

Beginning this issue. IUR will be mailed to you in this new fashion in order to provide you with a flat, unfolded copy. You may remove the outer yellow sheets and tear off the UFO NEWSFRONT along the perforation.

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***** THE LATEST UFO NEWS EVENTS, PREPARED FEBRUARY 28, 1977 *****

UFO'S AND HYPNOSIS - The Midwest Hypnosis Convention, to be held April 15, 16 and 17 at the Sheraton Hotel in Chicago will hear Dr. Robert Hall speak on the use of hypnotic techniques in UFO research. Dr. Hall, a sociologist at the University of Illinois Circle Campus, is associated with the Center for UFO Studies and is IUR's sociology consultant. The convention will cover a broad field of related topics, including a discussion on new explorations in hypnotic techniques.

UFO'S IN THE NETHERLANDS - The Netherlands Investigation Bureau for UFO's (Nederlands Onderzoek Bureau voor Ongeïdentificeerde Vliegende Objecten) report that as of the beginning of this year the three police organizations in the Netherlands (Royal Military, Federal, and Community) have agreed to work closely with NOBOVO in the reporting of UFO cases. This information comes to us from Mr. Douwe Bosga, NOBOVO member, who has recently come to the U.S. for a year or more to work with the Center for UFO Studies as a volunteer. NOBOVO is now in its 12th year and has a small but dedicated group of UFO investigators. They publish a bimonthly journal called "Tijdschrift voor Ufologie" (Journal for Ufology).

LECTURES AND CONFERENCES ON UFO'S

This section is available for announcements of serious discourses on matters pertaining to the UFO phenomenon. Closing date: the 25th of each month.

APRIL 17 - 24: LAST CALL FOR ACAPULCO CONFERENCE - The First International Congress on UFO's will convene on April 17 at the Acapulco Convention Center and close on April 24. Senor Bravo, recently returned from a South American tour publicizing the conference, has reported widespread interest to IUR in Latin America in the conference, and the prospect of many attendees from those countries. Write to OVNI's CIFOP, Rio Panuco 207, Mexico City, Mexico 5 D.F.

MARCH 22, 7:30 PM: MILWAUKEE LECTURE - Dr. J. Allen Hynek on "UFO Close Encounters" at the Waukesha County Technical Institute, Pewaukee, Wisconsin (a Milwaukee suburb). Open to the public at the Student Commons.

MARCH 24, 8:00 PM: WASHINGTON LECTURE - Dr. J. Allen Hynek will speak on "UFO's as a Scientific Problem" in Richland, Washington at the Joint Center for Graduate Study.

UFO ANALYSIS - The eleven remaining cases were all attributable to stars and bright planets (predominantly Venus), one ad plane and one prank balloon.

INTERNATIONAL UFO REPORTER T.M.

EDITORIAL



by Dr. J. Allen
Hynek

VOL. 2, NO. 3

MAR. 1977

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE UFO PHENOMENON REPORTS, INVESTIGATIONS & ANALYSES

"There is no hope of advance in science without a paradox."—Niels Bohr

**UFO PROGRESS REPORTS:
STANFORD, KENTUCKY
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA**

**EIGHT UFO'S SELECTED FROM
60 U.S. CASES**

**ASTRONOMERS AND UFO'S:
A SURVEY—PART I**

PLUS:

Book Review
Foreign Forum
UFO Profile: January 1977
Latest UFO News

"The reliable (UFO) cases are uninteresting and the interesting cases are unreliable. Unfortunately, there are no cases that are both reliable and interesting."

So has written my astronomer colleague, Dr. Carl Sagan, in his book, "Other Worlds." Much of course depends on those two words "interesting" and "reliable", but persons who have made a serious study of the UFO problem will testify that there are indeed some UFO reports that are both interesting and reliable, even when those two words are not used lightly.

Support for this statement has come rather unexpectedly from both professional and amateur astronomers. Two independent surveys, one of professional astronomers made by Dr. Sturrock of Stanford University (see feature article in this issue), and of amateur astronomers made by Mr. Gert Herb of the Center for UFO Studies, have brought to light some very interesting UFO sightings made by members of these groups. I must therefore differ with my colleague Dr. Sagan: there are indeed UFO reports which are both interesting and reliable. By UFO reports here we mean reports the contents of which do not submit to logical explanation. I must also differ with the oft-made statement that "astronomers never see UFOs". Apparently, they do and have, and they are just as puzzled as ordinary mortals are.

Whoever sees such puzzling sights should not have to wait for a formal survey by questionnaire, but should contribute his data for the benefit of science. They present us with a paradox and, as our masthead repeatedly proclaims, "There is no hope of advance in science without a paradox". It is the things that "don't fit" that lead to breakthroughs.

