

UFO ACTIVITY IN RELATION TO MONTH OF THE YEAR

Arnold Davidson

IT is extremely important to find all patterns in the UFO phenomena and through much persistent research a great deal of progress has been made in this area.¹ Most research has been done in relation to day of the week² and night of the week.³ Although some general research has been done in regard to month of the year; to my knowledge, no *detailed* study has yet been carried out involving this aspect of the phenomena. I hope to show in this study that there are definite active months and that the phenomena is fairly consistent from year to year.

As a source I used the 923 landing cases catalogued in the appendix to Dr. Jacques Vallee's excellent book

Passport to Magonia.† I divided the cases into three groups: the first consisted of the total 923 cases ranging from 1868 to 1968; the second and third groups were subdivisions of the first. The second group consisted of 500 cases constituting the years 1868 to 1959. The third group contained 423 cases from 1960 to 1968. I divided the cases into three groups to see if the phenomenon was consistent in regard to month of the year as it approached present time. The results can be seen in Table 1.

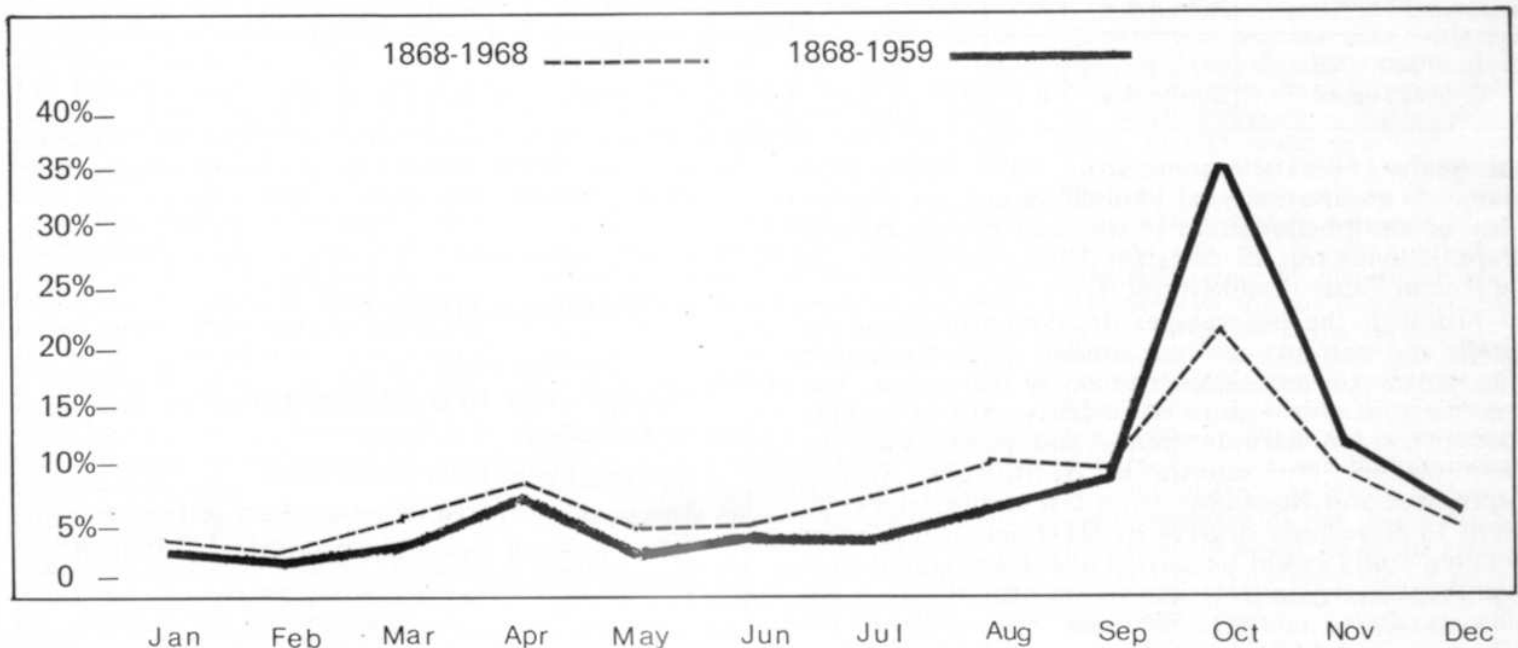
† The catalogue appears only in the Henry Regnery Co., Chicago, edition.—ED.

