



The Phenomenon Times

The official journal of
The UFO & Paranormal Research Society
of Australia

November
2012

Pioneering The Unexplained World

**REPORTING ON RECENT NEWS AND STUDIES OUTSIDE
MAINSTREAM SCIENTIFIC ENDEAVOUR,
IN A QUEST FOR TRUTH.**

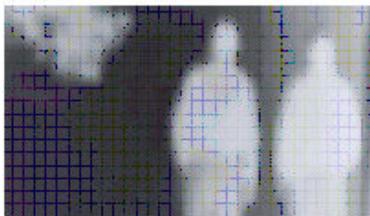


Research of Australian Close Encounters



Paranormal Research,
Second Division

Covering a broad, cross disciplinary approach to paranormal events



Strange Apparitions



Eerie Encounters



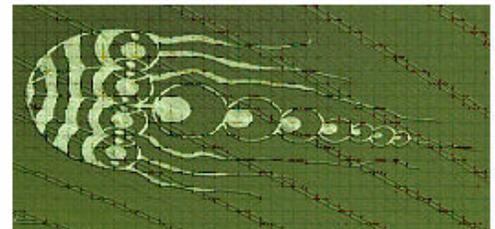
Psychic perception



Ufo Sightings



Truth Behind Legend

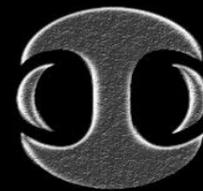


The Unexplained

<http://www.ufosociety.net.au>

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November 2012



Lorraine Cilia

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

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Est 2000 (formerly known as the UFO Society of Western Sydney)

www.ufosociety.net.au

Meeting Calendar 2013
Wednesdays

February 13 th	July 10 th
March 13 th	August 14 th
April 10 th	September 11 th
May 9 th	October 09 th
June 12 th	November 13 th

Greetings to all my Earthling and Alien Friends!

At the end of the year, I thought I would share with you another appearance in the public press relating to the Society. Recently, Kayla Osborne from the South-West Advertiser interviewed me and I was happier with this treatment of the subject than has appeared to be the case in other instances.

I realise that you cannot always trust in the treatment of such articles, but in this case, I was very pleased with the outcome.

So please share in the below article as our final public relations for this year, and remember, the future is in all our hands.

Lorraine Cilia,

President

Eyes cast up to the skies

By Kayla Osborne

Nov. 27, 2012, 1:43 p.m.

IF YOU were to say Rossmore resident Lorraine Cilia was living a double life, you'd be spot on.

By day she's the face of her business, Rossmore Florist, but by night she's at home investigating the paranormal.



Ms Cilia is the president and founding member of the Campbelltown-based UFO and Paranormal Research Society of Australia.

"A group of like-minded people came together because of sightings in the local area," she said.

"We started meeting once a month and the group has expanded over the years."

Ms Cilia said there were parallels between her interests in floristry and the paranormal.

"I have a deep interest in the universe as well as the earth," she said.

"I believe we have a collective consciousness and we are all connected to the cosmos.

"We're all connected to every living thing."

The UFO and Paranormal Research Society of Australia regularly conducts night watches and investigations into the unknown.

"I've been interested in the paranormal since I was a child. I guess I have always been a little bit in touch with the 'other side' — intuitively psychic," Ms Cilia said.

"As members of the society we cover everything from spirituality and astronomy to extraterrestrial contact."

Ms Cilia also serves as a counsellor for those who have had paranormal experiences.

"They took themselves to a doctor, or couldn't speak to family and friends without that ridicule factor, and they didn't really have one with whom they could sit down and talk about it," she said.

"I saw a need.

"Now there is a support group to support these people."

Ms Cilia said she met many sceptics, including the media.

"We just tell the truth, what we've experienced. We present them the evidence but sceptics try to debunk it as much as they can," she said.

"A lot of sightings nowadays may be of military and technological origin, but there are still those who debate where that technology originally came from."

Ms Cilia is convinced that we definitely aren't alone in the universe.

"There are millions of planets in the universe — and today scientists tell us it's not just a universe, it's a multiverse," she said.

"Why would we be the only tiny little rock in the whole of this multiverse to have life?"

On-line digital copy available at:

<http://www.southwestadvertiser.com.au/story/1148200/eyes-cast-up-to-the-skies/?cs=1504>

Next meeting; February 13th, 2013.

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VICE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Last Sunday I was lucky enough to catch an interview on Channel 7s 'Sunday' program with a Brain Surgeon by the name of Dr Eben Alexander. Dr Alexander experienced a near death experience in 2008 during a coma after he collapsed with meningitis. I was hoping to review his new book 'Proof of Heaven' in this issues Past Lives article, however due to its new release and popularity the book hasn't arrived in time. Below is a exert from the 'Sunday' program and look out for February's PT for the review.

Before his experience, Dr Alexander had worked for 20 years as a neurosurgeon and thought he had a pretty good idea of how the brain worked and how it generates consciousness. He'd heard over the year's peoples 'near death experience' stories and he was certain that there would be some brain explanation. Eben Alexander is a Harvard-trained neurosurgeon. He put his faith in logic, in rational thought. Then in 2008 he spent 7 days in a coma and is now a believer after being to the 'Other Side'! November 10, 2008 he felt like he's been struck by a freight train. Extreme back pain like nothing he'd felt before. It was such an extreme case of meningitis that the CT scans showed that it coded the whole of his brain and there was no part unscathed.

During the next 7 days he experienced a consciousness that defied all his years of medical training. "Here was this beautiful melody and this light spinning closer and closer.

