unreported sightings. These combined factors have discouraged witnesses from coming forward with their observations. We must point out that we have found no traces of censorship on the part of police or government authorities either in Spain or in Portugal.

### C. Waves of Activity

The UFO Phenomenon is known to manifest itself in a peculiar, very strong pattern characterised by very sharp peaks that develop in less than two weeks and raise the general level of reports over a period of three to six months. Such activity peaks swept the United States in August 1965 and in March 1966, leading to unprecedented reactions on the part of the military and the scientific community; they caused the creation of the Condon Committee, polarised scientific opinion and resulted, oddly enough, in the closing of Project Blue Book.

The existence of a "wave pattern" on a world-wide scale was clearly pointed out to the Condon Committee in briefings given by Dr. J. Allen Hynek and by one of the authors (J.V.). More specifically, it was shown that, working as it did immediately after the American wave, the Committee had little chance to "catch a flying saucer" if it looked exclusively at the domestic scene. Only by including other countries would it be in a position to observe genuine current activity. Professor Condon never regarded the suggestion seriously, and although Project Administrator Robert Low did travel to Europe in 1968 with Project funds, his time was spent in tourist trips with a quick visit to . . . the Loch Ness monster!\*

\* I fear the authors have made a small error in their dates. Mr. Low came to Europe in August 1967. Careful arrangements were made, and meetings were held with members

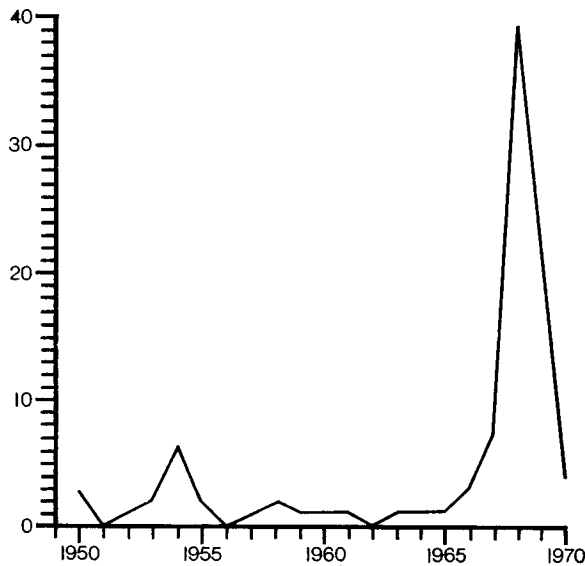


Fig. 5: The general distribution by years

The graph of Figure 5, where the yearly distribution of UFO landings is shown for the period 1950-1970, is therefore the best illustration ever given of the carelessness and general incompetence of the Condon "study". It shows the development in the summer of 1968 of a

formidable wave, comparable in intensity to the French wave of 1954.

Studying this graph in detail, one observes also that non-negligible activity took place in the Peninsula in the early fifties, with a clear peak in 1954. The period 1959-64 was quiet there as in most of Europe. Figure 6 shows the years 1967-68-69 in greater detail.

before 1950 ..	2	1960 ..	1
1950 ..	3	1961 ..	1
1951 ..	—	1962 ..	—
1952 ..	1	1963 ..	1
1953 ..	2	1964 ..	1
1954 ..	6	1965 ..	1
1955 ..	2	1966 ..	3
1956 ..	—	1967 ..	7
1957 ..	1	1968 ..	40
1958 ..	2	1969 ..	21
1959 ..	1	1970 ..	4

TABLE 4

The catalogue contains two cases before 1950, and three for the remarkable 1950 wave discovered by Antonio Ribera. The CEI and CEONI groups are still investigating the sightings of that period. This re-investigation may uncover more cases in the future: CEONI in particular is conducting an "Operation Antiquity" with this precise aim in mind.

Spanish researchers are familiar with the details of

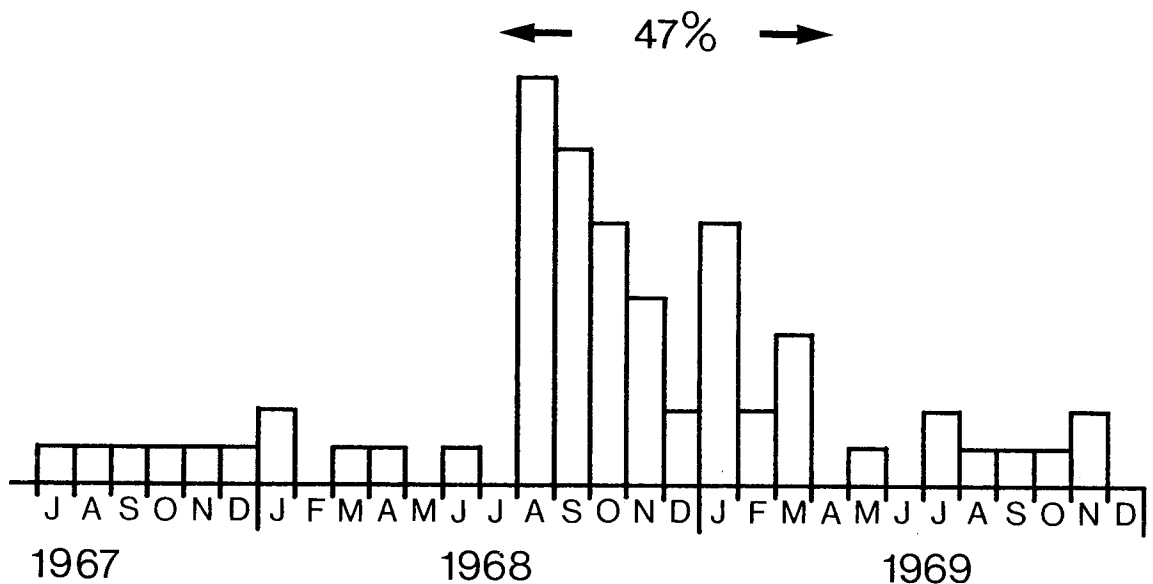


Fig. 6: Monthly distribution of landing cases during the Iberic wave of 1968-1969