J. Allen Hynek

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CORRESPONDENCE

(In the Dec. issue, under "UFO's of Limited Merit") . . . all four cases appeared to me to warrant further investigation rather than just shrugging them off as "possible helicopters, advertising planes, etc." By whose determination were these conclusions made? There is bound to be a missing link once in a while, or two stories that don't quite match, but that shouldn't mean that a sighting was definitely an IFO or a figment of somebody's imagination, or possibly a hoax. I feel that all of these types of cases when studied singularly aren't too impressive, or maybe even a little questionable, but some day when all added together will give us the answer we are searching for.

BILL VOGEL

1) *Even those reports that appear in the "Identified" section received more backup investigation than some are willing to apply to "unidentifieds". The "UFO's of Limited Merit" receive even more. They are "limited" with good reason; either they are distant NL's, or had single witnesses, or suffered from inconsistent testimony when testimony is what we depend upon. They simply don't warrant the intensity of follow-up we perform on the "UFO's of High Merit".*

This is a representative sampling of UFO sightings from around the world. While we can not exert the same degree of control over these cases we can on domestic ones, it is of value to see that the same characteristics are reported for this phenomenon abroad as in the U.S.

ARGENTINA: Lanueva Provincia, Sept. 21, 1976. A National Organization of Space Phenomena scientific team is studying the traces found in a field some 6 km. west of Pringles, Argentina. The traces, discovered by the property owner from 200 meters distance, are similar to plow furrows, and look like a perfectly-defined geometric pattern as if pressed by a mold 10 cm. deep. Three of the marks form a "V", the fourth consists of 2 parallel, but shorter, fissures. No bovine stock were present in the area; the form discourages a natural solution, as does the hardness of the soil. UFO's were reported in the Pringles skies the night before.

SOURCE: Buenos Aires Cronica, Nov. 2, 1976.

2) *The identifieds are determined by the Managing Editor with the assistance of technical consultants in specialized fields.*

3) *We don't apply the label "IFO" capriciously. It's applied when the description provided is clearly ascribable in appearance and behavior to a known phenomenon, not because two stories don't match. Possible explanations are provided for the "limited" UFO's because they are suggested. Still, we treat these cases as unidentifieds, even if they aren't particularly compelling.*

4) *The more "defiantly" unidentifiable a sighting is, the more compelling it is. It is our opinion that a large collection of individually-inadequate sightings only obscures the existence of the inadequacies, resulting in a less-than-meaningful overview of the phenomenon. —Ed.*

IN CURRENT JOURNALS

BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE— reviewed by Jenny Randles, BUFORA JOURNAL, Jan./Feb. 1977.

A review of the papers presented at the Nov. 5-7 conference held in England, as mentioned in the Nov. 6, 1976 issue of IUR. An interesting overview of the avenues of pursuit being adopted in Britain, as well.

FOREIGN FORUM

AUSTRALIA: Perth, Dec. 16, 1976. Three UFO's were seen on this date, two by the same witness. Michael Winterborne, the Meteorological Officer for the Kalgoorlie Airport had just completed the 12: 15 PM readings when he saw a white, Australian football-shaped object, glowing and pulsating with fuzzy edges rush from horizon to horizon at great speed. Originating in the NE, it appeared to be stationary for 5 seconds and departed in the NW. At 2: 45, he saw it again, arching overhead towards the west at great speed. Both incidents were timed by stopwatch at 12 seconds. A report was made to Mr. Winterbourne by a Dave Bower of an object seen at a Scotia nickel mine. It drifted slowly westward at about 1000 feet, and was the size of a nickel held at arm's length.

SOURCE: Perth Sunday Times, Dec. 19, 1976.

ICELAND: in flight, Dec. 18, 1976. The airplane "Glofaxi" of the Flugfelags Islands company was in flight from Akureyri to Reykjavic when they got a clear radar image of a UFO at 18,000 feet over Maelifelli. The radar, with a viewing distance of 100 miles,

BOOK REVIEW

THE NATURE OF LIGHT AND COLOR IN THE OPEN AIR, M. Minnaert, Dover Publications, Inc., 1954. 362 pages.

An older book, but still the classic popular treatise on the distortions, illusions and apparitions that can be created when light, atmosphere, and water surfaces "get together". Addressing itself to the lay reader, the work comprises a veritable encyclopedia of visual phenomena and characteristics that are essential reading for those who must consider the natural possibilities for UFO sightings, particularly NL's and DD's.

Over 100 phenomena of light and color are accounted for here, ranging from the commonplace (rainbows, sundogs, and the like) to the more troublesome, such as scintillating stars, distorted setting moons, and so on. Characteristics of vision are outlined as well; color of light as a function of brightness, etc.

The importance of familiarity with works such as this cannot be stressed enough; if one professes to be interested in aerial phenomena which truly cannot be explained by ordinary means, then it is vital that he be fully aware of the alternatives—only then do the "unidentifieds" become credible.

tracked the UFO for one minute as it rushed 2 miles below the plane at 3600 m.p.h. The UFO was never seen visually, but the pilot, co-pilot and stewardess all saw the radar image, which the equipment dealer denies being due to a malfunction of the radar.