It opened up as a portal into this gorgeous realm that was verdant of waterfalls, colours indescribable and millions of butterflies flying through. A very ultra-real scene. Then there was a warm breeze flowing through like the breath of divine”.

In the hospital his physicians were preparing his family for the worst. They had told his wife that there was pretty well no chance of him ever waking up. This 10 year old son went running into his father’s room and pried open his eyes and screamed “Daddy, you’re going to be ok, you’re going to be ok” as if he said it enough it was going to be true. Within this coma, Eben could hear his son calling him back and on the 7th day he awoke.

By medical standards he’d made a miraculously quick recovery, but nagging him inside was explanation of what he felt and saw whilst in the coma. “This infinite blackness was filled with love and yet also filled with this light from this brilliant orb that was with me”.

Many scientists’ and sceptics believe his experience was an altered state triggered by a stressful event and just a dream. However, Dr Alexander stresses that his brain was so affected by the meningitis that there was no part of the brain that would have been viable to give a dream, hallucination or fantasy! It was one vivid image seen by Dr Alexander during this coma that has convinced him his experience was real. He saw the face of a beautiful girl beside him on a butterfly wing. She never said a word, but her thoughts went right into him. “You’re loved, you’re cherished dearly forever. There is nothing to fear”. He knew her face so well but knew he had never met her.

Eben was adopted when he was little, his biological parents later went on to have more children after him and “Betsey”, who he saw, was one of these children. She died in 1998 and it was only after his coma that his biological family sent him her photo and he could recognise her.

He is now convinced that our souls are eternal and our spirit lives on forever!
A full review of his book ‘Proof of Heaven’, a Neurosurgeon’s journey into the afterlife will be in the next Phenomenon Times.

I would like to wish all of our Members and their families and wonderful and safe Christmas and New Year. Thank you all very much for your support over this past year and we look forward to you joining us again at our first meeting in February.

Kellie Pataky

The UFO & Paranormal Research Society of Australia

A new era

A letter from the Secretary

I would like to take this opportunity to extend many thanks to all of our members for supporting the meeting agendas over the 12 years of our existence. During the last three years, since moving to the Arts centre, our general presentation line up has increased to include a wider variety of subject matters across the Paranormal. This is the aim of the society as a whole and part of our mission statement. As always, we are most interested in your personal requests for topical coverage. The Society will make further presentations of its own into 2013 but is always open to new ideas. We are always looking to broaden our horizons within the Paranormal field.

Eerie Encounters has become a more widely accepted series selling in several states. We are still in touch with TVS for the new series release next year. We are hoping to release 5 more episodes for production by the middle of next year. That will make a total of 10 episodes in total.

I have invested in a professional video camera and more editing software. Our production equipment and talent is improving all the time. Some of the actors involved have offered to work on the venture in a feature length special. It was actually their idea. If we manage to finish the series next year, we may entertain the idea into 2014. By then, we will have expanded our personal equipment even further and our production talent will have improved further still.

Warmer climes mean more opportunities to hold special 'on-site' events with our membership during the evenings. We will keep close contact with you as dates approach.

The web site is due for a massive case update and overhaul which will take place over the Christmas / New year period. Much of our recent work and reports are to be included.

Part of this process will involve the inclusion of a research repository containing topics by heading and content. The listing will continue to grow over time to become a complete research guide to terms, phrasing and accepted meanings and / or histories.

To that end, we are interested in receiving any knowledge that you may have about a particular phenomenon / scenario on which you are able to give an in-depth view or a personal experience to add to that record.

The new era Phenomenon Times will now include a 'Letters to the Editor' section. We are interested in all of your views, comments and responses to arguments printed. Most sectors of the print industry that run such a section, do not allow total anonymity from the sender but will not print their names as such; just the name they choose and a suburb / state etc. In the modern world of email, this can be reduced even further and individuals are able to post comment much the same as a chat room environment, only through a printed and software version journal. Your emails to us can be copied and pasted directly without edit and therefore can appear as a printed 'window' of comment that arrives on our email with a subject heading of Letter to the Editor.

As a Society interested in varied topics under the Paranormal banner, we are often approached on the subject of conspiracy and covert Government groups or functions. Although there are many platforms on which such a topic already overlaps, there is also plenty of room for a separatist approach. But conspiracy theories are many and varied. I prefer to have contributions from the public through letters to the editor. Remember, these can include entire articles if necessary.

The Society has never attacked the uniform of office of those who swear an oath and defend a way of life that you and I enjoy. The main point of argument has and always will be, that private and group agenda exists outside of the public domain in which individuals are marginalised and improvements to human life can often be compromised for the sake of commercial interest. It is in these areas that the Society and the public in general question authority and check information. A democracy will work well if the public can make informed decisions and will fail many times over if that is not the case. The generalist argument that we are better off not knowing has come to an end. It is in this area that I am interested in hearing from the public at large.

Many of our committee have made guest appearances in different sectors of the media be it press coverage in print, radio or television. We are now gathering copies of any and all such articles to build a permanent record for both web and Facebook. I'm sure many of you have similar personal experiences. If you wish to add them to this collection, please do so by contacting the Secretary.

The Society's future is steady and growing in public activity every year. Our new look website will in place for January and I look forward to seeing all of you in the new era, whatever that may bring.

Dominic McNamara
Secretary,
The UFO and Paranormal Research Society of Australia

Just Smile

Special article contributor

B. Dickeson

Adelaide ufologist Fred Stone visited New Zealand between September and November 1964 on a private tour. For five weeks Fred travelled all around the country, talking to the local UFO groups that he had long corresponded with from Australia.

