

UFO COMMENTARY

A Journal of Progressive UFOlogy

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

UFO COMMENTARY, published quarterly in March, June, September and December, is a scholarly journal devoted to unidentified flying objects.

As a matter of policy, we intend to make *UFO COMMENTARY* a quality journal of serious research. We will not be dogmatic or narrow minded and will consider all aspects of the UFO problem. If we -- and ufologists in general -- are to advance the frontiers of ufological knowledge, it is imperative that we approach our subject in the spirit of inquiry and critical thought. Let us never fall in to the category described by semanticist Alfred Korzybski:

Those who copy animals *must* behave as *dogmatists*, *categorists*, *absolutists*, 'know alls'; they must become fanatical, intolerant; when they meet others of their kind, a fight must follow. They do not want to think. They are not interested in investigating, for why should they? They "know it all," which is all there is to know about it. They will persecute others who [do] think. For them thinking and science are crimes, or, at best an unnecessary waste of time; and, if forced to think, it is a serious pain to them. They take everything for granted....

Encouraging free and unfettered inquiry does not, however, give one license to practice muddled thinking, slipshod investigation or poor documentation. For instance, there will be no articles along the lines of "I Was Seduced by a Venusian Transvestite" -- unless the author is able to back it up and is willing to submit to the most rigorous scrutiny.

UFO COMMENTARY is non-profit. Our sole purpose is to give the ufological community a medium for in-depth reporting of UFO cases and other pertinent material. From time to time, we will also present useful catalogs and the results of original research by serious students of the subject.

This then is a brief summary of the philosophy behind *UFO COMMENTARY*. Won't you join us each issue as we probe deeper into the 20th century's most intriguing enigma?

Allen Benz

UFO COMMENTARY

A Journal of Progressive Ufology

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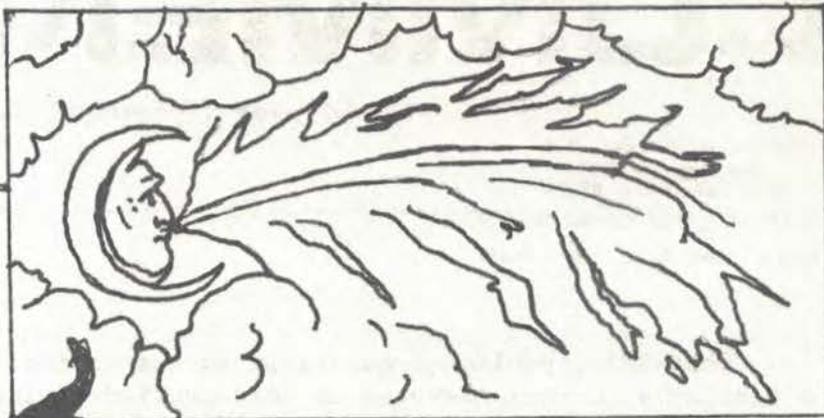
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COGITATO



KINESICS AND UFOLOGY

In 1970 Julius Fast authored a work describing a new and exciting science. He called it *Body Language*. Body language is the popular name for kinesics. Body language or kinesics is the study of behavioral patterns of nonverbal communication.

People communicate different types of information at different levels. Bodily movements can either confirm or deny what a person is saying verbally. Fast states that an excellent example of this is "the young woman who told her psychiatrist that she loved her boy friend very much while nodding her head from side to side in subconscious denial."¹

I think that a basic understanding of kinesic principles is vital to ufological progress. As Hynek has noted, UFOs are basically a human experience. Ufologists attempt to get the details of sightings from witnesses. Is the information that these witnesses give investigators orally in harmony with the information they are giving kinesically?

(Continued on page 12)

The articles in *UFO COMMENTARY* do not represent any consensus of beliefs. We do not expect that readers of this journal will sympathize with all of the sentiments they find therein, for some of our contributors will flatly disagree with others; but we hold that while keeping clear of mere vagaries *UFO COMMENTARY* can do more to advance ufological knowledge by a broad hospitality to divergent ideas than it can by identifying itself with one school. *UFO COMMENTARY* does not accept responsibility for the views expressed by contributors in any articles, signed or unsigned, which appears in its pages. What this journal does accept is the responsibility for giving them a chance to appear.