SOURCE: Morgunbladid, Dec. 23, 1976.

URUGUAY: Paso de los Toros, reported on Oct. 19, 1976. The deformation of a metal refrigerator, the discharging of 3 car batteries, and the bursting of a refreshment bottle are all effects attributed to the presence of a UFO seen in this town 200 miles north of Montevideo. CITOVI, a private local organization, called this sighting one of the most complex ever encountered. The object appeared like a silver, luminous mercury lamp. UFO's had been almost a daily occurrence in this town for a period of 10 days.

SOURCE: La Razon, Buenos Aires, Oct. 19, 1976.

The Iceland case was submitted by Jon-Ingar Haltuff, Oslo, Norway. All others were submitted by Rod Dyke, UFO Newsclipping Service, 4540 8th Ave. NE, Suite 404, Seattle, Wash., 98105.

ASTRONOMERS AND UFO'S: A SURVEY

PART 1-ATTITUDES

This month's feature summarizes a survey conducted by Dr. Peter Sturrock of the Institute for Plasma Research at Stanford University and chairman of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics Study Group on Anomalous Aerial Phenomena. Noting the serious discrepancies in the Condon Report and the occurrence of new, less formal studies of the UFO phenomenon, Dr. Sturrock points out that there is still no consensus on this subject within the scientific community, which has been discouraged by the anecdotal nature of the data. It is necessary that scientists exchange relevant, scientific data if they are to contribute to the resolution of the UFO problem. Earlier inquiries by Dr. Sturrock have shown that they will do so, if granted confidentiality.

In May of 1975, the 2,611 members of the American Astronomical Society (professional astronomers, physicists, and mathematicians) were provided with a questionnaire. Of these, 1,356 or 52% returned the questionnaire, without further prompting. Only 2.5% of the respondents desired anonymity. They were asked twelve questions about themselves and their attitudes and experiences relative to UFOs. The components of the questionnaire were:

PRIMARY VARIABLES: age, whether or not an observational astronomer, highest degree, field of degree, sources of their information about UFOs, discussion with UFO witnesses, witnessing of their own UFO

event.

SECONDARY VARIABLES: opinion of the UFO problem, opinion in relevant fields, personal estimate of UFO causes, desire for more information, desire to contribute to UFO research.

WHAT DID THE SCIENTISTS SAY?

Here are some of the questions posed and an analysis of the responses: 1) *What is your estimate of the total number of hours you have spent reading or otherwise informing yourself about the UFO problem (less than 2, 2-7, 8-50, 51-365, more than 365)?*

Comparing their reading time with age, there is a slight increase in amount of reading with advancing age, which is logical. Around 80% of the respondents fell into the "2-7" and "8-50" hours groups, the latter predominating regardless of age or the desire for anonymity.

2) *Please indicate your sources of information (in order): newspapers and popular magazines, popular books, books and articles by established scientists, study of case material, first hand investigation, other.*

3) *Do you think that the UFO problem (check one): certainly deserves/probably deserves/possibly deserves/probably does not deserve/certainly does not deserve scientific study.*

For question 3, 23% replied "certainly", 30% "probably", 27% "possibly", 17% "probably not", and 3% "certainly not"; this represents a 53% positive attitude towards the subject, and a 20% negative attitude. The respondents that requested anonymity were markedly more negative than the rest. A positive stand toward UFOs diminishes with increasing age: the 21-30 year old scientists favor scientific study, the over-60's don't. One of the strongest correlations is between attitude and time spent reading about the subject: the more the respondents have read about UFOs, the stronger they feel about the desirability of scientific study of the phenomenon. Is the amount of study responsible for their



attitude—or—is their attitude responsible for the amount of study? The older scientists have read as much as the younger ones, yet are more pessimistic about scientific study. The source of information (question 2) employed has a bearing on the respondents opinion, too. They were (positively) influenced the strongest by popular books and scientific sources, less by case studies, and negligibly by newspapers and magazines.

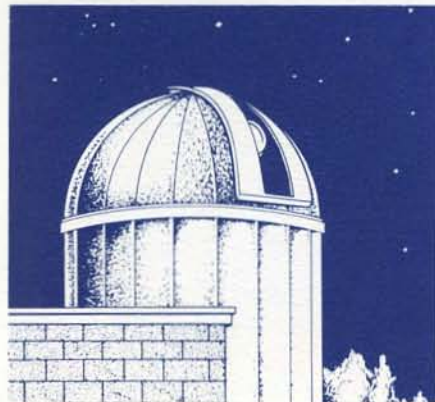
4) *If the UFO problem is subjected to scientific study, which of the following fields do you expect to be relevant: aeronautical engineering, astronomy, meteorology, physics, psychology, sociology?*

In order were: meteorology-82%, psychology-76%, astronomy-69%, physics-68%, aeronautical engineering-40%, sociology-34%, and other-8%.