Soon after arriving in New Zealand, he was interviewed by a television reporter in Auckland, who finally asked him, "If you ever meet an alien, what do you do?" Without hesitation Stone simply sighed and said, "Just smile and act naturally." (Fred's reply is probably my all-time favourite quote from ufology – I still like to use it from time to time.)

Fred was joking, of course, because if you've spent any time with this subject then you know there's not much smiling during an alien encounter. Witnesses usually 'freak out' completely and experience severe shock.

As children we are all told about Santa Clause, the Tooth fairy, Easter bunny, bogey man, guardian angels, and so on. These early 'facts of life' are usually extracted in the transition to adulthood without too many ongoing psychological problems – in a process referred to as 'growing-up.'

Aliens from outer space are different. Thanks to Albert Einstein and his light speed barrier, we know that aliens have never existed, or that if they do, then they are too far away to be relevant to life here on earth.

So when someone sees a UFO or meets an alien they must suddenly 'add-on' a universe full of possibilities to their expectations of life on Earth. It is much more difficult to take on board a host of new possibilities than it is to subtract a Santa, especially at such short notice. This difficulty is increased when there are plenty of people around you who haven't had the alien experience and who can reasonably expect not to have it. Most experiencers develop severe 'ontological shock' because aliens don't have the scientific decency to believe Mr Einstein, in the way most humans like to believe in him.

Fred Stone died on 20 February 1977 and much has happened in the 35 years since. Most notable has been the emergence of the alien

abduction phenomenon. Abduction events are certainly the most extreme up-close and personal type of alien encounter and give those who experience them a lot less to smile about. They can recur over several decades and abductees have much less control over their situation, much less input – they just can't walk away and put it down to inexperience.

Also, after 30 years of alien abductions, many UFO investigators still find the phenomena hugely problematical. They are glad the subject has now lost its novelty value to the general public, and are only too happy to ignore abductions altogether, as being 'old news'.

Many researchers find such incidents confronting because they are inconsistent with their own personal view of what UFOs are all about. They still see aliens as agents of something 'angelic', God-linked, all-powerful. This tradition of linking aliens to an omnipresent power means that if you meet an alien that alien must automatically know all about you, your innermost thoughts and secrets, and your worthiness as a human being.

Therefore, long medical examinations and anal probes should be unnecessary – your most intimate medical status would be 'sensed' by any real alien or 'angel'. Yet alien abductions involve what seem to be unnecessary and intrusive medical procedures which diminish the alien's divine status.

Of course, the easiest way to maintain the divine status of aliens is to believe that those who do abduct humans are 'evil', not real aliens at all, and their activities should be ignored. However, this judgemental indifference is of little use to abductees and of less use in ufology. After all, aliens may be more technically advanced, 'smarter' perhaps, yet similar to us. They may be more accessible, less divine – just 'different', or 'alien'.

When UFOR(NSW) became interested in alien abductions and set up its first special interest group (SIG) in 1992 to investigate the phenomenon, many members (some of them on the Committee), strongly resisted the move. Alien abductions and anal probes were too sexy, too sensational, too 'yucky' for proper investigation by serious UFO groups. Ufology was seen as being a 'family interest'. Thus abduction research would scare off families with children, and reduce the group's public support. (Something similar happened in the UK several years earlier. When several BUFORA members tried to set up a sub-group to investigate

alien abductions, one particularly influential individual lobbied hard, and successfully, for a moratorium on the subject. That moratorium has become a permanent state of mind, so that now there are NO abductions in the UK at all – unless you read material by Nick Pope, or a few other ‘non-mainstream’ investigators. Alien abductions happen all over the world, except in Britain.)

Once you start investigating alien abductions, the question soon arises: Are aliens more like veterinarians than ‘angels’? And here I use the term ‘veterinarian’ to mean someone trained to perform medical procedures on a range of *other* species.

We recognise important cultural differences between *veterinarians* and *doctors*. Own-species medicos are ‘doctors’, who operate in a *professional* environment, where permission to perform intrusive medical procedures requires some kind of informed consent by the *client*. Otherwise the activity is considered unprofessional and even ‘abusive’. Consent is only unnecessary in the case of extreme medical emergency.

However, only twenty years ago most people would go to a hospital, sign a simple form, and just let their doctor ‘do his job’, whatever that was; and no questions were asked. Nowadays, medical treatment is very different. So ‘informed consent’ is a modern, evolving, ‘same-species thing’, a very new concept to our 21st century civilisation. It is something cultural and acquired.

With alien abductions you quickly realise the abductors are not angels, they’re vets and about as divine as you or me – this greatly simplifies your research when you are looking for common attributes over a range of abductions. And of course, you soon realise from when you take your cat or dog to a vet, that vets have good reasons for placing thermometers in anuses.

It is also important to see that there is nothing *personal* or *professional* about these alien encounters. Not in the way we now think of what is personal and professional. Our personal response to them is not about culture, it’s about ‘shock and awe’, or, more specifically, an excess of shock and a lack of awe.

And you soon find that many alien abductors use this shock and awe to help get them what they want. That is, they will interact with abductees in some subtle, obtuse, yet limited way to make them more compliant for a series of abductions. The abductor actually becomes a ‘handler’. For

example, In one case, when I asked an experiencer under hypnosis what skin colour her regular abductor /handler /interrogator had, she immediately replied, “Blue!”

Me: “Blue?”

Her: “Well, he’s not really blue, he’s grey – but blue is my favourite colour!”