TECHNIQUES OF INVESTIGATION

THE UFO LANDING SITE - I

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Niel Lynch
Universal Studios

INTRODUCTION

A variety of approaches have been used in the past to investigate alleged UFO landings, ranging from haphazard observations to minute scientific inquiries. In this series we shall try to formulate a working plan which will yield the greatest amount of useable information, while still being within the capabilities of the reasonably equipped layman. We shall use as our basis, the science of criminalistics, which is that science involving the collection, preservation and interpretation of physical evidence in criminal and other legal matters.

The criminalist is frequently called upon to deal with unusual and sometimes apparently contradictory bits of evidence in a variety of ways involving aspects of the more traditional disciplines of physics, chemistry, instrumental analysis, mechanics, ballistics, thermodynamics, and the like. While not a specialist in all of these fields, the criminalist is sufficiently acquainted with each to refer a given sample to the appropriate specialist for further work. In addition, he is firmly grounded in the legal principles of the handling of evidence and always takes great precautions to prevent mishandling or "tainting" of the evidence since he may have to testify to this in court where he may possibly be challenged that a key aspect of the evidence was a consequence of careless handling and not actually part of the crime scene at all.

The ufologist is faced with similar challenges, since he must constantly be on guard that some key aspect of a landing scene investigation was not, in fact, the result of some careless passerby or a deliberate hoaxer. Similarly, the ufologist must collect and preserve bits of evidence and select appropriate specialists to investigate various aspects of the alleged event(s).

PREPARATION

The ufologist faces a special problem in his investigation, since in general, he has less official status than even a private detective. Landowners, witnesses and officials need not cooperate with him. In addition, other persons, claiming a similar interest, may also desire to investigate the scene, which which can lead to disputes over methods and possession of artifacts. Additionally, there are problems of souvenir hunters, curiosity seekers and reporters, all of whom can disrupt an orderly investigation and destroy bits of evidence.

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It would be best if the investigator became affiliated with a scientifically oriented organization, such as APRO, thus giving an aura of respectability to his endeavors. It would also be well to have established good relations with the local police and fire departments, since they are the ones most frequently called by members of the public when something mysterious occurs. This works best in small to medium size towns, as large departments tend to be rather impersonal and excessively bureaucratic.

Some departments may welcome your assistance in dealing with reports which constitute more of an annoyance than a true police function. Others may be rather neutral to the whole thing. The ufologist should try, at all costs, to be as cooperative as possible with any official agencies investigating a scene or an incident, because any attempt to obstruct them, or anything which they consider undue interference, may result in his being barred from the scene of other investigations. It should also be realized that some police departments are very jealous of their function and actively resent anyone butting in.

Never represent yourself as being from the police or other government agency unless you are, since this is illegal and can lead to unfortunate repercussions. Also avoid referring to yourself as a "private investigator" if you live in an area where such persons must be licensed and you are not.

Ufologists who are affiliated with police departments or police reserves should determine local policy as to whether they should conduct investigations on or off duty and whether or not they should represent themselves as police officers or as private citizens. In some jurisdictions, there is a legal question as to whether the police can pursue an investigation, to any great extent, into something which does not appear to involve any violations of law or suspicious misconduct. Still, if a department wants to keep such an investigation alive, they can usually come up with a charge of disturbing the peace, flying too low or transporting radioactive material without a permit etc. as their justification.

The UFO investigator must be fully aware of and prepared to accept the fact that he will sometimes meet insurmountable resistance to his efforts. He may be ordered off property in the midst of an investigation; he may find a freshly plowed field where the landing allegedly took place; he may find the site swarming with sightseers; he should expect to find almost anything. As a general rule, be careful, do not be surprised at anything, and use good judgement when things seem peculiar.

There is a certain amount of danger attendant upon UFO investigations. The literature mentions various unusual physical effects upon witnesses and others. And there is the more down to earth danger of stumbling on to something like a drug smuggling operation whose low flying, unmarked planes might be mistaken for a UFO. Be especially cautious in remote areas where you might

encounter anything from a schizophrenic hermit who thinks you are claim jumping to a full scale military maneuver. These are some examples of instances when discretion will be the better part of valor.