Footnote continued from page 57

of the *Flying Saucer Review* team (Messrs. Creighton and Winder) and other investigators. The Editor, however,

was in France, at the home of M. Aimé Michel. Mr. Low declined an invitation to pay a quick visit to meet us, and other French investigators. He went instead to Scotland and Loch Ness, and thereafter to Prague for an international astronomical meeting.—EDITOR.

the 1968 wave, that gave rise to hundreds of observations of all types. The eight months between August '68 and March '69 contain 47 accounts of landings, or nearly half of the catalogue! The wave begins very suddenly in the first days of August, reaching a peak four weeks later, and then decreasing in the near-exponential fashion noted long ago by Eduardo Buelta. The catalogue only contains four cases for 1970, an indication of a low level of reported activity at this writing. We are observing here a dual effect: first, there may be a genuine drop in the number of Type-1 events consecutive to the large wave of the previous two years; second, the media (Press, Television, Radio) have been heavily influenced by the "Conclusions and Recommendations" of the Condon Report and appear to be afraid to lose prestige if they report the observations that come to their attention. An indication of this bias is apparent in the fact that the UFO groups are at the moment collecting more sightings through personal, first-hand channels than through the public information media.

#### D. The Law of the Times

A result of the early computer studies of the Type-1 events was the observation in 1962 of a peculiar tendency for these incidents to follow a fixed time distribution. First noted on the French data, this law was verified for increasingly large samples and is regarded now as one of the most reliable invariants of the UFO phenomenon in its global aspects. The Iberian landings were an ideal

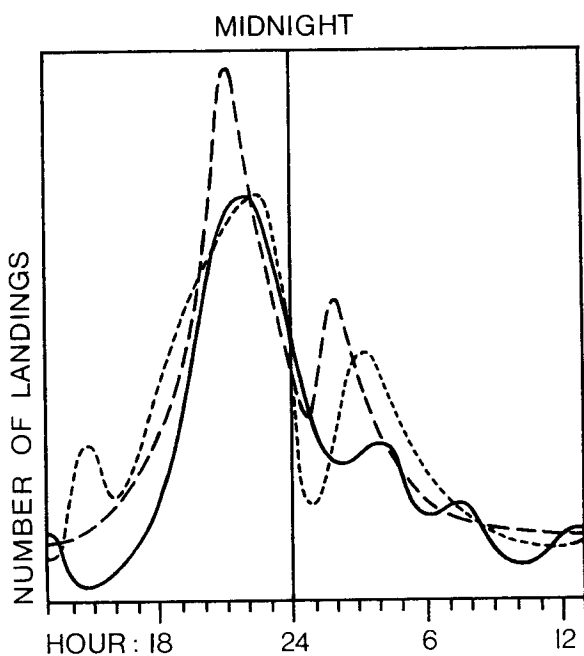


Fig. 7: The "Law of the Times" for the Iberic catalogue compared to the Magonia catalogue  
 Key: - - - - 362 cases in Magonia before 1962  
 - · - · 375 cases in Magonia, 1963-1970  
 — Iberic sightings

sample on which to test the validity of this law, coming as they did as a complete package of previously unpublished reports from a single area.

We were anxious to plot the distribution of these sightings and to compare it with that of non-Iberic landings. In order to refine the analysis, we divided the *Magonia* catalogue into two subsets of approximately equal size: there were 362 landings with known time before and including 1962, and 375 in and after 1963. Their distribution curves reach maxima between 9.00 and 10.00 p.m. Figure 7 displays the two curves, along with the distribution of Iberic landings.

The correlation obtained is the clearest and the strongest we have seen yet. The activity in all three curves is very low during the day. It rises in the evening and triples between 6.00 and 7.00 p.m. It doubles between 7.00 and 8.00 p.m., and reaches a sharp maximum about 9.30 p.m. After this, it seems to decrease regularly with the number of potential observers. There is a secondary maximum about 3.00 a.m. By 6.00 a.m. the activity has practically ceased. Let us note, in passing, that no significant difference is found between the two parts of the *Magonia* catalogue with respect to time distribution. We again find that everything is as if the UFO phenomenon followed a constant behaviour pattern, contrary to the view sometimes presented by some authors who think they can perceive the development of a "plan" behind the activity of the UFOs. Such a pattern may well exist, but if it does it is still buried in the noise of our data.

#### E. Occupants

Twenty-six cases of occupants are contained in the catalogue. In eight of these, no object was seen. In two of the remaining cases the beings were observed in connection with an object at ground level. The remaining sixteen reports describe the object and the occupants on the ground.

We prefer not to draw conclusions on the appearance and reported behaviour of these entities at this time. A separate map (Figure 8) shows the space distribution of the sites. Thirteen of the occupant cases—exactly half—occurred during the recent wave, which we define as the period August '68-March '69. Detailed descriptions of the humanoids are given in the catalogue, to which the reader is referred. A full analysis of these cases would be premature, and we leave it for a future study.

#### F. The Witnesses

The view is commonly offered in scientific circles that observers of UFO landings constitute a very special sub-population among credulous, unbalanced people. They are lonely and live in a world of fantasy where they become gradually deluded with their own visions. This analysis is undoubtedly valid for some extreme "contactee" groups, easily recognisable by the large number of sightings they generate: such persons are likely to see "flying saucers" and their occupants on a daily basis, and they attract so much publicity that scientists can easily jump to the conclusion that *all* accounts of landings come from such delusions.