In another case, I was presented with a coloured drawing of an abductor who had blue eyes and wore an ancient Egyptian, pharaonic, headdress before our interview even began. This entity had walked through a hospital room wall late one night to provide the abductee with medical assistance and was ‘definitely not, NOT an alien – NOT a grey!’ During the session, when asked the skin colour of the Egyptian gentleman, there was a pause and then, “Dark.”

Me: “Oh you mean, dark-brownish, like a negro? (After all, ancient Egypt was once ruled by a series of Nubian pharaohs?)

Her: “(pause) .. No, more like an elephant.”

Me: “Oh, you mean grey?”

Her:”(pause) .. Yes (pause), grey.”

The headdress turned out to be medical head covering; the ‘jewel’ in front a light reflector. The female abductee got much better very soon after her visitor left. There are numerous cases of such culturally screened memories; and many can be very complicated.

It appears from these sorts of reports that aliens may also have a public relations problem – being an alien is ‘not cool’ and not necessarily an asset in many encounters.

And this is very, very interesting. Because the manipulation of abductees’ perceptions, suggests their handlers actively try to obscure their activities; that they themselves perceive there is something dishonest about what they are doing. Are their activities seen as being ‘abusive’ to our modern, space-age sensitivities? In extreme cases, should we compare their camouflage to the string quartets and shower blocks used to give gas chambers the appearance of normalcy by World War Two Nazis?

If alien abductions are good for us, then why is such stealth and subterfuge necessary?

Another client being abducted regularly told me that her aliens were lovely. They were here to help us, that they had only good intentions towards her, her family and Mankind. They told her they were helping our world towards a newer, brighter future 'in the light', a 'Golden Age', and only wanted to make her feel good.

Now, I don't hypnotically regress abductees just because they ask me to. I usually try to talk them out of it. Whenever you take someone back, the events they recall are never exactly what they were originally thought to be, and their restored memories can become quite confronting. You must always try to minimise any harm or alarm.

When I told her that she really had no problem if everything was lovely, and asked why she wanted me to regress her, she said: "They say one thing, or say nice things, but are doing other things that I only vaguely remember, that seem 'wrong'. They have no idea of pain and how badly I feel (physically and psychologically) after my abductions, or what my concerns are."

Her misgivings were such that she wanted to know if there was something else going on. Why did the bits she remember only vaguely seem to be wrong?

Usually, after a regression, it's best for an experiencer to remember ALL that has happened to them. Then they can better evaluate their experience, and feel more empowered in the process. Most trauma seems to come from the abductee 'not knowing' fully what has happened to them, or fearing what might have happened to them. If any trauma has been generated, experiencers will start to develop their own methods for managing that trauma. They feel less stupid, less 'dumbed down', and actually become more interested, more involved, in the abduction process. Aliens can be rather patronising.

UFOR(NSW)'s very first attempt to run an abductee research group in 1992 was a disaster. The initial, exploratory meeting of its three convenors and a handful of abductees soon became acrimonious and was quickly wound up.

The convenors quickly regrouped (SIG Mark 2), relinquishing any research components in favour of a 'case-worker' model that offered client support only. They began actively scouting for sympathetic professional therapists (mental health workers, community workers, psychiatrists, hypnotherapists, who might have the skills to manage

traumatised clients) and the substantial resources needed to maintain this model. When the UFOR(NSW) Committee could not agree to allocate its entire budget and efforts to the new group's aims, they set themselves up as an independent organisation and completely split from UFOR(NSW) to offer abductees subsidised one-on-one professional support.

Several years afterwards I was able to re-establish contact with some of the abductees who stuck with the support-only program. (This now seems to have concluded.) The program had referred several dozen clients for therapy over several years, with mixed success. A range of therapists had provided a variety of support, but there had been little consistency in their approach overall and no effort made to develop a support program specifically for alien abductees. No initial guidelines had been set up for therapists to follow and fine-tune, and no feedback sought later as to whether the support they were providing might actually work.

Clients were never even asked whether the support provided had actually helped them cope better. Some participants felt their experiences were not considered valid or real by their therapists. In some cases, copies of tape recordings of sessions were not made available to clients or discussed with them.

Experiencers were consistently told under hypnosis to 'forget all about their experiences'. Their experiences were treated as aberrant behaviour, the experiencers as fantasy-prone personalities. (This fantasy-only approach has been problematical since the Betty and Barney Hill case of the 1960s. The Hills were told to forget their experience, so their account came out via their hypnotherapist. Barney always had tremendous difficulty managing thereafter. Nowadays, researchers prefer to consider experiencer accounts as being tendered honestly.)

Afterwards, several clients felt they were no better off for the support provided, and were actually much more confused about their experiences. The program showed little, if any, co-ordination. Several therapists had since commented that their involvement with the program had been detrimental to their professional reputation.

As there was no research program, no abduction details were gathered from clients for collation to look for similar phenomena, or trends, or characteristics which might be later shared to help validate abduction experiences. There had been little coordination and no 'data mining'.

In 1998, several people involved on the support side of this group (Favaloro, Marx, Delillo) did produce an essay on the real extent of the alien abduction problem. This has been very well-received. Their discussion showed how, if only 2-8% of the world's population was being abducted by aliens, several times a year, for several hours at a time (as was being advocated by Budd Hopkins, David Jacobs and other researchers in the United States), there were insurmountable logistical problems:

That is, for our planet of seven billion people (7,000,000,000) there would be some 140 to 560 million people being abducted per year for about 1260-5040 million hours of abductee processing time. There are only 8760 hours in a (non-leap) year, so planet Earth must be surrounded by large space ship armadas, with 'conveyor belt-scale systems' to transport all the abductees who require processing. It would be hard for us not to notice such large-scale activities, or the large numbers of craft around the Earth that this required. Therefore, the 'real' numbers for abductees that were being promoted by some investigators, were far too high. (Any reduction in these figures should make the work of abduction researchers more manageable, however!)