SUPPLIES

A ufologist should have a few supplies with him before going out to a scene. Exactly what to take depends on his personal methods of working. Sherlock Holmes reputedly did more with his two eyes and a magnifying glass than some state crime laboratories can do with all of their elaborate equipment.

The items below hardly constitute an exhaustive list, but are put forth as a few suggestions of things which might be handy:

Sketch pad and pencil - These need not be anything more than a pocket size note pad. Use it to make sketches of the general layout of the scene, position of landmarks, places where evidence originally lay, positions of the witnesses, etc.

Tape recorder - Use a tape recorder to take statements from witnesses. It is also good for taking verbal notes, and occasionally comes in handy for recording unusual sounds.

Cameras - The general rule is the more cameras you have with you the better. This will be fully discussed under the heading of photography. Briefly, though, it would be best to photograph the scene and various aspects of it with a variety of film types such as color, infra red, black and white, and ultra violet. Various filters should also be utilized. Also before *any* piece of evidence is moved, or *any* sample taken, it should be photographed *in situ*.

Measuring tape - The investigator should obtain a fifty or hundred foot tape for measuring the scene as well as a smaller one such as a Stanley MYT 10, which is a very convenient pocket sized one (about 3/8 inch thick and about 1 3/4 inch square, with ten feet of tape). A few foot rulers and yardsticks would also be handy for showing relative size in photos. The use of metric measuring instruments, though, are more desirable from a scientific standpoint.

Rope - Purchase about 500 feet of light line to rope off the landing area and to keep tourists out.

Casting material - The ufologist will need casting material to make casts of footprints and other indentations in the ground. Plaster of Paris may be used; however, law enforcement supply stores carry materials which do not shrink or expand while hardening. Casts are also made of other materials

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for special purposes. If casting is planned, practice at home on some footprints or animal tracks until good impressions are obtained, since the technique is rather tricky.

Boxes Some flat cardboard boxes will come in handy. These can be obtained from moving companies and paper goods suppliers. They are flat for easy storage and can be folded up into a regular carton in a few moments. Alternatively, a few cartons from the local market will do. They can be used to hold large objects, but more important, an inverted box can be placed over a mark or object to protect it until the investigator can get to it.

Containers A large supply of clean, new plastic containers is very valuable for collecting evidence. Avoid used containers since there is always the possibility of residue which could contaminate the sample. A roll of plastic bags is excellent for many things and would adequately serve the purpose under discussion here; however, glass or plastic jars are better for liquid samples. Certain very delicate specimens will require some ingenuity in handling which will be discussed later.

Special equipment If the site is in a remote or dangerous location various types of equipment may be necessary, special shoes or boots, protective clothing, hard hats, climbing gear, back packs, special tools lights and the like. It is not expected that the average ufologist will carry such things in the back of his car, but he should try to find the sources of such equipment should the need arise. Such items can often be rented or borrowed, if the sources are located ahead of time. Also, persons with special skills, such as divers and mountain climbers should be located and invited to assist should the need arise.

Odds and ends Other useful supplies include magnifying glasses, string, small shovels or scoops, pliers, tongs, knife, first aid kit, and a snake bite kit.

TO BE CONTINUED

[In our next issue the Lynches will discuss the on-site investigation step by step. The authors would appreciate feedback from the readers in the form of questions and comments and will try try to repond to them. Address your correspondence to them in care of *UFO COMMENTARY*. Ed.]

OBJECT SEEN OVER TWIN FALLS

Allen Benz

On August 10, 1972, a mysterious fiery object, seen by many people, flew over Twin Falls, a city of 21,000 population in south central Idaho. At 2:31 PM Dr. Glenn A. Hoss, a Twin Falls physician and his nurse, Mrs. Robert A. Jensen, drove along Pole Line Road, north of Twin Falls. As he drove, the witness noticed a bright object on his right coming from the south going across the sky. He stopped the car and waved down another motorist. "I did this so I could get verification", the doctor said. Both of them stood along the road watching the object go by. When the object got to the other side of the Snake River canyon, Hoss noticed three white objects, which he said "looked like wings" dropped off from the object. According to the witness, a long trail of fire behind the object apparently consumed the three smaller objects.