5) *Have you ever discussed a UFO report with a credible witness? If yes, were you able to explain the report to your satisfaction? To the witness' satisfaction?*

6) *Have you yourself ever witnessed or obtained an instrumental record of any event which you could not identify and which may be related to the UFO phenomenon? Did you report the event?*

70 respondents answered "yes" to #6; 8 of them decided that they could identify their sightings so they are



not considered here as witnesses. This leaves 62 "witnesses" against 1250 "non-witnesses" (actually there are 65 sightings in all; some reported more than one). Of the 70, only 26% (18) indicated that they had tried to report their observations to some formal agency.

Comparing question #6 with #1, there are noticeably more night-sky observers among the "witnesses" than the "non-witnesses"; both groups have a similar distribution of degrees and fields represented. The "witnesses" have invested more time studying the UFO problem than "non-witnesses". As before, Sturrock questions whether the sighting came first, invoking a new interest in reading about UFOs—or—did a pre-occupation with UFO literature lead the witness to misinterpret an IFO... or at least to be more sensitive to the sky?

Examining responses to questions #3 and #7, the respondents who were "witnesses" generally made more use of the different kinds of source material, especially case material and first-hand investigation. For a *primary* source of information, witnesses made more use of publications by scientists, case material, and first-hand investigation than non-witnesses and less use of newspapers, magazines, and popular books. Questions #5 and #6 yield a significantly larger number of respondents in the witness category having spoken to other witnesses about their sightings. Oddly enough, more "non-witnesses" felt that they had done a better job of explaining to that witness's satisfaction the sighting he had than the "witness" group.

How do the "witnesses" differ from the "non-witnesses" on question #4? The non-witnesses slightly favored scientific study, but the witnesses strongly desire it. The "certainly deserves" category, for example, garnered 22% of the non-witnesses, and 53% of the witnesses! Now a computation of the *anticipated* responses of witnesses

and non-witnesses was projected from the difference in their reading time, and the relation developed between reading time and response to question #4 (as previously discussed). The large turnout by the witnesses in the positive categories far exceeded the computed figures. This suggests that their "luck" at spotting UFOs goes far beyond the extra amount of deliberate researching they do.

Question #7 invited the scientists to split up 100% probability *eight* ways for eight different explanations provided, to show what probability they possessed of explaining a given case that their AAS *colleagues* might provide in question #6. This is the same procedure that IUR pursues at the conclusion of its best cases! Listed below are eight suggested alternatives with the average returns provided: hoax 12%, familiar phenomenon 22%, unfamiliar phenomenon (e.g. ball lightning) 23%, unfamiliar terrestrial device 21%; the last four are "unconventional" explanations: unknown natural phenomenon 9%, alien device 3%, some specifiable "other" cause 3%, and some unspecifiable "other" cause 7%. All age groups, young and old, placed at least 75% emphasis on the four conventional explanations, the remaining exotic ones taking a back seat in importance. The older scientists were slightly less willing to consider an exotic hypothesis than the younger ones. The witnesses were more willing to accept them than non-witnesses, and increased reading led to increased acceptance of these four explanations, yet in no case did the four exotic explanations total a majority of the probabilities.

8) Would you like to obtain more information about the UFO problem?

75% of the respondents said "yes"; they were then asked, in what form they would prefer to receive this information? Here are the choices in order of stated preference: review

and research articles in scientific journals-92%, review lectures-32%, books-31%, symposia-26%, other-8%. The avenue of presentation exclusively respected here is the one that has been the least exploited.

9) If you could see any way to contribute to the resolution of the UFO problem, would you wish to do so? Do you see any such opportunity?

About one-fifth of the respondents said they did not wish to help. Of the remainder who did, nearly 90% could see no way to do so. The desire to help decreased with age, from a high of 88% in the 21-30 range, to a low of 65% in the over-60 range. Also, the desire to help, and the ability to see *how* to help, rise dramatically with increasing reading hours!

The last question asked for additional comments; 13 respondents were critical about the subject or survey, 50 were encouraging, 34 offered assistance, and 7 indicated that they were actively studying the UFO phenomenon.

In an effort to uncover the motives of the remaining 48% of the AAS members who did not respond to the survey, a second brief questionnaire was issued to 100 names picked at random from those who had not responded. Two couldn't be located by the mail service, and 55 of the remaining 98 were returned. 18 said that the failure to comply was intentional, 36 said it was unintentional and 1 returned only the original survey anonymously. Treating this second questionnaire as a sub-survey of the remaining 48%, we now know the motives of all but 21% of the AAS membership.

In this issue, IUR has presented the attitudes of the AAS scientists—but what about their own UFO reports? How do the 65 UFO sightings of *astronomers* compare with the mainstream of UFO reports? Part II of this feature will deal with that aspect of Dr. Sturrock's survey next issue.

