

Reporter

Quarterly Publication of UFO Research (New South Wales)

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Betelgeuse

Satellite

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Tregear UFO on video

UFO Reporter

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of UFO witnesses.

Cover: Still photograph from video of UFO taken over Tregear, Sydney on 24 November 1994, showing possible laser light effects.

Do UFOs emit laser light?

I was most interested to read all about the problems associated with videoing UFOs in a copy of *UFO Reporter* I received recently. However, everyone seems to be overlooking a very important feature of the video images that have been produced.

The lens flare video UFO pictures show a 'doughnut' of light, rather than the full circle of light you get when videoing a normal point source against a dark background (such as when videoing a distant lamp post). The dark hole in the middle is exactly what you would expect to see in lens flare for a video of a point source of *coherent* light; such as that produced by a single-colour (*monochromatic*) laser.

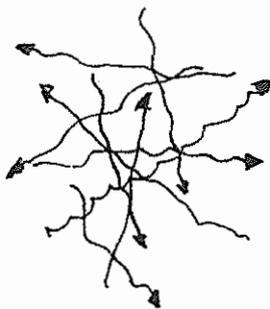
fying the light colour there as *constructive interference*).

An out-of-focus video camera aimed at a small laser light source some distance off would 'see' a round image with a dark central spot, or possibly a central dark spot with one or more not-so-dark concentric circles (the Crosia image shows at least part of one of these concentric circles). The actual image on the video would depend on the size and distance of the object, and the wavelength (or colour) of the laser light - the optics involved allow for very precise analysis.

Furthermore, the 'fuzzy logic' computers found in most modern videocameras are designed to optimise image quality

- the Crosia, Amay, Canberra and Lapstone lights are not 'natural'; that is they are not caused by stars, planets, balloons, aeroplanes, torchlights or streetlamps (other details from each report also strongly suggests they are not man-made, such as plane- or balloon-borne lasers which are sometimes used to sample pollution levels in the atmosphere).
- from the actual size of the image recorded by the videocamera, it should be possible to calculate several optimal sizes and distances for the object(s) involved, with great accuracy.

Normal light:

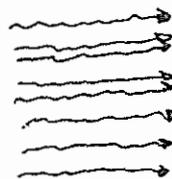


(randomly organised)

Lens flare seen as:



Laser light:

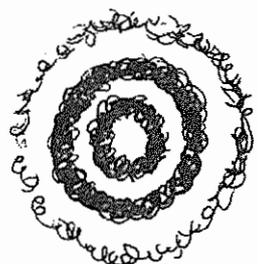


(very organised "coherent")

Lens flare seen as:



or as:



Put simply, a monochromatic laser produces a highly-ordered beam of light where the light waves are parallel to each other; normal light is highly disordered (see sketch). At some distance from a laser source the light becomes less ordered as the light waves start to cancel each other out in some places (a process called *destructive interference* which produces black areas), or to overlap one another (intensi-

over a small range of values to give you a 'best average view'. One of these optimisations would occur with an image which showed the central spot with only one or two interference circles.

To my knowledge, laser light sources are not found naturally, so these doughnut lights on video are either man-made, or alien. This would suggest at least that:

As in life, the best bit of the doughnut may turn out to be the hole.

PF Winmalee; 12 Dec 1994

The possibility that UFOs emit laser light is an extremely interesting one, especially in view of the orange UFO videoed recently over Tregear in Western Sydney and featured in this issue of UFO Reporter — Eds

24 November 1994 — an exceptional event

Occasionally we hear about something so unusual and interesting that we must give it precedence over most other activities. Recently, we received copy of a video of a large orange object travelling over Tregear in Western Sydney on 24 November 1994 which definitely falls into this category. The videoed object was similar to something seen and videoed over Tom Price (West Australia) the previous month — we do not yet have a copy of this earlier video, and witnesses there report some 'interference', although details are scarce.

We have therefore issued the Tregear material in advance of our declared publication schedule to keep readers informed, and with a coloured cover to mark the special occasion.

Sydney RAAF personnel were routinely notified that a large object had been videoed over Western Sydney (and we would emphasise here that the RAAF has NOT interfered in any way!), but we were concerned that there might be other attempts to suppress the Tregear video, and that it might be 'lost'. One or more foreign agencies still seem to operate within Australia with support from local organisations and commercial investigation agencies from time to time.

Normally, Australian security interests can remove or impound material in the national interest by using a D-notice. This procedure is normally invoked during a period of war, or when there is a well-defined threat to Australia's national security. It is

more difficult to use them now that the Cold War with the USSR is over and that Australian armed forces have no declared public policy on UFOs. (The RAAF gave up its formal investigation of UFOs in the early 1980s, although the West Australian Navy has a low-key interest, and US Air Force advisors with UFO expertise are routinely sent to Canberra 'on exchange'.)