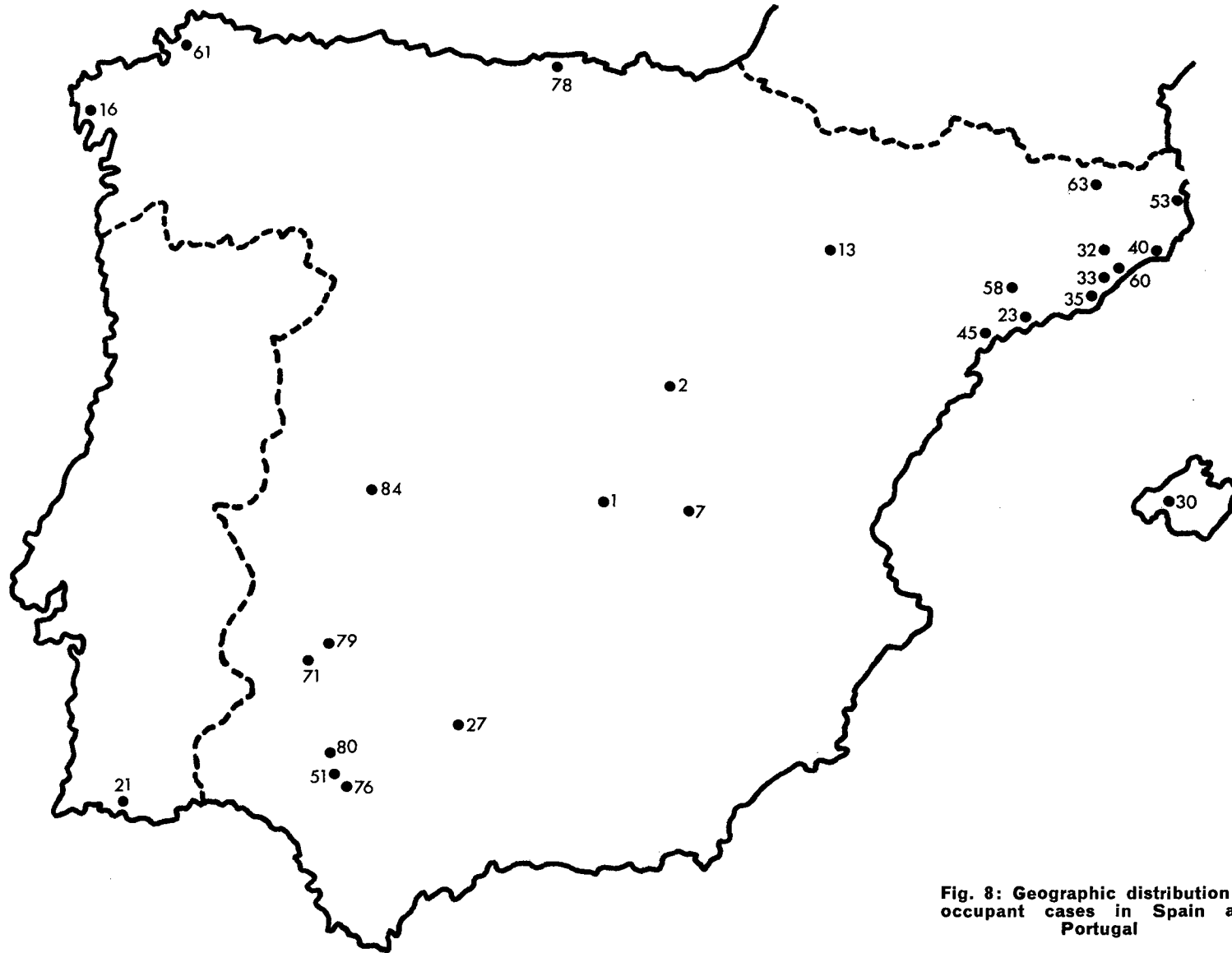


Fig. 8: Geographic distribution of occupant cases in Spain and Portugal

After compiling the Iberian catalogue, in which only 19% of the accounts do not contain an identification of the witness, we performed an analysis of the numbers, ages, backgrounds, reliability and behaviour of the observers. What we found is a direct refutation of the "unreliable testimony" hypothesis.

37 cases with	1 witness
23 " "	2 witnesses
12 " "	"several"
10 " "	3 witnesses
5 " "	4 " "
6 " "	5 " "
1 case "	6 " "
1 " "	10 " "
1 " "	12 " "
1 " "	300 " "

TABLE 5

Among the "one-witness cases" we find such people as: an engineer with a Doctor's Degree, an economist, two industrialists (one of whom had "the greatest scare of his life"), a "typical Spanish farmer who has always lived here", a guard who "has lived here all his life", and so on.

The two-witness cases provide a similar cross-section of the Spanish rural population: two businessmen, two brothers, a retired officer and a student, a military man and his assistant, a driver and his passenger, a soldier on guard duty and another man, two reputable bank officials, a University man and his mother who suffers a nervous breakdown.

Typical three-witness cases involve the chief of the telephone office, a man and his two sons, three ladies "of the best Sevillian Society".

In numerous instances an entire family observes the landing: "a family of four", "the family of a Doctor", "a family of five", and so on. In Oyartzun, three people observe the object simultaneously from two separate locations. In three cases the witness, initially alone, rushes to get other people to observe the object with him. In one occasion the phenomenon is seen by two classes of a Jesuit College. In Candanchu, on March 22, 1968, three hundred people are reported to have seen the object landed on the snow.

Not surprisingly, several sightings have religious connotations. We have not included in the catalogue such phenomena as the Fatima apparitions, but the reader will find a report (Ucero, August 28, 1968) in which the witness sees "a light as bright as the Sun giving off many colours", and this brings to his mind the apparitions of the Holy Virgin.

Perhaps the most interesting case, from this sociological point of view, is one that occurred in Ordenes on November 1, 1954. This is one of the few Spanish cases that were mentioned at the time by newspapers in another country, and this gives us an opportunity to evaluate the reliability of such reports. The case summary, as it was found in the Parish papers *Le Parisien* and *Combat* of November 8, 1954, reads as follows:

November 5, 1954. Time unknown. La Coruna (Spain). Gonzalo Rubinos Ramos, whose car had broken down, saw a large, shining disc rise 150 metres away with a slight noise like an explosion and fly off at fantastic speed.

This is exactly the type of account of which a scientist may say: "How do we know this actually took place? I bet that if I went to the trouble of investigating I would find either that no witness by that name ever existed, or that he saw a perfectly natural phenomenon."