There are inherent problems whenever you attempt to scale up rare phenomena into something world-wide, and this discussion was entirely valid and worthwhile. But the lack of information generated from the Australian abductee support program, suggests that an important opportunity for research has been lost.

UFOR(NSW)'s third attempt to investigate alien abductions in the late 1990s attracted few clients to its monthly meetings on Sydney's North Shore, because it lacked the therapists to provide client support. Potential participants were diverted to the other support group and SIG Mark 3 lapsed within a year due to a lack of clients and organisational problems.

Several UFOR(NSW) Committee members undertook hypnotherapy training soon afterwards and a fourth attempt at abduction research and support was made in mid-2003. The meeting set up to launch a program which balanced support with research, lost focus. A follow-up meeting several months later quickly fell apart due to personality conflicts and a lack of purpose.

Given such difficulties when managing abductees and the potential for group self-destruction, why should UFOR(NSW) even bother researching this subject? After all, there is always plenty of new abductee material from experiencers for UFO enthusiasts to access on the internet and in bookstores.

It is important for researchers to “Know the Veterinarians” better. Individual accounts are valuable, but there is a need for an ‘averaged’ view, because individual accounts can be very idiosyncratic. Experiencers do not lie, but do fill the gaps between their abduction experiences with material that is more familiar to them, material from their ‘normal’ lives. They edit their experiences and may even promote a context which gives their abductions a more intense, mystical dimension. This is done to make the unthinkable seem more valid and appropriate.

For example, from the case I described earlier, the experiencer might later feel inclined to say that ALL alien abductions are actually performed by time-travelling ancient Egyptians, to help 21st century humankind. I would not dismiss such an assertion outright, but would see it as an untested and unmoderated account. The abductee is not lying, but has been affected by their ‘screening’ process. If the researcher regressing the abductee has not been diligent, or if they have their own ufological agenda, then the viewpoint will be further skewed, further ‘enhanced’. A researcher has to assess groups of reports and find consistencies which help to separate idiosyncratic from substantial phenomena; to find what recurs through a range of experiences. Previous attempts at this have been made by lone researchers, mostly in the United States; people such as Budd Hopkins and David Jacobs, for example. Their techniques and presumptions are not always stated up front and have to be deduced from their published work, which tends to have a mass publication orientation. The findings from this valuable material must also be taken on board and subjected to further refinement, further development.

The closest alien to human contact produces individual or unique differences you cannot easily compare with other accounts – each experiencer has a unique ‘fingerprint’. However, when you review several accounts, there are common elements (such as the sequence of events and activities, décor/surroundings, light effects, etc.), which can be ‘averaged’ out for research purposes. These common elements may seem exotic, even magical or humorous, but their occurrence across the abduction experience is persistent and requires more serious attention.

Another example. During the late 1990s, UFOR(NSW) co-hosted a weekend conference in Western Sydney. Memorable highlights from that weekend for me were an address by New Zealand abductee Sue Hanson, followed by an informal evening session about alien abductions. One participant in the evening session was so moved by the occasion he mentioned how his night-time abductors routinely floated into his room through the mirror.

Almost everyone in the audience of about 60 people laughed, but I had already recorded three independent cases of this phenomenon and did not. For it may have a sound scientific basis – a truly alien technology utilising something called the *Casimir effect*. And there are many similar cultural or mythological references to back up the phenomenon where non-humans appear or disappear through a mirror. (One of the best modern accounts of this phenomenon I read only recently was in Bill Chalker's, *Hair of the Alien* (2005), Paraview Pocket Books, Chapter 7, *Tape of Lost Memory*, section: *Through the Mirror more Darkly*, where experiencer Peter Khoury describes floating through a mirror in some detail.)

This is but one of many potential alien 'technologies' that keep cropping up, and something we could know more about. Furthermore, it should be possible for us to improve the quality and veracity of abductees' recollections, with suitably-designed research projects:

For example, when you fill a glass jar with dried beans and ask a number of people to guess the actual number of beans in the jar, you get a wide range of answers. In a hundred guesses, only three or four people will actually get close to the correct number of beans, and some of the numbers suggested will appear excessively high or low.

However, if you total up all the numbers guessed, and divide this by 100, the 'averaged' result is usually much closer to the actual number of beans. It appears that when a wider range of human experience is surveyed, you get a better result.

Social surveys use this averaged human experience to produce reliable data for a range of activities such as advertising, marketing, political polling, and so on. I have been involved with projects that successfully used these techniques to help assess the needs of public housing tenants from a range of socio-economic and ethnic backgrounds in inner Sydney, for example.

It should be possible to use such a structured process to get a more accurate picture of alien abductions, as follows:

1. Set up a small group of facilitators (maximum of 5) to provide client support and assessment, with an agreed outlook, a common list of expectations/limitations, and a focussed methodology.
2. Use UFOR(NSW) membership to advertise the research project and invite experiencers to participate.
3. Initially vet applicants to assess 'suitability' – preference given to locals (to minimise travel, maximise resources, etc.), assess whether any special requirements, and their availability for interviews. Successful applicants would have a preliminary meeting to inform them about the purpose of the project, what their role would be, what to expect and how their information would be used. (Any comments?) Notes made to tailor subsequent interviews for each experiencer.
4. Interview/regress each participant on two separate occasions with two different facilitators, who record/refine their accounts. (Different interviewers should get a similar story, but details may vary). Facilitators to review/fine-tune their methodologies part-way.
In some cases a third client interview may be needed to clarify earlier interview material.
6. Facilitators collate all data and comments by abductees and interviewers, then produce a series of 'raw data' accounts/reports.
7. Feedback to participants in small discussion groups. Copies of original reports provided. Some overall assessment made – comments from participants? Further follow-up needed?
8. Make results of project known – to experiencers and UFOR(NSW). Write up materials etc.
9. Continue reviewing 'lone' accounts published by sole experiencers elsewhere.
10. Follow-up six months later. Some participants may require additional interviews/follow-up.