IUR COMMENTARY ON PART I

It is of interest to compare the opinions and attitudes of astronomers with those observed in IUR's ongoing investigations of the public at large. We find the order of emphases unusual in question #4; our first choice would not have been "meteorology". For unearthing IFO's out of the reports, the order of importance has been: astronomy, aeronautical engineering, and *then* meteorology and physics. When our attention is turned to the UFO's that remain, psychology and sociological considerations take over. On question #2, our witnesses, for the most part, are not readers of UFO literature; they obtain their input from TV and newspapers, yet this doesn't prevent them from displaying considerable knowledge about UFO appearances and actions!

Finally, being an astronomer only gives you one real advantage over lay observers—the ability to weed out "astronomical" IFO's. The subject involves too many fields to "specialize" in it. Also, note that the astronomers realistic perspectives on interstellar distances might have influenced that low 3% probability on UFO's being "alien devices".

EIGHT UFO'S SELECTED FROM 60 U.S. CASES: Jan. 15-Feb. 14

HOW WE LEARN OF UFO'S: UFO reports are from news departments, civilian organizations and individuals all over the world, but most of our reports stem from the Center for UFO Studies' UFO Central Hotline. This is a 24-hour, toll-free telephone service for the exclusive use of law enforcement agencies, FAA agencies, planetaria and other formal channels. This gives us the chance to follow up all cases rapidly for first-hand information with unlimited long-distance capability. Other advantages include screening of the hoaxers. Indeed, police who patrol when others are asleep are encouraged to fill this void.

HOW WE DEFINE UFO'S: Any anomalous aerial phenomena whose appearance and/or behavior can't be ascribed to conventional objects and effects—not only by the original witnesses, but also by analysts who possess technical qualifications the original observer may lack.

NL—Nocturnal Light: distant anomalous lights seen in the night sky

DD—Daylight Discs: distant disc-like objects seen during the day

RV—Radar/Visual: UFOs seen by radar and vision simultaneously

CE I—Close Encounter of the First Kind: UFOs seen within 500 feet

CE II—Close Encounter of the Second Kind: CE I's that leave behind physical traces

CE III—Close Encounter of the Third Kind: CE I with humanoid occupants seen

HOW WE NUMBER CASES: All UFO sightings will receive a three element number which will serve as a case "name". The first numbers refer to the volume and issue number of the edition that contains the case, and the last number refers to the order it arrived (example: 1-1-7, the seventh case of the first issue).

1—Confirmed Identified

These reports completely break down as having commonplace explanations when subjected to rigorous scrutiny. We have either correlated them directly to some stimulus present at that time or, at least, have judged them to be well within the bounds of contemporary knowledge. This month's IFO reports were generated by the following phenomena:

There are 11 recent cases still being investigated—the results will be made known in the news page.

Stars and Planets	15	Balloons	3
Meteors	8	Moon	1
Aircraft	6	Unreliable Witness	1
Helicopter	5		
Ad Planes	3	IFO TOTAL	41

2—UFOs of Limited Merit

These reports are of intermediate stature. They are UFOs in the sense that we don't know what they are, but for a variety of stated reasons, they are not really worthy of closer scrutiny.

CASE	TYPE	DATE	TIME	DURATION	WITNESSES	PLACE
2-3-2	NL	1-15-77	8:15 PM	30 min.	6	Charleston, OR
Unusually-bright point source rapidly bobbing up and down low in the southern sky, gradually dropped below the horizon. Article appeared in paper later. <i>Not especially strange; had it been in the west, the verdict would have been "Venus and atmosphere turbulence". No visual observation by North Bend Municipal, nor radar corroboration by Seattle Air Route Traffic Control Center.</i>						
2-3-12	DD	1-21-77	3:15 PM	1 hr., 10 min.	3	Aspen, CO
Distant overhead object revealed by binoculars to be a 3:1 rectangle with rounded corners of blue/green light. Momentarily obscured by clouds. Always stationary in the same position. Faded from view. <i>Blue/green color changed to orange as the sun set, indicating light reflected from sun. Meteorological consultants couldn't locate any record of balloons, and pointed out 20+ m.p.h. winds above 10,000 feet which would have shifted balloon's position in 1 hour (unless it's tethered). Nothing seen at Aspen airport, or by radar at Denver Air Route Traffic Control Center.</i>						
2-3-20	CE III	1-27-77	1:05 AM	35 min.	1	Prospect, KY
Hypnotic regression/abduction of 19-year old male. Further investigation by IUR is in progress; blood-shot eyes, a 7-minute trip which unaccountably became 45 minutes, control of a moving automobile, a consciously-remembered UFO sighting, and the like. What is novel in this sighting is the "sentient beings" involved; they certainly can't be called "humanoids", as they resemble a giant, one-armed tombstone, a 7-foot teletype machine, and a man-size Coke machine! IUR has learned of this case at press-time and has not had the opportunity to conduct a first-hand investigation of the details; see next issue.						
2-3-22	NL	1-28-77	10:05 PM	5-10 sec.	3	Platteville, WI
Students watch "fuzzy oval" larger than full moon, orange in color, descend from a low angle above the southern horizon into the distant trees at an eastward 45-degree slant. Clear sky. Silent. <i>Not the moon. No confirmation from Platteville or Dubuque airports; news dept. at WDBQ unaware of it.</i>						
2-3-23	NL	1-29-77	9:30 PM	15-20 min.	3	East Haven, CT
Horizontal row of 5-6 white lights, rotating left-to-right, seen as "1/15th the width of the moon" in the distance by patrolman and unnamed couple. Hovers for 6 minutes, rises from 45-degrees in east to 80-degrees, drops lower, executes left and right 90-degree turns and fades low in the southern sky. <i>Unseen by Tweed-New Haven airport 2 miles away; possible ad plane, but not the local one in Bridgeport.</i>						