Dr. Hoss said the UFO looked like a large, white, perfectly round sphere, with a silver nose. Flames covered about two-thirds of the ball. It had a fiery tail which the doctor guessed to be approximately one half mile long. He saw neither markings nor lights on the object. In addition, the witness noticed a "single contrail, more tightly packed than those normally associated with motor driven craft." At no time did the doctor hear any engine noise or whine. He said "it was almost like a ship plowing through the sea." Regarding the size of the object, Hoss said that the UFO would have covered half the full moon had it flown front of it at the assumed altitude.

The witness, a former USAF Wing Commander with the 81st Fighter-Bomber Command, stated that he had the object in sight for twenty five seconds, and that the UFO maintained an altitude of between 20,000 and 40,000 feet. He bases this on the fact that the UFO flew above the cumulus clouds and below the cirrus. Dr. Hoss also believes that the object was intelligently controlled since it maintained a fixed course across the sky and did not follow the curvature of the earth.

Corroboration of this incident comes from two completely independent sources: one, a graduate student enjoying her summer vacation, and an Air Force crew that happened to be airborne at the time.

Ms. Jean Nutile, now a graduate student in English at the University of California - Davis, had been doing some shopping at the Lynwood Plaza in Twin Falls. She came out of a department store and started walking across the parking lot headed south. As she walked, Ms. Nutile happened to look up into the sky. There, coming directly out of the south, appeared a tear drop shaped object.

The object, at first, seemed to be a "big, white glow." As the UFO passed overhead, the witness said she noticed a metallic luminescence. "It was extremely bright, like light shining off metal", she said. In contrast to Dr.

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Hoss' testimony, Ms. Nutile stated she heard a hissing sound as it flew by.

The witness said she viewed the object for at least fifteen seconds. She expressed uncertainty as to the UFO's height. Like Dr. Hoss, she gained the impression that the object was being guided, and remarked that the UFO maintained a flat trajectory and did not follow the curvature of the Earth.

Unbeknownst at the time, a third group of witnesses also viewed the object. This third group happened to be a USAF flight crew patrolling the area at the time.

Thirteen days later, on August 23, 1972, KMVT, the local television station in Twin Falls, interviewed the four crew members, who are stationed at Mountain Home AFB. Their account of the incident confirms the data given by both Hoss and Nutile. One crewman made some rapid calculations as to speed and height. These figures indicate an altitude of 35,000 feet and a speed of 4000 to 4500 mph. All of the crew stated that they did not think that it was a natural object.

ANALYSIS AND COMMENT

Press reports stated that the object appeared *directly* over Boise, Idaho and Salt Lake City at 2:30 PM flying north.¹ Other reports of a mysterious object came from Nevada, Montana, Washington and Canada.

Dr. Mark Littman of the planetarium in Salt Lake City, called the object a meteor. But, he said "meteors bright enough to be seen in the daytime are very, very rare."² Littman continued, saying that the object was not part of the Perseid meteor shower that passed through the area during this time. "The Perseid meteors", he said, "are no bigger than a grain of sand."³ Littman also said that the object in question could have been as large as a camper travelling 75,000 mph give or take 25,000 mph.

A photo of the object allegedly seen over Salt Lake City accompanied the article in the *Salt Lake Tribune*. An Associated Press photographer in Butte, Montana took the picture as it passed over that city.

Late on the afternoon of the 10th, the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) issued the following statement:

It is now determined that it [the object] is either a space vehicle re-entering the Earth's atmosphere or a meteor. It is not an aircraft or parachutes.⁴

After interviewing both Hoss and Nutile, I called NORAD and talked to

... continued

SAN FRANCISCO: CITY OF UFOs?