Such a project would need about 50 participants – one hundred would be better, but the resources for that would be prohibitive. It would take 2-3 years to complete the estimated 120 interviews and ten group discussions needed for the initial program.

The project would not answer all questions; in fact, it would probably generate a lot more. But it should provide a solid basis for further work and valuable feedback for experiencers. It would also provide valuable information that lets us assess alien interactions from a more 'human' perspective, instead of just reacting with shock and awe.

And of course, with less shock and awe, we should get to know our veterinarians better. We may even get to smile, as Fred Stone has suggested.

References:

Chalker, Bill: *Hair of the Alien*, (Chapter 7: *Tape of Lost Memory*, Section; *Through the Mirror more Darkly*), Paraview Pocket Books, 2005.
M. Favaloro, R. Marx and R. Delillo, *UFOs, The Conveyor Belt and the Real Size of The Problem*, (1998)
B.D.

Apart from his work as outlined above and co-authoring the Gosford Files, the Dickeson family name was instrumental in forming the basis of what would become UFO Research NSW

CROP CIRCLE BOOROWA. NSW. REPORTED 23rd NOVEMBER 2012.
MEGAN HEAZLEWOOD

This beautiful crop circle would be the most elegant crop circle known to have appeared in Australia. According to Colin Andrew's catalogue there have been 71 crop circles reported in Australia but very few images are available as a result of Australia having amongst the earliest. Tully in far Nth Queensland in Jan 10th 1966, Conondale in Queensland (possibly 8 yrs ago), one as recent as 2009 in Tasmania in opium poppy fields. These are the only ones of which I know have been reported in the media.

Below image courtesy of micro-light pilot, Ben Williams.



Below beautiful picture of the standing centre thanks to Troy Byrne.



A BRIEF REPORT OF MY VISIT TO THE BOOROWA

PROPERTY.

I met and spoke with Isabelle, and through her, David, who are the owners of the property which is host to this crop circle. After I introduced myself, I stated my purpose as seeking permission to visit the crop circle in a respectful and minimally invasive manner. I explained briefly what happens to crop plants in most crop circles in what is a global phenomenon. That this crop circle is a stunning first for such an elegant design, *known of*, in Australia. I asked permission to obtain a few plant and soil samples for the BLT Research Team, in their company if that would be satisfactory to them, and that if they do not agree to me taking samples, then at least some close-up photographs of select plant stems. Isabelle conveyed to me that she and her husband are convinced that unknown persons had entered the field and “mowed” this crop circle design. Though she admitted to me that neither of them had visited the crop circle and had only seen some images taken from the road. I encouraged her to look at the aerial images taken by Ben Williams as simply as googling Boowora crop circle, and that these images have gone around the world. The aerial images reveal no obvious signs of human contrivance, but there is one sure way of settling how this may have been created or at least to know if this is vandalism or not. Even just with close visual inspection. Her response was to say that they have been harassed by phone calls from radio and members of the public and that in both their opinions crop circles are a load of rubbish. I empathised with the floods of phone calls but explained that this is because there are people out there, like myself who “understand what you could potentially have on your land.” In the end I could not inspire enough curiosity to have an audience with her husband, and Isabelle was sad to relay to me her husband’s comments disallowing permission for me to visit, sample or photograph the crop circle. No one was sadder than me as I left their property. Sad for what most people cause themselves to miss. Very sad also for my missed opportunity to visit the crop circle.

SO....WHAT ARE CROP CIRCLES?

Crop circles are complex geometric imprints which have been appearing in all kinds of crops in most countries of the world during their summer seasons. The earliest reports began in the early 1970’s with growing frequency until by the mid 1970’s a person by the name of Colin Andrews in the UK took closer notice and began asking farmers questions, and then visiting, measuring and archiving each new crop circle in Wiltshire. By this time he was joined by Pat Delgado, Terence Meaden (meteorologist) and Busty Taylor. The first research team devoted to recording physical evidence.

To date there have been approx 12,000 crop circles archived from around the world. Images and field reports, aerial and ground feature photographs for the current year can be accessed on www.cropcircleconnector.com Becoming a member permits access to the complete archives.

Crop circles average in size between 600 – 1,033 feet across. The small area south west of England called Wiltshire is host to the most prolific in numbers and sophistication with crop circles exhibiting complex sculptures in wheat particularly.



Crop circles are created most commonly overnight. However, there have been some examples of crop circles which have appeared in daylight and in a very short space of time. For example, **Google:** Julia Set fractal crop circle July 1996 at Stonehenge UK.

There are many theories pertaining to crop circles, coming from diverse perspectives, and many disciplines which are worthy of attention.