TABLE I

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	No Month
1868-1968 (923 cases)	4.0	3.0	5.9	8.9	5.3	5.7	7.8	10.5	10.1	22.2	9.6	5.3	1.6
1868-1959 (500 cases)	2.8	2.0	3.4	7.0	3.2	4.2	4.4	7.0	9.4	35.4	12.4	6.0	2.8
1960-1968 (423 cases)	5.4	4.3	8.7	11.1	7.8	7.6	11.8	14.7	10.9	6.6	6.4	4.5	.02

When plotting the 923 cases from 1868-1968 against the 500 cases from 1868-1959 we can see that the phenomena is fairly uniform (Graph I).

GRAPH I



When adding the 423 cases from 1960-1968 to Graph I, we notice some very wide discrepancies, as seen in Graph II.

This huge difference in the October sightings is easily understandable if we take a look at the year 1954. 75.6% of *all* October sightings come from the year 1954 and 87.5% of all October sightings between

many of the years to present an accurate picture, but perhaps in the future such a study will be possible.

References

1. Keel J., *UFOs: Operation Trojan Horse*, Putnam, 1970.
2. Saunders D., "UFO Activity in Relation to Day of the Week", FSR January/February 1971.

GRAPH II

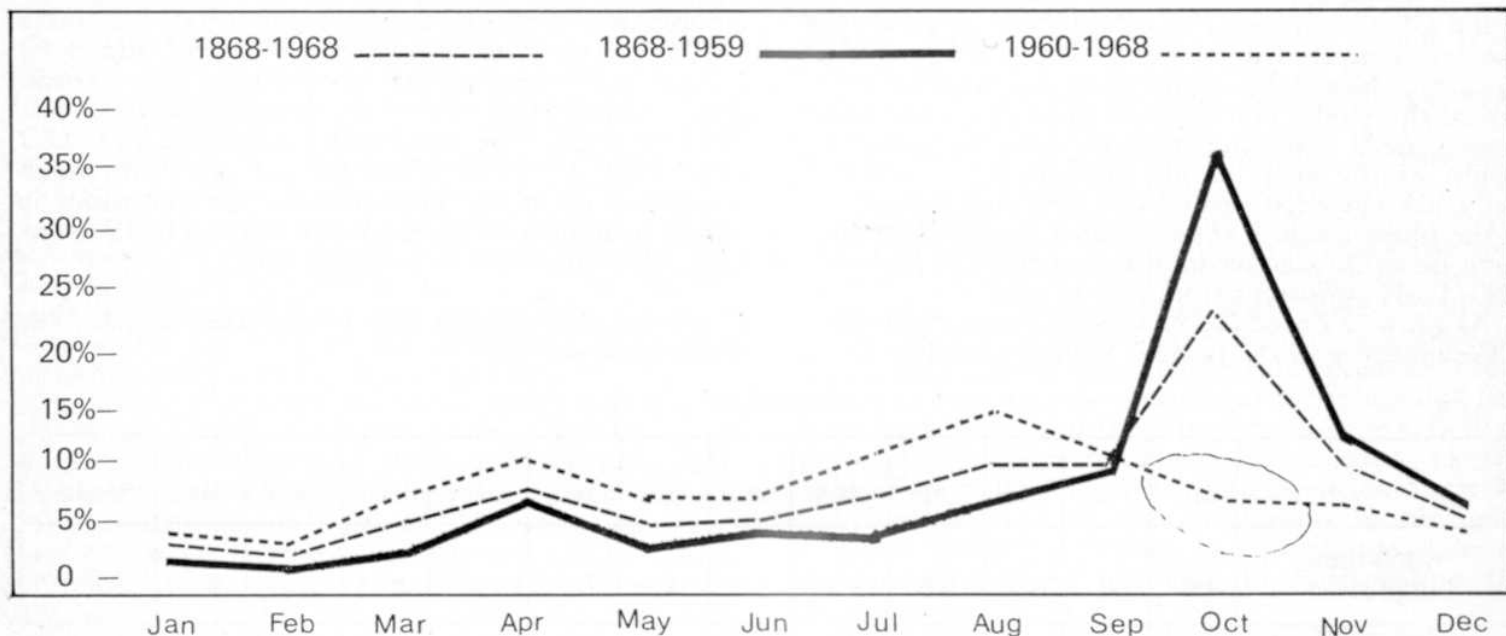


TABLE II

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	No Month
1868-1968 (687 cases)	5.2	3.8	7.6	11.8	6.8	7.4	10.2	13.2	9.5	7.3	9.9	5.1	2.2
1868-1959 (264 cases)	4.9	3.0	5.7	12.9	5.3	7.2	7.6	11.0	7.2	8.3	15.5	6.1	5.3
1960-1968 (423 cases)	5.4	4.3	8.7	11.1	7.8	7.6	11.8	14.7	10.9	6.6	6.4	4.5	.02

the years 1868-1959 come from 1954. Since 1954 was such an unusual year I think we can get a better idea of the phenomenon if we redo the charts and graphs leaving out *all* cases for 1954. The results can be seen in Table II and Graph II.

Although the percentages do vary somewhat, the *trends* and *patterns* are very *similar*. The only month that varies to any large degree is November, but regardless of this I think it is fairly safe to assume that there are definite trends and patterns in the phenomenon. The months of April, July, August, September and November (to a less stable degree) all seem to have high degrees of UFO activity. A more detailed study could be carried out if we figured each year separately in relation to month of the year. Unfortunately, enough cases are not available for