Kevin McCray

During the years of research that I have put into ufology I have read of several interesting characteristics that seem to occur in a number of reports of UFOs. Other researchers, among them John Keel, Ivan T. Sanderson, Jacques Vallee, J. Allen Hynek and David R. Saunders have all come across, intentionally or not, items that might account for several UFO reports each year. After reviewing their writings, other works and my own efforts, I have come up with the following ten requirements for a UFO window area:

1. Look for UFOs on a Wednesday evening, preferably around ten o'clock. Saunders, Keel and the writer have all found that Wednesday seems to be the most active UFO day. Keel and Vallee seem to say that around ten p.m. is the hour when UFOs are most prevalent.
2. The last two weeks of March, the first two weeks of April, all of July and August, the last two weeks in October, November and December seem to be the best spans for UFO activity.
3. Select the highest ground in the area for your observation point. It only makes sense that you will be able to see more of the surrounding area. Also, weren't some of the more famous sightings near mountains or in hilly regions?
4. By the evidence presented by Ivan T. Sanderson in *Invisible Residents* it appears that UFOs have some relationship to water. It is an accepted fact that some of our most puzzling reports have had something to do with water. So try to get a lake, ocean, river, stream or something like that in your observation area.
5. According to Keel, UFOs have some sort of attraction to the Earth's magnetic faults. It is known that there are electromagnetic effects in many UFO sightings.
6. UFOs also seem to be present around areas in which natural disasters or occurrences have happened. This is probably the weakest of the ten requirements.
7. According to the late Olavo T. Fontes, UFOs appear to be interested in man made installations such as military bases or power plants.
8. A region that has both densely populated areas along with ones of sparse settlement is an important requirement.
9. Some UFO history in the area is always helpful in making a selection.
10. Other possible factors are any unusual things about the suspected area.

While some of the above items may tend to point towards an acceptance of the intelligent control theory, I do *not* intend it as my

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purpose to solve any discussions. I am merely presently my opinions based upon facts and research.

Many ufologists, scientists and members of the public in general have often suggested that a plan be adopted to observe a UFO under ideal conditions. That is, have reliable witnesses available, cameras sound equipment, scientific instruments, etc., all ready to "capture" the UFO. This is an excellent idea and it should be tried. But the question remains, where do we go to try it? I believe that the San Francisco [California] Bay region would be an excellent place to start.

Although the first two factors can be applied to any region, I believe San Francisco fits the remaining factors better than most. San Francisco is famous for its hills. Although many of them lie within the city itself, other places such as Twin Peaks and the Diablo Range offer a great deal in the way of high ground.

This area offers numerous bodies of water for the UFOs. There is the Pacific Ocean, San Francisco Bay, San Andrews Bay, Calaveras Reservoir, Pillarcitos Lake and several rivers and streams. The San Francisco Bay itself covers some 450 square miles, giving plenty of room to any water seeking UFO.

This region is the site of several military installations such as the Presidio, Fort McDowell, Fort Mason, Fort Scott, Fort Baker, San Francisco Naval Base, Alameda Coast Guard Base, Parks AFB, Hamilton AFB & Moffet Naval Station. Also in the area are such engineering achievements as the Bay Area Rapid Transit System and the Golden Gate Bridge.

San Francisco is remembered for the terrible 1906 earthquake and fire which caused huge amounts of death and destruction.

In 1969 the population of San Francisco stood at 748,700. The population density of these 44.6 square miles is second only to Manhattan Island. But beyond the city are several large areas of unpopulated land that are sprinkled with parks and campgrounds.

As shown in early UFO history, San Francisco has long been the scene of UFO activity. Many of the early airship reports originated from this area.

San Francisco has many other features that might attract UFOs. The forty niners discovered gold in this area. The United Nations began here. And, in the 1960s the area became a mecca for hippies and "new age" believers. The region is also a major cultural, religious and educational center.

The final item is one concerning magnetic faults and declinations. San Francisco definitely has a magnetic declination.

San Francisco is but one area of a potentially infinite amount. It is now up to the rest of ufology to add or detract from my list of ten and to argue or agree with my findings. *(Continued on page 14)*

A CLOSER LOOK AT TLPs

Lucius Farish

The answers to the mysteries of the Moon will not all be found in detailed analyses of lunar rocks. For over 400 years, both amateur and professional astronomers have observed all manner of anomalous phenomena on the lunar surface. In recent years, the term *transient lunar phenomena* (TLP) has been used to designate such occurrences.

TLPs take many forms -- bright spots, dark spots, lunar "clouds", glows of various colors, moving objects and lights near or on the lunar surface -- all these things and more have been reported. A few years ago, Barbara M. Middlehurst, Jaylee M. Burley, Patrick Moore and Barbara L. Welther compiled the *Chronological Catalog of Reported Lunar Events* (CCRLE). It is, as the name implies, a chronological listing of TLPs from the year 1540 through 1967. In all it lists 579 separate reports of strange happenings on the Moon.