The last instance we know when a D-notice was used occurred some years ago, when a Sydney UFO investigator printed material relating to the Jindalee over-the-horizon radar system. He used information that had been published openly overseas and which had been supplied by UFO investigators in the United States. This information was seen then as being inappropriate for Australians by the local authorities.

Fortunately for us, times have changed.

UFOR (NSW) copyright policy

UFOR(NSW) tries to provide its readers with original material about local events and developments as much as possible. This requires much time and effort on the part of contributors, and often requires significant out-of-pocket expense. Also, UFO investigators are usually very busy people. Therefore, *UFO Reporter* tries to acknowledge their effort as much as possible, and publish as much original material as it can. We often receive articles subject to strict copyright, which always reverts back

to contributors once their material is published.

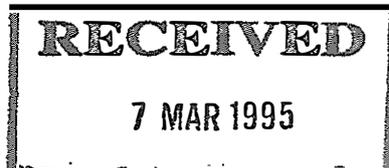
The field of UFO publications, especially commercial ones, is notable for its regurgitations of old material — very little of the newer, more controversial material gets onto our news stands.

As public interest in UFOs increases, new information is therefore at a premium, and UFOR routinely gets requests to use its material for electronic databases or bulletin boards, or in the media; often in inappropriate or sensational ways.

Poaching other people's work (above and beyond reasonable limits required for public debate) can and still does happen, and without proper acknowledgement. An investigator can rapidly lose control over how their material is first presented, and will be ignored in any debate that follows. Later users invariably have little real interest in or understanding of the base material, apart from its potential to bring them a buck.

To protect the intellectual and material input of its contributors, *UFO Reporter* will therefore display copyright data more prominently, to remind other users of the effort this material represents, to encourage its fair and proper use, and to remind users of the legal consequences of breach of copyright.

Responsible publication and appropriate acknowledgement of material in *UFO Reporter*, plus strict adherence to copyright laws, should also help to provide contributors with the recognition they deserve. □



Vladimir Godic, 1926–1995

Vladimir Godic, one of Australia's best-known UFO investigators, died in Cairns on 29 January 1995 after a massive heart attack.

Vladimir ('Lad') Godic was born in Yugoslavia and moved to Australia after World War II. He spent much of his life in Adelaide, but moved to Cairns in 1992.

His life-long interest in ufology became more serious in the late 1940s and covered every aspect of the subject. His many achievements in this area included:

- 1960-68: Investigations officer for UFOPIA (UFO Phenomena Investigation Association) in Adelaide
- 1964-68: Senior Vice-President for UFOPIA
- 1968: Founding UFO Research (South Australia) Inc., acting as Liaison Officer for the group 1968-1980
- 1980: Setting up UFORAN (UFO Research Australia Newsletter), acting as editor and publisher, to promote and maximise communication between serious UFO researchers in Australia and overseas

- 1981: Founding the UFO Research Publicity Board to promote accurate media coverage of UFO events.

While in Adelaide, the husband and wife team of Vlad and Pony Godic worked closely with Keith Basterfield for UFORA (UFO Research Australia), meticulously investigating UFO phenomena and publishing their results. Vlad was particularly keen to apply new computer technology to UFO studies, by developing computer databases and bulletin boards. In 1991 Vlad and Pony coordinated the compilation of a massive computer 'book' called *UFO Research in Australia and New Zealand*, with contributions from numerous Australasian UFO investigators.

After moving to Cairns, Vlad and Pony continued investigating and promoting UFO research in far north Queensland.

Vlad's other interests included classical music, Egyptology, ancient philosophy, and animal welfare (especially dogs). His organisational abilities, and clear grasp of fine technical detail will be greatly missed.

Contributions to UFO Reporter (NSW)

We need articles, photographs and cartoons for forthcoming editions of UFO Reporter.

If you think you can help or have something to offer, please contact The Editors, UFOR(NSW), PO Box Q95 Queen Victoria Building, Sydney 2000.

Orange object videoed at Tregear, Western Sydney

G. Land, M. McGhee, B. Dickeson

An object videoed over Tregear November 1994 (see cover picture) was also seen and videoed over Tom Price (WA) the previous month.

A group of five adults in Tregear (location $33^{\circ} 44' 55" \pm 5"$ South, $150^{\circ} 48' 10" \pm 5"$ East) watched a large orange object traverse the night sky from south to north in 4-5 minutes at approx 2305 hrs (Australian Eastern Summer Time, 2205 Eastern Standard Time) on Thursday 24 November 1994.