3. Vallee J., "UFO Activity in Relation to Night-of-the Week", FSR May/June 1971.

A GENEROUS SUM...

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"ANNOTATED UFO BIBLIOGRAPHY"
 by Lynn Catoe

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MAIL BAG

Why "Glad"?

Gentlemen:—In my FSR Volume 19, No.2, March-April 1973, I find a strange remark, and I must ask "why?" At the bottom of Page 30, the editor, in answering a letter from one Norman Oliver, begins: "I am glad to be able to say that I have had no experience with UFOs..."

Why, Mr. Editor, are you "glad"? And if you are, surely you are in the wrong occupation, are you not?

I would think of all people you would be most anxious to have such an experience! Is there an explanation?
Yours

Helen Frank
(Mrs. Abbott Frank)
223 Idle Wild Road,
Macon,
Georgia 31204,
U.S.A.

Why not?

Dear Madam,—I assume, with dismay, that you reached the end of the text on page 30, and then failed to see the signpost "(continued on page iii)" and thus never read the remainder of the sentence where I stated that (my sole) "...preoccupation has been with reports of UFOs and of their alleged occupants, and discussion based on those reports." It is possible too that you have missed the many reports over the years which we have published telling not only of the apparent benevolent experiences of some UFO witnesses, but also of the ludicrous and bizarre experiences, of the mind-bending experiences, of the sickness-inducing experiences, of the lethal incidents, stated variously to have been the lot of some unfortunate witnesses. After what I have read in all the reports that have come my way I still retain a deep and compelling interest in the subject, but I am indeed glad to be able to occupy a chair on the sidelines as long as I may, looking on and recording the scene rather than waiting anxiously for personal involvement and risking a 50-50 chance of something nasty happening. Anyway, what would be the value of such an encounter? If I reported such an experience, no one would believe me.

Yours etc.,

Charles Bowen, Editor.

P.S. You may rest assured, madam, you are not alone: Mr. Norman Oliver also seems to have missed the point!—
C.B.