However at the end of the day it is irrelevant how passionately we agree or disagree with any theory if we ignore or refuse to look at the physical evidence. If we find something which is confronting to the rational mind we are required to dig deeper. This is what scientific process is all about. This is everything that Western Culture especially touts as being synonymous with democratic process. The most important research being done is carried out by the BLT Research Team based in Cambridge MA. www.bltresearch.com

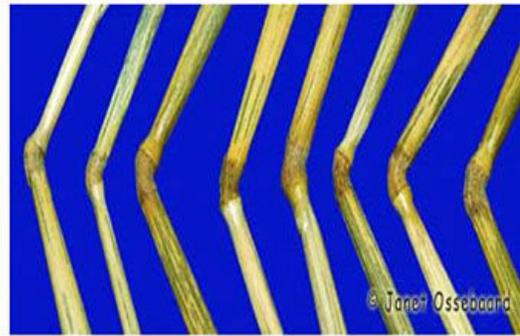
In 1990, Pat Delgado contacted plant biophysicist, Will Levensgood who developed a team around him, John Burke and Nancy Talbott. The team's primary focus is crop circle research- the discovery, scientific documentation and evaluation of physical changes induced in plants, soils and other materials at crop circle sites by the energy, or energy system responsible for creating them and to determine, if possible, from these data the specific nature and source of these energies. BLT Research has published these research results in peer reviewed scientific journals and continue to disseminate this information to the general public through lectures, mainstream articles and the internet.

BLT have over a period of 8 years, taken samples of plants and soil from 300 crop circles of varying types of crop from 7 different countries and have found consistent and highly anomalous features in plants and soil. Samples are sent to varying consultants for instance soil samples for X Ray diffraction and clay mineralogy studies. The most startling and readily visible anomalous changes are what's seen in the nodes and sometimes seed heads in stems of wheat. These include
*elongation of apical nodes. *expulsion cavities in the nodes particularly of mature crop.
*Bending at the node. *expulsion cavities in seed heads. *Charring of plant stems.

Typical changes to plant morphology in oilseed rape versus wheat



oilseed rape stems bent by energy



wheat stems bent by energy



oilseed rape stems bent by hand



wheat nodes exploded by energy

Microscopic changes also have occurred in the cells walls of the plants.

These are only some of the many remarkable physical characteristics of crop circle science. BLT Research has proven that at the heart of the creation of crop circles is a complex energy, the source for which is yet not fully understood. The evidence shows that the changes seen in the plants and soil cannot be replicated by any known or understood natural or mechanical means *in the landscape*. In other words.....stomping boards cannot stretch nodes. This is not to say that there haven't been hoaxed crop circles. We are talking here of a majority of non hoaxed crop circles.

Within many designs there are standing plants as is the case of the Boorowa crop circle where we have an elegant flower design at the centre. The flower consists of standing crop. In a non hoaxed crop circle the standing crop will have the same node changes as the flattened crop.

One of the most stunning differences between a hoaxed and non hoaxed crop circle aside from the changes I've just mentioned, is the fact that in a hoaxed crop circle the plant stems are broken and damaged. In a non hoaxed crop circle the plants will recover and stand upright once more. This is most especially evident for a crop of barley, which only takes little more than one week to recover. In the case of wheat, by the end of the season the wheat is beginning to stand upright once again.

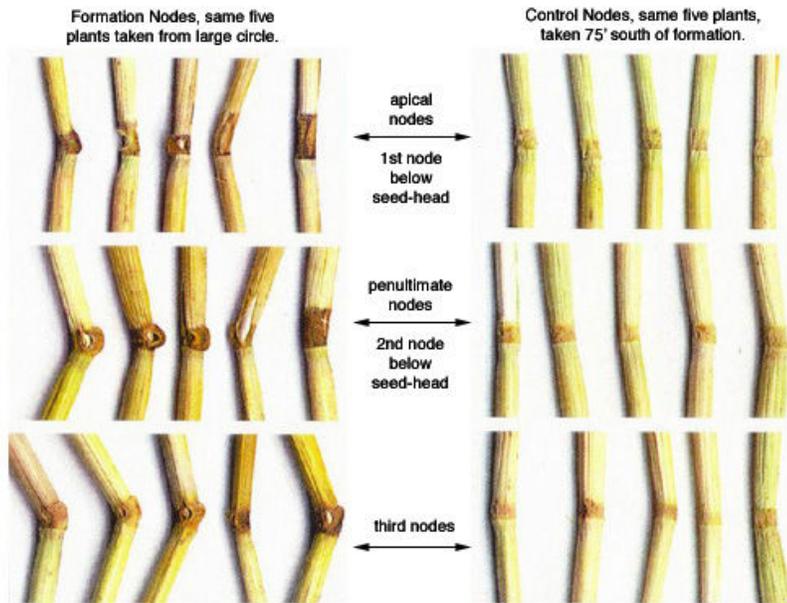
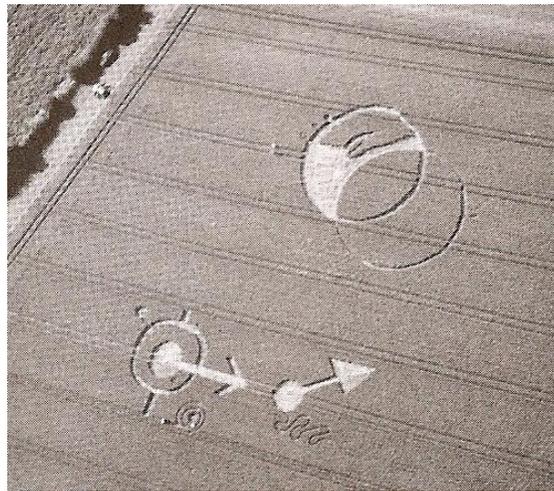
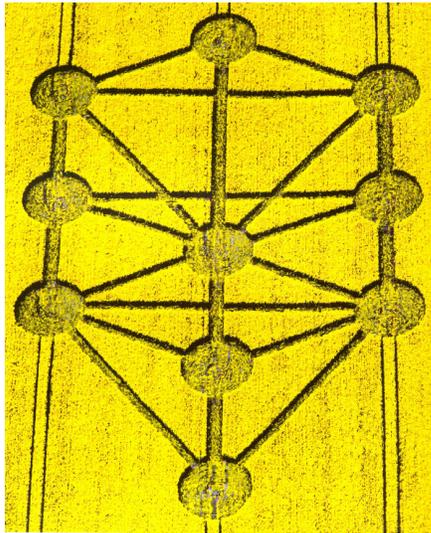