Just after 11 pm, Mr K switched off his television set on hearing his son's car return home from some Thursday night late shopping. He then walked out the front porch to tell his son he was off to bed.

Opening the front door (which faces southwards, and looks down the street as it makes a dogleg outside the house), Mr K noticed a very large, and extremely bright orange light low down in the night sky slightly to his right (some 9° above the horizon). The object was slowly heading towards him in a north-eastwards direction. Mr K yelled out to his son about the object.

After watching the object for a few seconds, the son rushed inside to get the videocamera he had recently acquired (a Panasonic VHSC format Model NVR30A). By the time he had taken this out of its box, checked it over, carried it outside, and so on, he was able to film the

object for about two minutes on automatic setting, before it disappeared low in the northwestern sky (at an angle of $4^{\circ} 30'$).

While retrieving his videocamera, the son had called to Mrs K who was already in bed, 'to come and see this strange thing in the sky'. She immediately got up, went outside, and also watched the object for several minutes before it could no longer be distinguished from surrounding city street lights on the northern horizon.

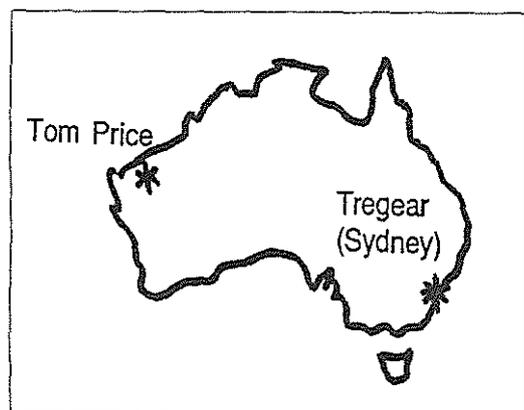
Meanwhile, Mr K had noticed there was a light on in the house next door and called out to Mr and Mrs O who came outside to watch the object.

Mr K observed the object for 4 to 5 minutes, checking the time with his watch. He described the object as looking like an orange viewed from the top (the stem end). The object was 'smaller than a full moon — about two-thirds the size' (the moon was not visible at that time of night).

The neighbour, Mr O, described the object as a large ball, 'bigger than an orange at arm's length'. It had a darker centre and produced occasional 'coloured flashes' of blue, red and white light. Just before disappearing in the northeast sky, he said the object seemed to 'zig-zag slightly' (no one else observed this zig zagging).

Mrs O described what she saw as being 'a bright white' object.

Mrs K saw a ball of 'very orange fire' with a haze around it and a darker centre. She kept thinking it was going to come down close by, like a meteor.



© 1995 INUFOR/ Land, McGhee, Dickeson

On several occasions the fiery orange object appeared to brighten, flaring up into a white or yellow colour, and one or two 'white sparks' seemed to be given off. Everyone said the object made no noise; and that they could only hear the usual sort of background noises for that time of day. At its closest point to the observers, the object was some 47° up in the south-east sky.

The object travelled from southwest to northeast through a layer of light cloud. Its flight path was smooth and regular, with the only deviation possibly being at the very end of its observed flight path (this deviation was only reported by one witness).

The witnesses were all surprised that more people had not reported the incident.

Glenn Land was able to begin investigations for INUFOR within a few days, and made extensive on-the-spot measurements of the viewing angles involved using a clinometer. Glenn had copies of the original video material sampled by a commercial laboratory soon after. The laboratory was able to 'tidy up' this material, removing some of the erratic movement effects caused by hand-held operation. Fifty-two colour photograph samples were made.