(continued on back page)

THE KENTUCKY ABDUCTION

The details of the abduction of three Kentucky women, Elaine Thomas, 48, Louise Smith, 44, and Mona Stafford, 35, are probably well-known to IUR's readers by now from any of a number of sources; including the newspapers, television, and the civilian UFO organizations. With most of the investigation completed, IUR would like to present the most recent feelings of one of the primary investigators on the case and the hypnotist/psychologist who performed the regressions as told to Allan Hendry this month. We would also like to present in this context the conclusion of the polygraph examiner as originally quoted by the APRO Bulletin.

CASE	TYPE	DATE	TIME	DURATION	WITNESSES	PLACE
Pre-IUR	CE III	1/6/76	11:30 PM	app. 80 min.	3	Stanford, KY

The three women were driving along a country road one mile south of Stanford when a domed saucer flew down to treetop level about 100 yards in front of them. It circled behind them, apparently taking control of their car, the speed of which increased to 85 m.p.h. without any pressure on the gas pedal. The next thing the women remembered was driving into a town 8 miles away from the scene. Under hypnosis, the three women related similar tales of abduction into the craft, described as being "as big as a football field" by Mrs. SMith and "as big as two houses" by Mrs. Stafford. It had a glowing white dome, a row of red lights around the middle, and 3 or 4 red and yellow lights underneath. The humanoids were described by one of the women as being 4 feet high, small and dark. All three were subjected to a physical examination which proved to be tortuously painful. Among the reported effects:

- strange "burn" marks on the backs of the 3 women's necks, their exposed skin, and blistering under their rings, (especially Mona)
- burning and tearing eyes
- considerable weight loss
- a burning sensation when Mrs. Smith applied water to her face and hands after the incident
- temporary malfunction of Mrs. Smith's watch (rapid motion)
- apparent "psychic" effects for all 3 women several months later

A complete story with photographs will appear in Len Stringfield's forthcoming book, and a future issue of the MUFON UFO Journal.

INVESTIGATOR: Len Stringfield, CUFOS/MUFON, Cincinnati, Ohio

The Stanford, Kentucky "abduction" incident is one of the better documented cases on record. Assuming a major role in the continuing investigation since the incident was first made public in the Casey County News on Feb. 12, 1976, I agree that, on the surface, the case reads like science fiction; however, the high character profile of the women and overwhelmingly diversified evidence suggests that the encounter with the UFO and its humanoid occupants was a real experience.

The Stanford case stands as another example of the incursive UFO's uncanny power to render man helpless and his property useless in their acts of seeming tactical surveillance. It is this type of reported increase that helped prompt me to write, "Situation Red—the UFO Siege" which is to be published by Doubleday in May, 1977. As I state in my book, such encounters of the third kind, possessing so much hard data, should command greater public awareness!

The Stanford case abounds in evidence—physiological, psychical, electro-magnetic and animal reactions. Also of importance are other reports of intensive UFO activity in the general Casey County area for the same night. Although all reports were of airborne UFO's, they lend correlative substantiation to the Stanford contact incident. During the initial on-the-spot investigation on Feb. 29th, Jerry Black, Jim Miller and I (representing CUFOS/MUFON) saw the trace effect of the skin burn on the nape of the neck of Mrs. Smith and the effects of eye inflammation suffered by Mrs. Stafford. Although I am still awaiting confirmation of Mrs. Stafford's medical treatment (a signed statement from her physician), I have received from Mrs. Smith a paid bill from a service station as proof that her car's lighting system failed as the result of the close encounter.

Additional evidence of strange, indirect, behavioral effects were found by Jim Miller and I following Mrs. Smith's claim that her pet parakeet would retreat and flutter away against the cage whenever she made herself present. A test was made which would back up her claim; I watched Mrs. Smith demonstrate by placing her finger near the cage. Instantly, the bird fluttered and banged against the screen. Moments later, when I put my finger to the cage, the bird only budged. Curiously, the 4-year old pet died in March.