Such a failure to find confirmation of a story does take place in some cases, but the opposite, of which we have an example here, is much more common: upon investigating, one discovers that the actual story differs from the newspaper report in that it is more puzzling,

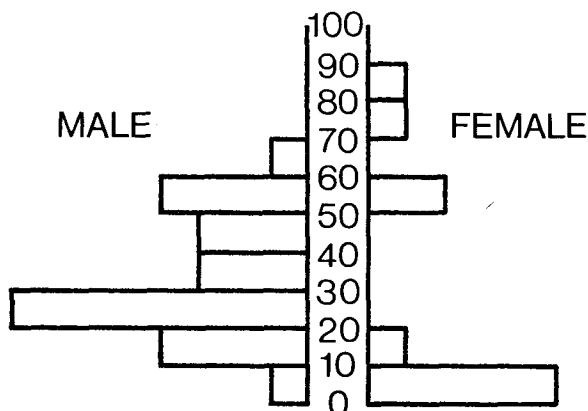


Fig. 9: Age distribution for witnesses of UFO landings in Spain and Portugal

more detailed, more vivid. In this particular case, the Spanish researchers who "went to the trouble of investigating" (particular credit is due to Sr. Rey, a scientifically-trained researcher) found that the witness did exist, that the date and place were approximately correct (precise date was November 1) and that the published description was accurate as far as it went. It did not mention, however, the radio blackout during the sighting and the evidence of independent witnesses. Nor did it mention that the witness was found inside the car with a rosary in his hands, praying. The car had broken down (an incident clearly unrelated to the UFO), and this would have been a golden opportunity for a prankster to claim that he had been stopped by the "mysterious rays" of a flying saucer! On the contrary, the witness did his best to avoid giving the incident any publicity. It is through such cases that one begins to really gain insight into the problem: A genuine unknown phenomenon of world-wide scope, producing in country after country the same effects in people, in animals, in electrical equipment. Here the Iberian landings suddenly present us with the evidence of an invariant pattern observed by witnesses we have no reason to regard as unreliable.

### Conclusions

This Report clearly points to some measures re-



searchers should take to help produce an accurate, coherent picture of the world-wide landing phenomenon. We recommend, therefore, that local groups use existing catalogues as a basis for a systematic re-investigation of **all landing cases** in the area they can cover. We further recommend that such surveys be published, not in coded or abbreviated form, but with all significant details, as soon as a consistent sample has been accumulated, and that the data be clearly separated from the author's interpretation, theory or analysis.

In Spain, the effort has only begun and a great deal of additional information will gradually come to light. But what about Great Britain? What about Scandinavia? What about Latin America? Is it not amazing to realise that, in spite of all the noise and apparent activity of the American amateurs, no one has yet produced a decent map of the landings in the U.S.? We have attempted to show in this Report that such an analysis is feasible and useful. We hope this will serve as a motivating factor for our friends in other countries.

## ITS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF . . .



Three faces of **Flying Saucer Review**, the journal which has presented the facts about UFOs throughout seventeen years and has promoted world-wide serious discussion of the subject so establishing itself as the leading publication in the field.

~~UFOCATS~~ **UFOCATS**

# SOCIOLOGY OF THE IBERIAN LANDINGS

*Jacques Vallée and V-J. Ballester Olmos*

IN a recent publication, we presented a catalogue of one hundred Type-I observations in the Iberian Peninsula, and we analysed these cases with respect to time and space.\* The present article will address itself to a deeper study of the sociological patterns associated with the phenomenon. In particular we shall attempt to answer questions such as:

- “What is the age distribution of witnesses?”
- “In what proportion of the cases are they known by name?”
- “How many of the sightings come from single witnesses?”
- “What were they doing when they saw the object?”
- “What is their intellectual level?”

### 1—The witnesses

The distribution of the number of witnesses in our current catalogue of Iberian landings is given by Table 1:

43 cases with 1 witness
22 " " 2 witnesses
11 " " "several" witnesses
8 " " 3 witnesses
8 " " 4 witnesses
6 " " 5 "
2 " " 6 "
2 " " 7 "
3 " " "a dozen" witnesses
1 case " " "about 300" witnesses

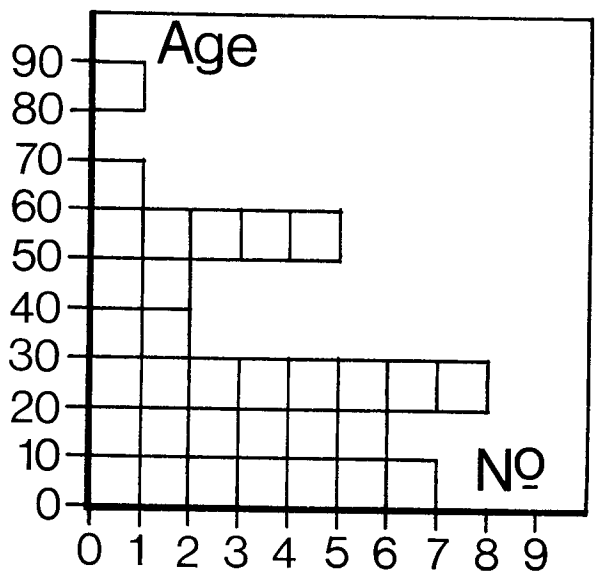
**Table 1:**

Let us note immediately that this leads to a total of approximately 562 persons, of whom 89 are known by name. It is noteworthy that, of 38 witnesses of known sex who were alone at the time of observation, 31 were male and 7 female.

### 2—Age distribution

The ages of only thirty-two of the witnesses are known precisely to us. Although the sample is small, we have attempted a rough estimate of a “pyramid” for these ages, leading to the graph of Figure 1.

We note that reporting a landing is not typical of any particular age group, although there is a paucity of reports from adults 30 to 50. Because of the small sample, we have not attempted separate distributions for male and female witnesses.