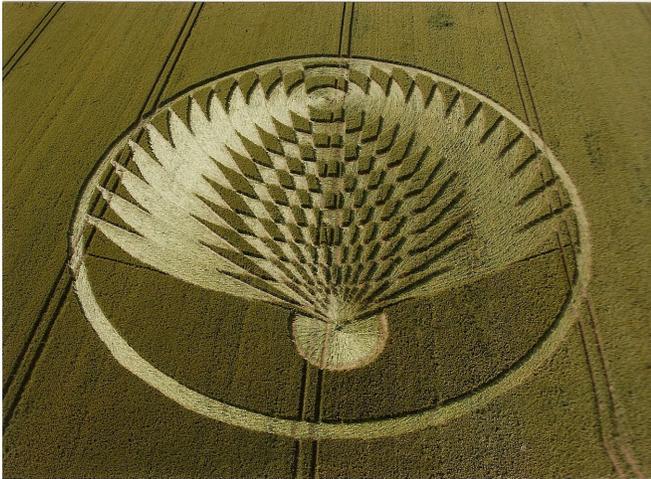
Image above with thanks to BLT Research Team.

A WORD ABOUT HOAXING.

Self proclaimed hoaxers demonstrate their art by using stomping boards to flatten the crop. If this were the answer to the whole phenomenon, (which, as I mentioned, has been scientifically proven to not be the case), then how can one explain the many crop circles in canola whereby the plant is bent at 90 degrees an inch above the ground, and parallel to the ground with the delicate flower heads totally unharmed as with this one example of the many?



Above image example of hoaxed crop circle.



MEGAN HEAZLEWOOD.

Picture above of myself in a stunning crop circle 2006 in Weyland Smithy, Wiltshire UK.

The information above barely skims the surface of a rich and vast phenomenon. I am available for public talks about everything to do with crop circles.

I intend to be speaking 11th January at the
Goulburn Town Hall. 7 – 10.30pm.
For any enquiries please feel free to contact me by
e-mail: meganis4u@hotmail.com
or... 0414759918



EERIE ENCOUNTERS

The biggest single disappointment in any production is when the boarded story is fine, but you just don't have what it will take to capture the event. A year ago, that improved through better software which has enabled us to do some much better effects. But just recently, I purchased a new video camera with much more professional abilities including low light and low 'noise' images.

This has also seamlessly integrated into 24P editing (Progressive) as opposed to interlaced sensor recording. Aaron Bishop has a similar unit and so the Society can now cover a singular take from as many as four angles in full HD. For some action scenarios, this will be necessary.

Coupled with extra controlled lighting coming in the new year, our ability to produce greater quality will increase greatly. The amount of hands required to use it all however will have to grow right along side.

Attending members are urged to register their interest for extra appearances or crew work on the series with Lorraine, Kellie or myself.

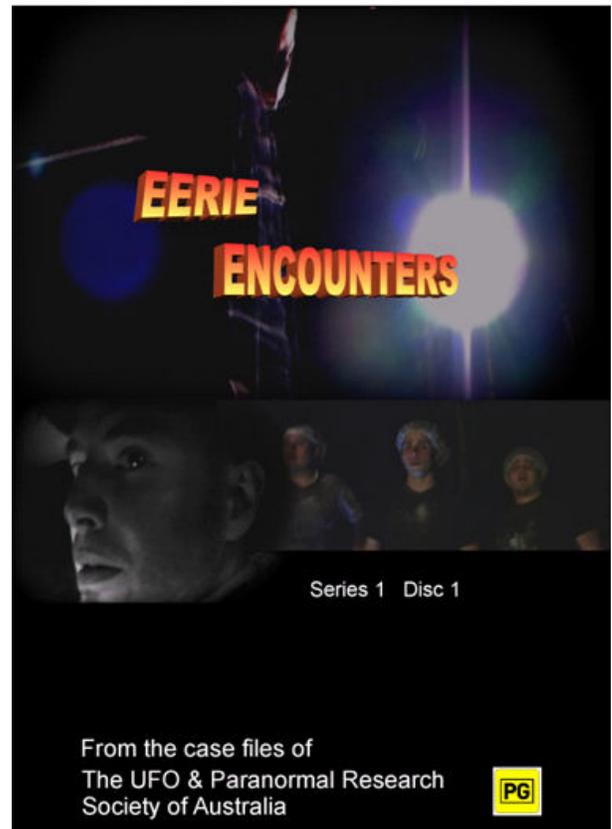
Dominic, Director

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Episode 4 'Superman'*



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In this DVD, both episodes cover events which happened to the one family over many years of their young lives. In the end, they decided to approach the Society with their bizarre account.



The Society hopes you enjoy this presentation and is eager to hear your stories. If you wish to report paranormal events or a strange sighting you have had, please visit the website at; ufosociety.net.au

The Society investigates the full spectrum of Paranormal events and picks stand-out cases which are then dramatised without embellishment of the facts of each case. The rest, we leave up to you.....

Running Time.....45 minutes



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