The Stanford story initially broke before the nation Oct. 19, 1976. Jerry Black, out of concern for the women's deteriorating health, had unilaterally called the National Enquirer and negotiated a deal whereby the paper would provide financial help in exchange for the right to publish the first story about the abduction. Included in the financial aid was a professional polygraph test, which was conducted by James Young of the Lexington Police Department, and the return of Dr. Leo Sprinkle, to Liberty, Kentucky to conduct another, and more extensive, session of regressive hypnosis. While the polygraph tests were impressively in favor of the women's testimony being true, Dr. Sprinkle's superb handling of the hypnosis produced significant information from the three women which got to the roots of the mystery of the time lapse and gave credence to the

hypothesis of abduction.

Hearing each woman's story of harsh treatment during their physical examination by the humanoids, as I sat beside them in their state of deep hypnosis watching their traumatic reaction, I felt compassion, not only for the women who relived their horrifying experience but for the whole of humankind, most of whom are unaware of this one extraordinary case and perhaps equally unaware that UFO's should be taken seriously.

HYPNOTIST: Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle, Professor of Psychology, University of Wyoming

I believe that the Stanford, Kentucky case is a good one for several reasons. There are *three* witnesses who are known to their neighbors as churchgoers and are well-respected by the community, and there are no obvious reasons for the perpetration of a hoax. The preliminary investigation by Len Stringfield, Jerry Black, Peggy Snell, and James Miller was helpful to the witnesses in describing their basic UFO experience. Bill Terry checked with APRO which led me to see if hypnotic techniques could be used in discovering more about the event which occurred during the loss-of-time portion.

At first, the women were reluctant to discuss their UFO experience because of possible publicity; however, when it became clear that their encounter was already known to other people through newspaper accounts, they agreed to further investigation with the support of the *National Enquirer*. The polygraph examiner, James Young, was impressed with their responses and cooperation while conducting his tests. The hypnotic session indicated that the women were generally sincere and open in describing their impressions; their emotional reactions (weeping, moaning, anxiety) were clearly visible to all present. From all indications, their experience was both frightening and very perplexing, with a strong inner resistance to the recalling of memories during the loss-of-time period.

The willingness of the women to cooperate with investigators, and correspond further about various aspects of the event, demonstrates that, although they were puzzled about the meaning of their UFO experience, they *accept* that they were abducted and examined by strange beings. I believe that further investigation of these apparent abduction cases may help us to arrive at a better understanding of the various factors of this part of the UFO mystery: the visual sightings of UFO's, the claims of physiological reactions (red eyes, etc.), apparent psychic phenomena (the feeling of being watched or monitored), and the claims of being abducted and examined by UFO occupants.

POLYGRAPH EXAMINER: Detective James Young, senior polygraph examiner, Lexington, Ky. Police Dept. and vice-president of the state polygraph association.

It is my opinion that these women actually believe they did experience an encounter.

Prior to the examination of these three persons it was determined by the polygraphist that these persons had been previously interviewed by Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle and the above-mentioned members of the Mutual UFO Network. How much or how little these previous interviews played a part on what these persons now believe about this alleged encounter cannot be determined by the polygraphist. I cannot discount the fact that previous interviews with these persons could influence their personal beliefs as to whether or not this alleged encounter did or did not occur.

COUNCIL BLUFFS CE II

CASE	TYPE	DATE	TIME	DURATION	WITNESSES	PLACE
Pre-IUR	CE II	7/31/76	app. 11:45 PM	minutes	1, + others	Council Bluffs, IA

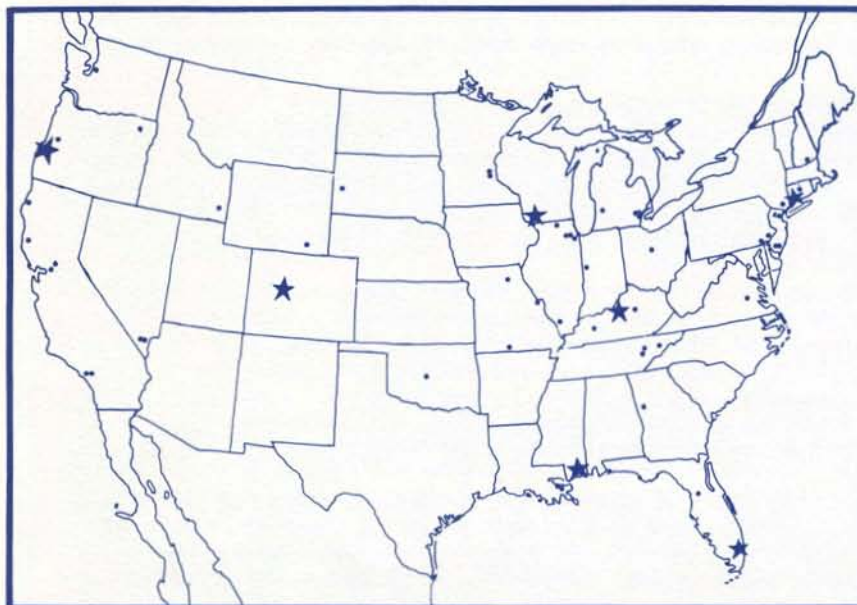
COUNCIL BLUFFS UPDATE: This sighting, first reported in the December issue of IUR involved the appearance of a UFO reported to hover over a gas station in Council Bluffs, Iowa at night, followed by a discovery the next day of extensive electrical damage to the equipment in the service station. The owner and employees claim rain and lightning damage, and no UFO. The National Weather Service (just across the river) and residents who lived nearby all claim that there was no rain or lightning that night. Naturally, the insurance investigation of the damages posed the fascinating prospect of a court case, with the company attempting to prove a UFO did the damage; hence, the existence of UFO's legally recognized, and all for financial motives! Unfortunately, it was not to be. The Farmer's Insurance Company informed us that they deemed the amount of money required to be too small to warrant an investigation; they have hundreds of claims like these, and they generally take the word of the policy holder regarding the cause of the damage. The agent seemed impressed with the amount of contradictory evidence amassed by IUR, and wished he had known it at the time; but it was not IUR's desire to deny the cooperative service station owner his remuneration.