**Figure 1:**  
Distribution found for 32 witnesses of known age

### 3—Intellectual level

Intellectual level is naturally difficult to estimate. However, our reports often provide information on the occupation and status of the witness, and such information can be used as indicator of education and intellectual environment (although not of mental ability). We have used such indicators to define twelve convenient categories, as follows:

- (a) **Illiterate.** Two cases mention that the witnesses could not read or write.
- (b) **Farm workers,** shepherds, etc.
- (c) **Drivers** of trucks, farm equipment, buses, cabs.
- (d) **Guards** and military personnel.
- (e) **Sailors** and fishermen.
- (f) **Industrial workers.**
- (g) **Businessmen.**
- (h) **Artists** and entertainers.
- (i) **Medical and engineering students.**

\* See FSR Special Issue No. 4, **UFOs in Two Worlds**. [This interesting and valuable publication is still available, and readers may obtain details from our advertisement on page 2—EDITOR.]

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No. 4, Jul-Aug 1972

- (j) Engineers.
- (k) High professionals (such as bank officials, attorneys).
- (l) University Faculty.

We wish to emphasise that the classification is, admittedly, an arbitrary one. It was drawn for the sake of convenience and intends to reflect the environment of the witness rather than his individual intelligence. Figure 2 shows the distribution we observe.

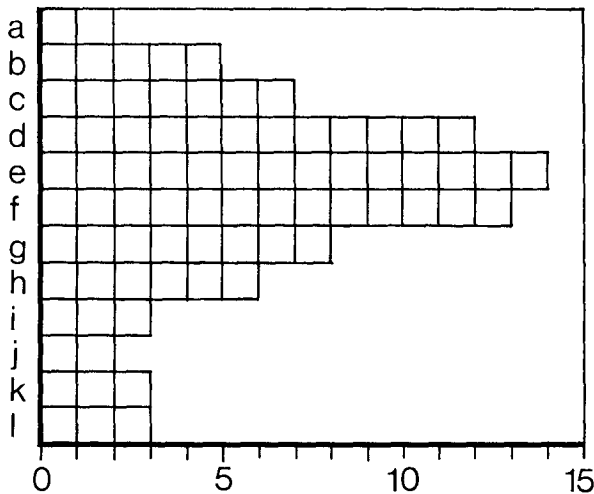


Figure 2:  
Distribution of intellectual level estimates

<b>37 ON A ROAD</b>	
Driving	32 cases
Riding a bike	3 "
Awaiting a bus	1 case
Riding a mule	1 "
<b>3 ABOARD SHIP</b>	3 cases
<b>6 AT HOME</b>	
Inside kitchen	1 case
Playing in garden	1 "
Tending garden	1 "
Near home	1 "
Asleep	1 "
Inside house	1 "
<b>2 AT WORK (non-rural)</b>	
Working	1 "
On guard duty	1 "
<b>15 IN FIELDS</b>	
Working	2 cases
Returning from work	2 "
Walking	3 "
Touring area	4 "
Watching animals	2 "
Hunting	1 case
Gathering wood	1 "
<b>1 OTHER</b>	
At the beach	1 "

Table 2:  
Occupation of witnesses at the time of landing

#### 4—Activity at the time of sighting

Most studies of UFOs (*pro* and *con* alike) ignore the

question of the activity of the witness immediately prior to the sighting. We feel this point is, in fact, a crucial one, as we can expect quite a different reaction to an unusual sight from people engaged in a routine activity than from people who are doing something unusual. For instance we would easily believe that a man from the city could be surprised by the sights and sounds of a seaside area he might be touring during a holiday, while the same sights and sounds would not "fool" a man who has lived there all his life.

Careful tabulation of the activities of landing witnesses in Spain and in Portugal (known in 64 cases) leads to Table 2.

We find that in nearly two thirds of the cases, the witnesses were driving. One would be puzzled by the small number of reports from people at work if one forgot the effect of the "law of the times", according to which almost no type-I event is observed during daylight hours. Most of our cases took place between 8.00 and 11.00 p.m.

#### 5—Groups of witnesses

A further question of interest is the following: In multiple-witness cases, what was the relationship among people in the group? We have performed this analysis for two-witness cases, and also for three or more, arriving at the results of tables 3 and 4.

	WOMAN			
	Wife	girl-friend	mother	unrelated
Man with:	3	2	1	1
Woman with:	—	—	—	1
	MAN			
	colleague	brother	uncle	unrelated
Man with:	5	2	1	5
Woman with:	—	—	—	—

Table 3:  
Relationship among witnesses,  
Case 1: Two-witness sightings

	Children	Colleagues	Others
Man with:	1	9	11
Couple with:	9	—	2
Group of women with:	2	—	—

Table 4:  
Relationship among witnesses,  
Case 2: three witnesses and more

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# POSTSCRIPT ON MONSIEUR VINCENT

*Aimé Michel*

AFTER I had written my article on Saint Vincent de Paul for *Flying Saucer Review*, I put a short article about him in *France Catholique*, a journal for French Catholics which appears weekly in Paris. In it I said that I hoped correspondents would send me further reference material on Monsieur Vincent, and I have received one such reference which is very useful, and details of which are as follows:

The late Fr. Fernand Benoît (who died not long ago) was the leading archaeologist on matters relating to Provence and occupied the post (an official one) of Directeur de la Circonscription Archéologique de Provence. He too thought that the story of Monsieur Vincent's having been a captive of the Moors looked highly suspect, and he wrote an article about it entitled *Le Mystère de la Captivité de Saint Vincent de Paul à Tunis* (published in 1931 by the Institut Historique de Provence, 2 rue Sylvabelle, 13 Marseille).

Benoît's argument is too long to be quoted in full here, so I will confine myself to giving the following

extract from the Introduction to his article:

"It is in Avignon that the clue to the mystery of his 'captivity' lies, and it is to be hoped that one day some document from the Archives there will provide us with this clue. In the meantime, a number of precise details already available from those Archives are not without their use in showing how much truth there is in Monsieur Vincent's letter, *but also in establishing serious grounds for presuming that it is not exact. Thus: truthfulness as regards the accessory circumstances which preceded and which followed upon the 'mystery'; and doubt regarding the very basis of the latter*" (my italics—A.M.).

