

IAA-00-IAA.9.2.05

**SOCIODYNAMICAL ANALYSIS OF HUMAN ARCHETYPES  
ABOUT EXTRATERRESTRIAL INTELLIGENT BEINGS**

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The different sociological perceptions and ideologies that the human race has been elaborating, about hypothetical extraterrestrial intelligent beings, are examined using several multi-cultural sociodynamical indicators. The analysis is centered in the study of the different extraterrestrial archetype categories that appear in scientific community discussions, science fiction literature and films, religion and theological arguments, the social belief in UFOs and other pseudoscientific creeds, and the mass-media role in the diffusion of all these ideas. The temporal evolution of these indicators is analyzed across the 20th Century and correlated with some major international and national political events (e.g. wars, economical crisis, political environment, etc.). Finney's two general ideological categories are easily found: (a) *Paranoids*, that describe those individuals who have excessive fear and distrust of the unknown extraterrestrials, and (b) *Pronoids*, that describe those individuals who are excessively trusting of others and who assume that everyone around them has their welfare at heart. In this case the assumption is that the interaction with these benevolent creatures would be extremely beneficial to humanity. Some indicators also show a correlation of these "paranoid" and "pronoid" attitudes among developed and developing countries. In order to forecast an accurate scenario about the possible social impact of the SETTA (Search for ExtraTerrestrial Technological Activities) program, all of the social and environmental fluctuations in the perception of these human archetypes of extraterrestrials must be taken into account.