We also checked with the Iowa Power and Light Co. about any line anomalies at that time; voltage excursions, outages, breakers tripping and the like. Checking their logs, they informed us that their records revealed nothing unusual, nor had anyone called to complain. They did point out that that particular area is supplied by the *one* substation that does not have comprehensive remote monitoring facilities in their civic system (just our luck)!

No additional compelling evidence is forthcoming at this time from equipment analysis or the main witness's testimony. None of the other alleged witnesses have come forward by name.

UFO investigator Ted Phillips is still involved in the details of the UFO landing in Ottawa, Kansas last summer. The poor winter weather has slowed up UFO research as much as it has everything else! Watch for additional information in future IUR's.

PROFILE: JANUARY, 1977



● —IFO ★ —UFO

UFO's include 2-2-48, 2-2-52, 2-3-2, -12, -20, -22, and -23. Verifications and complete details of these evaluations are on file and available upon request.

Stars and Planets	22
Helicopters	8
Aircraft	8
Ad Plane	6
Balloon	3
Meteor	2
Unreliable Witness	1
NL	4
DD	2
CEIII	1

Unreliable Witness* 1

Total Number of Reports 57
Average Per Day 1.8
Peak Activity (5 cases) 1/31

Total Number of UFO's 7
Total Number of IFO's 50
UFO's: 12.3% IFO's: 87.7%

*Mental patient - no object

Note the largest percentage of UFO's IUR has yet presented, but not because of a large number of UFO reports, only the "winter doldrums" in available witnesses.

(continued from page 5)

CASE	TYPE	DATE	TIME	DURATION	WITNESSES	PLACE
2-3-33	NL	2-1-77	8: 30 PM	3-4 min.	2	Glendale, CA
Police sergeant, 8 years on force, sees bright red light 45-degrees up in west. Driving "within a block of it", the object is seen as a perfectly-round, distinctly-outlined sphere bigger than the full moon (100-150 feet diam.) hovering silently for 3-4 minutes. Silver on top, glowing on the bottom, the object moved so fast "it seemed to disappear in one place and reappear in another". The officer pursued it westward where it was seen low in the sky in the distance. <i>Single witness; he followed it out to Joplin airport but they didn't see it, nor did Kansas Air Route Traffic Control Center. A couple was named by the officer as additional witnesses but they realized they were watching Venus. The officer may have been "chasing" Venus at the end only.</i>						
2-3-35	NL	2-1-77	9: 05 PM	20-25 min.	1	Carthage, MO
2 helicopter pilots flying south at 60 m.p.h. watch a northbound light pass beneath them and climb to their altitude (2000 feet above sea level). The object looked like a dark vertical cylinder 10-15 feet high, 5-8 feet wide (¾ the size of the full moon) with a light on the bottom and "struts" at a distance of 300-500 feet away. As the helicopter circled CCW at 60 m.p.h. 2-3 times, the object appeared to share the orbit exactly 180-degrees away from them (of course, the same effect would be achieved if the object simply occupied the center of their spiral —without a frame of reference, you couldn't draw the distinction). Trying to tighten the orbit, the object rose higher and headed SE, disappearing in a second or two. <i>Unseen by Hollywood-Burbank airport, Burbank Approach Control. Possible illuminated balloon, but not from El Monte, LA International or Vandenburg.</i>						
2-3-48	CE I	2-9-77	8: 45 PM	30-40 min.	2, + others	Flora, MS
Deputy sheriff and constable watch saucer 6x the size of their car hover 20 to 50 feet above them for almost a minute. IUR is conducting a deeper investigation of this case for next issue.						