Yet, fascinating as the CCRLE may be, it appears to have suffered a bit from what we might describe as "scientific conservatism." The authors state that certain TLP reports have been eliminated from the *Catalog* because the observations may have been "due to unusual lighting conditions or other temporary effects external to the Moon, or which are unacceptable for other reasons." An elaboration of those "other reasons" would have been most welcome, but it is not included.

One modern observer of TLPs is the well known amateur astronomer and writer, V.A. Firsoff of England. In his book, *Strange World of the Moon*, Firsoff tells of seeing two bright points of light near the Moon's South Pole at 9:40 P.M. (GMT) on May 24, 1955. A beam of light emanated from the weaker of the two lights and "shot up vertically into the sky above the Moon, becoming more intense as it ascended, simultaneously fading out at the base, then disappeared. The total length of the beam, assuming no foreshortening, would have been about 100 miles and it endured for about two seconds, perhaps."

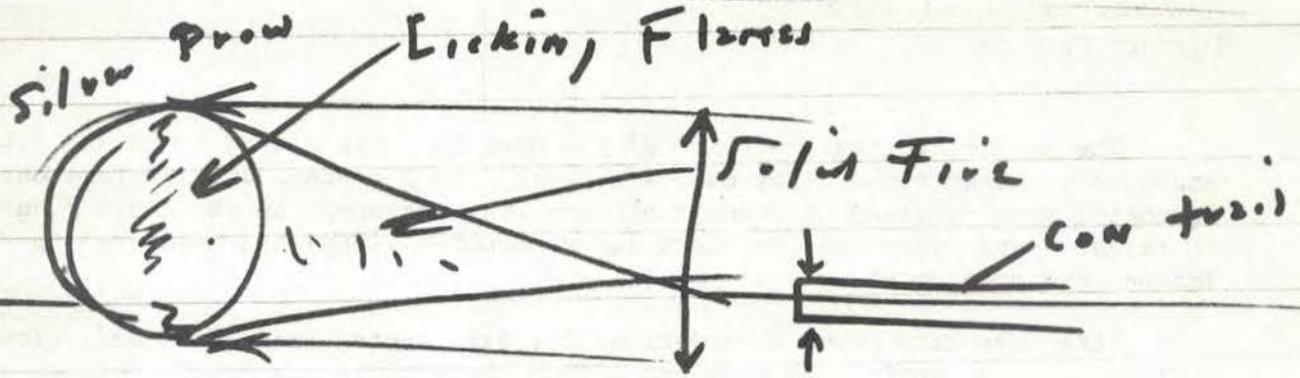
What does the CCRLE have to say about Firsoff's observation? Under the date of May 24, 1955, there is an entry for Firsoff's observation. The location is given as "Near South Pole"; the description of the event is "Glitter suggesting electrical discharge." Not a very apt description and it is quite possible that the compilers of the CCRLE have confused this observation of Firsoff's with another TLP observation which is given in *Strange World of the Moon*.

By now, you are probably wondering what all this has to do with UFOs, so let's examine Firsoff's second observation. He does not give a date for the event, but his account is as follows:

On another occasion, once again with exceptionally steady seeing and light haze, I saw a whole swarm of minute flashes over the south pole of a gibbous Moon. These flashes were distributed up to some 200 miles above the surface and appeared to be animated

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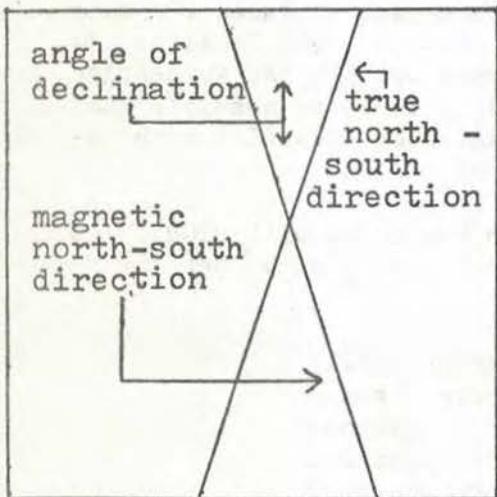
OBJECT OVER TWIN FALLS (continued from page 9)