Benoît makes no reference to the similarity between Monsieur Vincent's "captivity story" and the account given of his own captivity by Cervantes in *Don Quijote*. The person who hit upon that was of course my Lazarist correspondent whose name, as I have already related, I unfortunately failed to note and whom, alas, I have not yet managed to trace.

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## Sociology of the Iberian Landings

(Continued from page 11)

### 6—Summary of findings

This article has been concerned with the witnesses of UFO landings in Spain and Portugal. We have attempted to formulate, document and clarify a number of new questions that had not previously been posed for this population, or indeed for any other set of UFO witnesses. The following points have become apparent:

A. The witnesses represent a cross-section of the Iberian rural population with a typical mix of intellectual levels and age groups.

B. They were engaged in their normal activity (most of them driving) when their attention was called to an *unexpected* object.

C. In multiple-witness cases, we have investigated the relationship among people in the group. We have attempted to identify any abnormal trend that might contribute to psychological effects, misperceptions, etc., often advanced as "explanations" for the reported object (such as "folie à deux", mass hallucination, suggestion). We found that witnesses of these landing phenomena were either with close relatives or with work colleagues at the crucial time of the observation. This finding, although it does not in itself invalidate a psychological explanation, certainly places bounds on the types of assumptions the theorist can employ to formulate it.

D. It has become apparent that the following working rule is once again satisfied: "The more sophisticated the witnesses of a UFO event, the less likely they are to report their observation." The proportion of witnesses with a high intellectual level is not small, but the above law has combined with the rural character of the landings to give a strong bias towards the manual professions. We also find that women are less likely to report a landing observation than men, and that we have few reports from adults of the age group 30 to 50.

E. The fact that groups of witnesses exhibit an almost identical proportion of close relatives, unrelated people and work colleagues (respectively 38%, 36% and 26%) indicates to us that the observation of a Type-I event is not due to certain preferred configurations or inter-personal relationships among witnesses, such as we would expect in the case of delusion, hoax and suggestion phenomena.

On the basis of these statistics, it seems to us that an adequate explanation for the phenomena described by the witnesses should now be sought in physical terms. The analysis of the ages, occupations and social status of landing witnesses, based on over one hundred carefully-evaluated incidents, does not appear to provide any support for the thesis that the reports were due to psychological or sociological motivations on the part of the percipients.

(Written July 5, 1971; revised September 18, 1971.)

UFO CASES

# RECORD AND ANALYSIS OF THE SPANISH "NEGATIVE" LANDINGS

Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos

INVESTIGATORS of UFOs frequently find in their work a number of reports which do not fit within the "unidentified" category. These are the ones which have a conventional origin: frauds and hoaxes, mis-identifications of astronomical bodies, natural phenomena, and several miscellaneous items. This is true also for the students of *landings*, and in this field it takes a specialist of great experience to recognise the negative cases from the factual ones, and to separate the "noise" from the "signal". Unfortunately, as Dr. Jacques Vallée has already noted, nobody has so far tried to throw any light on this matter, and plan a catalogue of negative observations, consequently the mistakes appear over and over again in the literature and this in turn causes new errors to arise.

In the course of two years of data-gathering and studies on the theme of the landing phenomenon in the Iberian Peninsula, we have maintained a separate file with all the *identified* Type-I cases that we have collected. We considered that when a sufficiently large sample had been collected, it would be interesting to study the data in order to ascertain whether or not there was any degree of similarity between the *unreal* cases and our census of supposedly reliable landings. Our main question is this: How do the negative reports compare with the statistically important cases?

The source of information for most of these cases has been the press, but occasionally we have had first-hand references. A list of summaries of 60 cases has been compiled for *Stendek*. In this list we give all the important details, the adequate explanation and a precise source, but it is not necessary to record them here. We believe it is useful to make a complete record of the results of the analysis performed on these reports and the conclusions which we have reached.

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

(For Table I, see pl 32)

## Statistical treatment of the data

### 1. Time distribution of the negative cases

Fig. 1 shows the time distribution of the negative cases. This information is known only for a third of the total. However, an examination of the graph gives us the following facts:

(i) There is no regularity in the frequency of

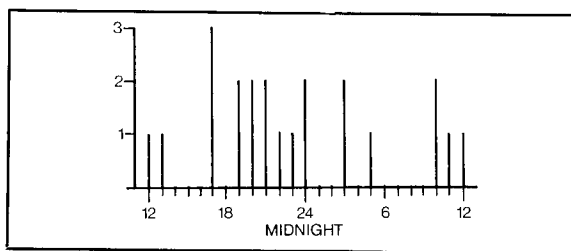


Figure 1

occurrence of these cases. The highest point is located at 17 hours and the points immediately below this occur at 3, 10, 19, 20, 21 and 24 hours.

(ii) A preliminary comparison of such a distribution with the one found in the most recent time studies of Type-I phenomena (1), (2) and (3), registers a notable difference in their frequency. Working on landings, Vallée, Ballester and Vallée and Phillips have independently, and with precision, reconfirmed their nocturnal character. This nightly pattern contrasts with the unequal distribution offered by the negative Type-I events in Spain, which do not display any special tendency to follow a consistent form.

### 2. Yearly distribution

We shall depict graphically the distribution data for the 60 Iberian cases in the negative sub-catalogue, and those for the Iberian catalogue (120 cases in its latest version, September, 1971). Figs. 2 and 3 represent the annual frequency. A number of features immediately become apparent:

(i) In 1954, UFO activity was very low, at least compared with that experienced in France. However, the proportion of general observations increased considerably, forcing the Spanish public to report the strange aerial events they saw.

(ii) 1954 was also the most explored year in the CEONI project "Operation Antiquity" (a national search for hidden reports); this could have helped form the sharp "crest" we see in Fig. 3.