Correspondence is invited from our readers, but they are asked to keep their letters short. Unless letters give the sender's full name and address (not necessarily for publication) they cannot be considered. The Editor would like to remind correspondents that it is not always possible to acknowledge every letter personally, so he takes this opportunity of thanking all who write to him.

More on "Gobbledygook"

Dear Sir,—With reference to Betty Allen's comments (Mail Bag, Volume 19, No.3, on "Gobbledygook."

For nearly two years I have been researching into the so-called voice phenomenon with a view to trying to establish or discover a cause and source of this phenomena. Although I can appreciate the *very rare* possibility of "metal fillings in the teeth acting as a crude form of detector" as Betty Allen commented, most experiments of this type have been conducted in a Faraday Cage which is surrounded by a layer of sound-proofing material—shielding the recording unit and the operators from general electromagnetic radiation and external noises. This will therefore cancel any effect such as that described by Betty Allen.

Might I respectfully suggest that Betty Allen read two books entitled "Breakthrough"* and "Carry on talking." Both these books will give an extensive account of the voice phenomena.

Yours faithfully,
Francis M.G. Morton, A.F.B.I.S.
65, Malmsey House,
Vauxhall Street,
London. SE11 5LU.

* This is Radive's book, already dealt with by me fairly fully in *Gobbledygook*. —
GDN. CREIGHTON

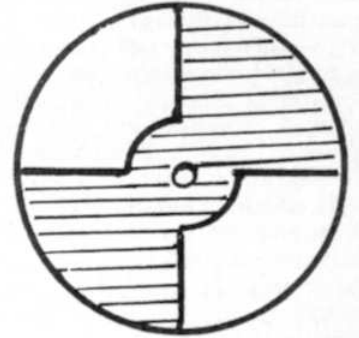
On the Oregon photo

Dear Sir,—I should like to put a finger on one or two weak spots in Mr. Adrian Vance's article about the Oregon photograph (FSR March/April 1973.), in connexion with the recently issued Volume 1, No. 1 of NICAP's *UFO Quarterly Review*, pp. 18-24.

Mr. Vance's conclusions are obviously mistaken, for in the first place the photo shows no "residual imagery", as NICAP observe, and consequently there is no discontinuity in the movements of the UFO. And, in the second place, we don't see in stills!

As I have done research in connexion with getting motion-pictures on TV, I am thoroughly familiar with the problem of the alleged intermittency in seeing. We do see continuously, but we are not able to see separately a sequence of stills on a motion-picture film as soon as the rate surpasses about 12-16 stills per second, just as we are unable to distinguish separate beats

above this frequency in hearing. In this case we start to hear a definite low tone, just as in sight, with a too-rapid succession of stills, we see continuous movement. This is all due to the inertia of the perception-centre of



the brain. Just fancy what would happen if you were to see in stills, and not synchronized to the 50 cycle/sec. frequency of moving-picture films (not 25 cycles as Mr. Vance asserts!): you would go raving mad in a very short time!

To digress somewhat about the number of stills/sec. on TV or motion-picture film, there is also another problem in this connexion. Although we cannot distinguish above the said frequency of 12-16 cycles/sec., we are still able to see a *flicker* in the light up to a much higher frequency, dependent on the brightness of the brightest spots of the picture. A rate of 25 cycles/sec. is much too low for a satisfactory degree of brightness. Therefore a rotating vane with two openings, (see sketch) rotating at 25 rev./sec., doubles the picture-frequency, i.e. to 50 cycles/sec. in motion-picture films. And TV scanning is "interlaced" i.e. scanning alternately the even and the odd lines, in this way also producing a 50 cycles/sec. sequence.

You can try it for yourself by brightening your TV picture too much. At once you will see flicker occurring in the brightest parts. A rate of 50 cycles/sec. is a rather low limit, and 60 (as in the USA) or even 75 (which I have tried experimentally) is much better. The fact that not every picture projected is a next one in the sequence does not matter; the inertia in the eye-sight compensates for that. An old gentleman of about 95 in the pension where I live turned on his TV picture to a brightness that was much too much for me. Within five minutes I got a headache from the flickering unless