Drawn by:
Glenn Hoss, M.D. 8/17/72

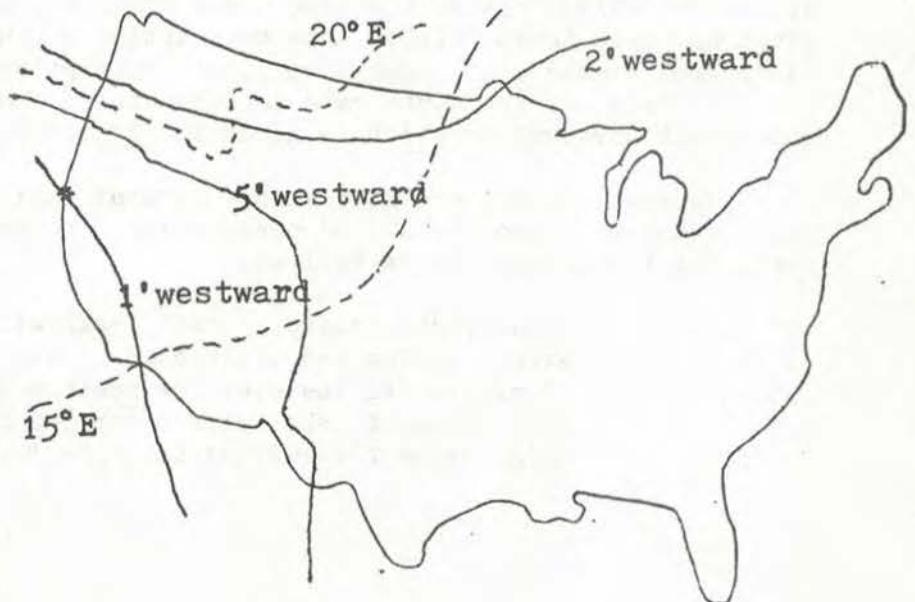
Glenn Hoss

SAN FRANCISCO: CITY OF UFOs? (continued from page 11)



Declination is the angle between the magnetic north-south line and the true north-south line.

- Lines of equal declination in degrees
- Lines of equal change in minutes of arc per year
- * San Francisco, California



THE WORLD SIGHTING INDEX

GLOBAL CASES

010	1965	07	12	Bairro Paraiso dos Barbeiros	309	007
010	1965	07	26	Carazinho	112+	002
					310+	007
					041	022
					113+	023
010	1965	07	27	Barroca	241	001
010	1965	07	27	Calfate	241	001
010	1965	07	27	Gameleira	241	001
010	1965	08	04	Trapua	312	007
010	1965	09	08	Alto Purus	317	007
010	1965	09	10	Sao Joao	114	002
010	1965	09	11	Guarulhos	318	007
010	1965	10	18	Ponte Praia	319	007
010	1965	10	22	Canhotinho	319	007
					045	022
					124+	023
010	1965	10	26	Mogi-Guacu	244	001
010	1965	10	26	Mogi-Guacu	244	001
010	1965	10	30	nr Lova Lousan	245	001
010	1965	10	30	Pinhal	320	007
010	1965	11	??	Mogi-Guacu	244	001
010	1965	11	11	Mogi-Guacu	192+	002
					244	001
010	1965	11	13	nr Catagua	245	001
					192+	002
010	1965	11	13	nr Lova Lousan	245	001
010	1965	11	13	Mogi-Guacu	245	001
					320	007
010	1966	03	02	Barra da Tijuca	271	001
010	1966	03	12	Rio de Janeiro	271	001
010	1966	03	16	Barra da Tijuca	271	001
010	1966	03	16	nr Cagarras Is.	054	003
010	1966	03	17	Cordovil	271	001
010	1966	03	21	over Rio Grande do Sul State	059+	003
010	1966	03	24	Jacarepagua	271+	001
010	1966	05	10	Atafona Campos	331	007
010	1966	08	20	Niteroi (Morro do Vintem)	335	007
010	1967	06	07	Itajuba	346	007
010	1967	08	03	Conrado	348	007
					017+	003
010	1967	08	03	nr Francisco Fragoso	016+	003
010	1967	08	04	Porto Alegre	067+	003
010	1967	09	14	La Baleia	352	007
010	1967	09	17	Belo Horizonte	085	003
010	1967	11	24	Rio de Janeiro	355	007
010	1968	05	??	Chasaomus	357	007