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

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

This leads us to formulate the theory that the three "crests" of the identified sample are due to the real cases' influence on the population. The increases exist because the repeated UFO information put out by the press causes the public to lose, temporarily, their

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TABLE I

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

1.	Apr. 14, 1936	17.00	Villarojo de Fuentes (Cuenca, Spain)	.	T
2.	Sept. 1937		Valls (Tarragona, Spain)	L	T
3.	Mar. 31, 1950	20.00	Sigues (Zaragoza, Spain)	L	T
4.	Dec. 28, 1950	03.45	Las Hermitas (Cordoba, Spain)	L	B T
5.	Jun. 13, 1952		Cordoba (Cordoba, Spain)	B	
6.	Jun. 23, 1952		Torre de la Sal (Castellon, Spain)	L	T
7.	Sep. 24, 1954	10.00	Almaceda (Beira Baixa, Portugal)	L	B
8.	Oct. 13, 1954		Castelo Branco (Beira Baixa, Portugal)	L	B
9.	Nov. 16, 1954		Madrid (Madrid, Spain)	L	B T
10.	Dec. 3, 1954		Granja de Torrehermosa (Badajoz, Spain)	L	
11.	Dec. 3, 1954		Azuaga (Badajoz, Spain)	L	
12.	Dec. 4, 1954		Azuaga (Badajoz, Spain)	L	T
13.	Dec. 5, 1954		Zuera (Zaragoza, Spain)	L	B T
14.	Dec. 8, 1954		Sale (Barcelona, Spain)	L	
15.	Dec. 14, 1954		Cañada de Benatanduz (Teruel, Spain)	L	T
16.	Jan. 5, 1955		San Sebastian (Guipuzcoa, Spain)	L	
17.	Feb. 17, 1956		Mataro (Barcelona, Spain)	L	T
18.	Mar. 22, 1956		Monte Siat, Carps (Gerona, Spain)	L	T
19.	Mar. 17, 1957		Spain: undetermined location	B	T
20.	Oct. 30, 1957	23.15	Tarragona (Tarragona, Spain)	L	
21.	Mar. 27, 1958		Ponferrada (Leon, Spain)	L	T
22.	Apr. 16, 1959	10.00	Hinojal (Caceres, Spain)	L	T
23.	Aug. 8, 1959	17.00	Cobas (La Coruña, Spain)	L	T
24.	Sep. 8, 1963	00.00	Ginzo de Limia (Orense, Spain)	L	B T
25.	May 8, 1964	11.00	Guardo (Palencia, Spain)	L	B T
26.	Jan. 25, 1965		Pantano de Alloz (Pamplona, Spain)	L	
27.	1965		Madrid (Madrid, Spain)	L	
28.	Jul. 28, 1965	20.00	Rumoroso (Santander, Spain)	L	T
29.	Dec. 6, 1965		Lora del Rio (Sevilla, Spain)	L	T
30.	Dec. 1965		Fuente de Cantos (Badajoz, Spain)	L	T
31.	Feb. 3, 1966	12.30	Malaga (Malaga, Spain)	B	
32.	Feb. 1, 1967	21.00	Boadilla del Monte (Madrid, Spain)	L	
33.	May 16, 1967	13.00	Nieva (Segovia, Spain)	.	
34.	Jul. 15, 1967	05.00	Barcelona (Barcelona, Spain)	T	
35.	Oct. 1967		Observatorio Fabra (Barcelona, Spain)	L	
36.	Feb. 15, 1968		Vilovi (Gerona, Spain)	B	
37.	Jul. 1968		Armental (Orense, Spain)	B	
38.	Jul. 1968		Sagunto (Valencia, Spain)	L	T
39.	Aug. 7, 1968		Betanzos-Villalba (La Coruña, Spain)	.	
40.	Aug. 23, 1968		Port del Comte (Lerida, Spain)	B	
41.	Sep. 6, 1968		Barcelona-Vich (Barcelona, Spain)	B	
42.	Oct. 1968		Sierra Guadarrama (Madrid, Spain)	L	T
43.	Oct. 1968		Cuacos de Yuste (Caceres, Spain)	L	
44.	Nov. 1, 1968	19.00	Urastegui (Bilbao, Spain)	L	
45.	Nov. 10, 1968	17.40	Puerto de Espadan (Castellon, Spain)	L	
46.	Nov. 13, 1968		Castillo de Alarcon (Cuenca, Spain)	L	B
47.	Dec. 3, 1968	22.30	Dueñas (Palencia, Spain)	.	
48.	Dec. 28, 1968		Santuario de Linares (Cordoba, Spain)	L	B T
49.	Mar. 1969		Madrid (Madrid, Spain)	L	
50.	May 1, 1969		Las Planas (Barcelona, Spain)	.	T
51.	Jun 1969	21.00	Sepulveda (Segovia, Spain)	L	T
52.	Aug. 1969	00.15	Monte San Pedro, La Coruña (La Coruña, Spain)	L	
53.	Sep. 5, 1969		Barcelona (Barcelona, Spain)	L	T
54.	Oct. 1, 1969		Arevalo (Avila, Spain)	B	
55.	Mar. 23, 1970		Tudela (Pamplona, Spain)	T	
56.	Apr. 1, 1970		Badalona (Barcelona, Spain)	L	B T
57.	Aug. 16, 1970	03.00	Madrid (Madrid, Spain)	B	
58.	Feb. 23, 1971	19.00	25 miles north San Sebastian (Guipuzcoa, Spain)	L	
59.	Feb. 25, 1971		Chiclana de la Frontera (Cadiz, Spain)	T	
60.	Jun. 29, 1971		Tortosa (Tarragona, Spain)	L	T

For summaries and sources of these cases, see the Spanish magazine *Stendek* (C.E.I., Apartado 282, Barcelona, SPAIN).