NORTH AMERICAN CASES

USA	CT	1966	06	11	Westport	331	007
USA	CT	1967	07	05	Coventry	063	003
USA	CT	1967	09	15	Winsted	167+	003
						352+	007
						347	013
USA	DE	1908	??	??	Off the coast	187	007
USA	DC	1948	11	18	Washington	093+	006
USA	DC	1950	05	29	Washington	116+	006
USA	DC	1952	05	23	Washington	224	006
USA	DC	1952	07	01	Washington	200+	006
USA	DC	1952	07	19	Washington	072+	005
						209+	006
USA	DC	1952	07	20	Washington	191+	001
						045	004
USA	DC	1952	07	26	Washington	211+	006
USA	FL	1948	08	01	nr Tampa	056+	005
USA	FL	1952	07	18	Patrick AFB	205+	006
USA	FL	1952	08	19	W. Palm Beach	040	001
						046+	001
						069	004
						232+	006
						199	007
USA	FL	1955	11	02	Williston	252	007
						064	017
USA	FL	1956	05	09	Jacksonville	253	007
USA	FL	1957	03	02	Tampa	270	007
USA	FL	1957	08	22	Cecil Naval Air Station	257	007
USA	FL	1957	10	06	Cape Kennedy	081	004
USA	FL	1960	05	04	Sarasota	278	007
USA	FL	1964	06	23	nr Twenty Mile Bend	227+	001
USA	FL	1965	03	02	Weeki Wachi Springs	229	001
						134+	002
						305+	007
						060	022
						166+	023
USA	FL	1965	03	12	nr Big Cypress	229+	001
						192+	001
						200	004
						306	007
USA	FL	1966	03	23	Ft. Pierce	324	007
USA	FL	1966	04	04	Hague	327	007
USA	FL	1966	04	28	Ocala	273	001
USA	FL	1967	04	06	Crestview	112	003
						343	007

by a whirling motion. [Emphasis added L.F.] They lasted for several seconds.

These flashes, it would seem, were the "glitter" of the CCRLE's erroneous entry. We might well ask, what form of "standard" lunar phenomena could account for whirling "flashes" up to 200 miles above the lunar surface. The ufologist can probably lend some intelligent speculation to the question, as Firsoff's description sounds far more like UFO activity than anything else one could imagine. However, to the compilers of the CCRLE, this sighting seems to have been a bit too "unorthodox to receive a straightforward treatment.

))**((

GLOBAL CASES cont.

010	1968	05	??	Chascomus	357	007
010	1968	07	01	Botucatu	358	007
010	1968	08	27	Lins	359	007
010	1968	10	09	Lins	359	007
021	1868	07	??	Copiago	179+	007
					011	008
					638	018
021	1959	08	09	Sombrero, Tierra del Fuego	014	003
					276+	007
021	1963	01	28	Mamina	290	007
021	1964	06	15	Arica	300	007
					039	022
					108	023
021	1965	07	19	Chanaral	310	007
021	1965	07	30	Puerto Monte	311	007
021	1965	07	31	Belluco	311	007

((+))

NORTH AMERICAN CASES

USA	FL	1967	04	07	Crestview	112	003
						343	007
USA	FL	1967	04	08	Crestview	112+	003
USA	FL	1967	07	20	nr Islamorada	063+	003
USA	FL	1967	07	21	Jewish Creek (nr Islamorada)	347	007
						063+	003
USA	GA	1948	07	24	Robins AFB, nr Macon	056	005
USA	GA	1953	01	28	Moody AFB	296+	006
USA	GA	1955	07	03	Stockton	121	002
						249+	007
						054	022
						149+	023
							033
USA	GA	1964	07	07	Tallulah Falls	301	007
						039	014

New source: 033, Inside saucer post - 3.0 blue.

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