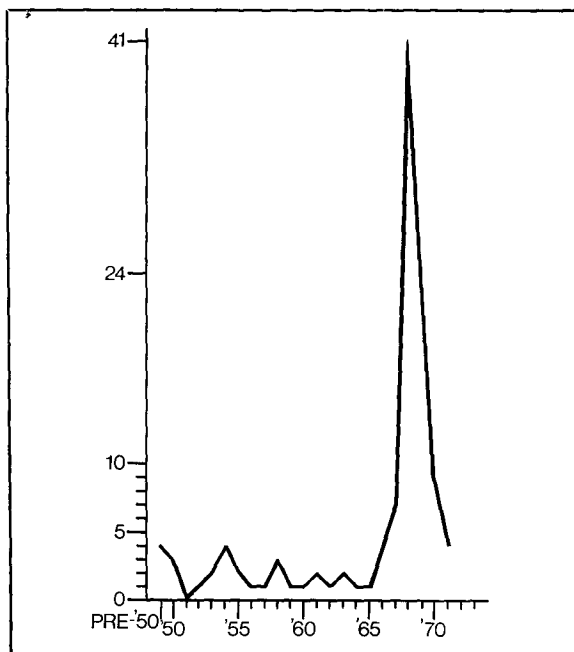


Figure 2

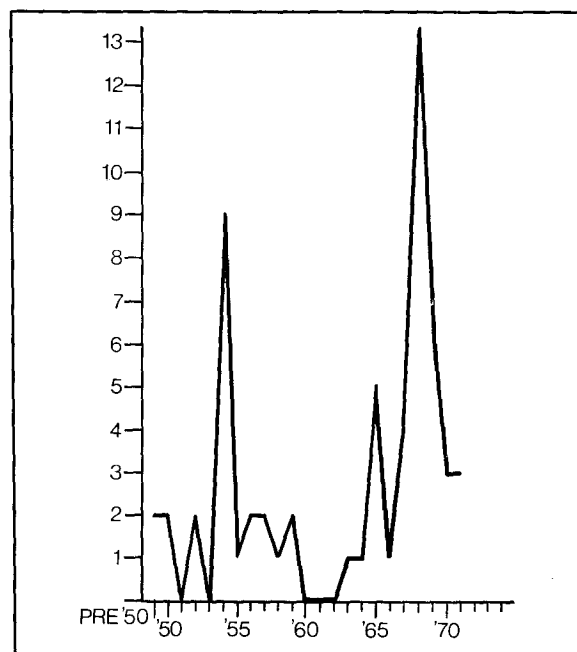


Figure 3

habitual apathy and their traditional fear of ridicule, so that they are more inclined to report their sightings.

We shall attempt to confirm the above statement by using two different but complementary demonstrations:

(a) If the "wave" periods are engendered by a widespread psychosis that favours the invention of "saucer hoaxes", then the proportion of this type of explanation within the negative catalogue must be *much greater* in the "wave" years than in the quietest years. Table II gives the number of frauds per year, and the percentage for wave years and for the other years. We observe that the proportions are very far apart; they are 43% in the former example and 30% in the latter.

Year	Number of frauds	Total of cases	Percentage of frauds in "wave" years: 43%
Pre 1950	0	2	Percentage of frauds in the remaining years: 30%
1950	1	2	
1952	0	2	
1954	4	9	
1955	0	1	
1956	0	2	
1957	1	2	
1958	0	1	
1959	0	2	
1963	1	1	
1964	1	1	
1965	1	5	
1966	0	1	
1967	2	4	
1968	7	13	
1969	2	6	
1970	2	3	
1971	0	3	

TABLE II  
Yearly distribution of fraudulent cases and percentages

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

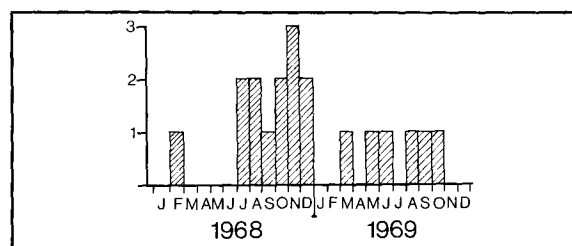


Figure 4

### 3. Distribution per category

In the study of 100 Spanish Type-I events, a strong correlation was found between the percentages of "touched ground", "near ground", "beings", and "no objects" cases. The comparison was made between 1,176 non-Iberian sightings and our 100 Iberian landings. In view of the existence of such an invariable, we have compared again this world-wide catalogue of Dr. Vallée, the Spanish section of it (120 cases) and the 60 explained events. Theoretically, if the categories are distributed with the same percentages for the three lists, you can speculate that all the samples are of the same nature and come from the same origin. Table III gives the percentages that we found. The following facts are immediately apparent:

Data	Landing	Close to ground	No object	Occupants
1,176 cases	60%	35%	5%	32%
120 cases	53%	40%	7%	22.5%
60 cases	70%	10%	20%	32%

**TABLE III**

**Observed percentages in three catalogues of Type-I reports: 1,176 cases of world-wide catalogue (Dr. J. Vallée), 120 cases of Iberian catalogue (Ballester Olmos) and 60 cases of negative catalogue (Ballester Olmos)**

(i) There is a very strong correlation between the real cases, i.e. world-wide and Iberian landings.

(ii) There appears to be a *large difference* in the percentages of the negative cases, the values for "touched ground" and "no object" being very much higher than those of the supposedly reliable UFO reports. The percentage of cases "near the ground" is very much lower, and the only general agreement which can be established is the occupant proportion.

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

**TABLE IV**

Table IV shows the proportions of the different classes of explanation for the 60 cases.

#### Summary of findings

(1) The time distribution of 21 negative Type-I cases in Spain (non-events and explained sightings) shows an aleatory frequency that does not fit into the model followed by the landings recorded as reliable.

(2) The maximum points in the annual distribution pattern of 60 negative cases (1936-1971) seem to be linked to the UFO information published by the press. The percentages of frauds are similar for the wave years and for the other years. The 19 cases of the 1968/69 period are in random distribution.

(3) Collating the landing cases, the negative reports show unequal percentages for cases of "beings", "touched ground", and so on.

#### Conclusions

In sum, the statistical behaviour of the data from a catalogue of 60 negative Type-I cases differs remarkably from that of the corresponding 120 supposedly reliable landing cases. In consequence, our thesis maintains that the Type-I UFO activity cannot be explained as a set of frauds, mistakes, misperceptions, and so on, as has been maintained. The cause of this activity will have to be looked upon as the emergence of an *absolutely new phenomenon* in the annals of contemporary science.

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