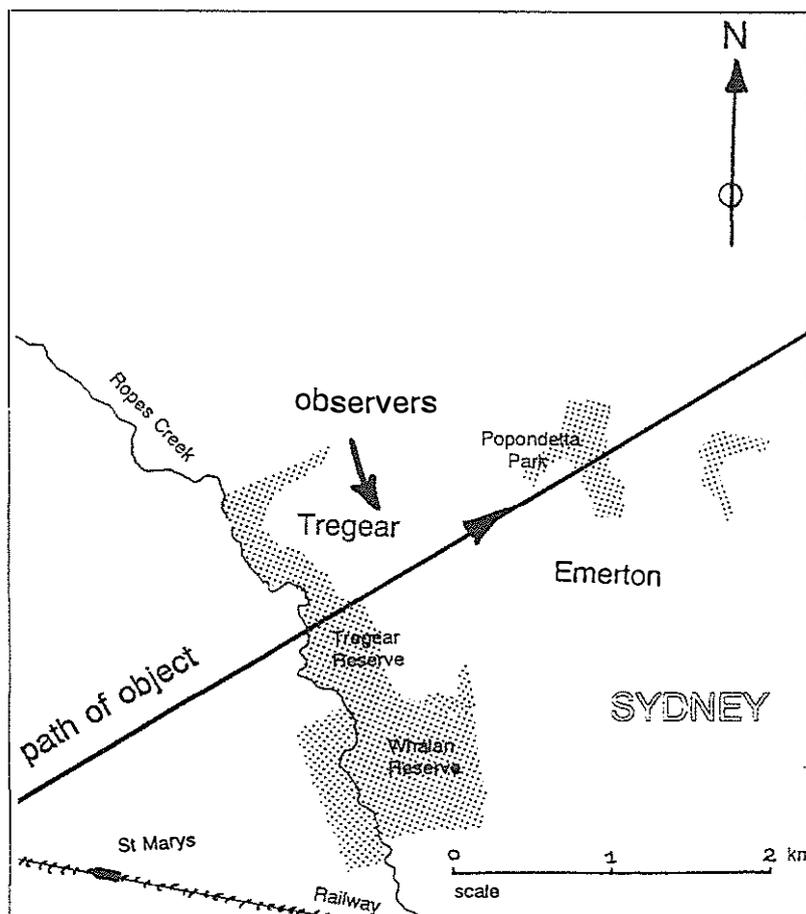
On viewing the video, the object can be seen moving below and sometimes through a layer of light cloud — at times sections of the cloud nearby glow orange with its reflected light. On occasion, stars or possibly planets can clearly be seen in the background (at present we are trying to positively identify some of these).

The object itself appears to be uniformly covered or 'tiled' with a series of 'flames' or light-producing panels. These panels also show a series of bright and dark concentric rings — possibly indicating something structural, or some light interference pattern on the image.

From the video, the 'white sparks' that several observers thought they occasionally saw, can be clearly made out as two identical small, intense bluish-

white lights moving around the main object 'in attendance', or around each other. These 'satellites' show extremely complex, erratic and varying orbits, sometimes flying in front or behind the orange object.

After contacting the Sydney Bureau of Meteorology we found that there were two partial layers of cloud recorded at that time over the Sydney basin by Kingsford Smith International Airport (Mascot) and the Richmond RAAF Base. The lower layer had a cloud base of 11,000 feet (altocumulus cloud, providing $\frac{3}{8}$ cover), and the second at 22,000 feet (cirrostratus providing $\frac{5}{8}$ cover). There was a slight surface wind from the northeast at 12–15 knots. Records provided by two weather balloons launched earlier that evening at 2030 hrs (one each from Mascot and Richmond), show nothing unusual in the aerological profile over Sydney at the time (these show some small incursions by high-altitude gusts which are all well within the normal range).



Glenn Land also checked with Sydney Observatory as to whether any unusual meteor or astronomical activity had been reported, or if any space junk had been due to burn up over Australia on the night in question. The Observatory replied that nothing had been reported or had been due for re-entry that evening.

From the angles measured, we calculate the object covered a 63.7 km trajectory (travelling in a straight line 59° east of true north) in around 4.5 minutes. An hypothetical mid point for this straight line trajectory would be 33° 42' 00" ±2" South and 150° 54' 07" ±2" East. The velocity would therefore be around 855 ± 90 km/h.

At its closest, the object was calculated to be 4580 metres away from the observers. For an object 2/3 the angular

size of a full moon, this would mean it had a diameter of about 26 metres.

Our investigations continue, and we have provided one copy of the video to a researcher in the United States for further technical analysis.

A photocopy of some of the sample photographs was provided people in the West Australian township of Tom Price (22° 41' S, 117° 48' East — see box following); apparently it is identical to an object that was videoed by several residents in October 1994 (we are trying to get copies of these earlier videos).

The photographs were also shown to residents in Western Sydney who declared the object to be identical to two lights seen over Emu Plains on 13 July 1992 (see *UFO Reporter* Vol 2 No 2 for details). □

Do UFOs produce laser light?

Most light sources, including all known natural light sources, produce out-of-phase light. However, several UFO videos we have received over the last few years strongly suggest that some UFOs produce large amounts of *in-phase* or *coherent* light, like the light produced by a laser. This unusual feature is sufficient to make these objects on video of more than passing interest.

If the Tregear video is able to confirm these suspicions, then it may help to explain a number of other unusual effects associated with some UFO phenomena:

□ Laser light affects human eye responses unusually and variably. For example, a very pure beam of red laser light (with a fairly long wavelength) can affect the pigments in the eye unusually so that the brain actually 'sees' the light source as having a colour at a higher wavelength, or being multicoloured — an observer may therefore see such a light source as being green or blue or a mixture of red and other colours, for example. In the Tregear case, Mrs

O's 'white' object does not therefore contradict what everyone else saw or what was on the video. Similarly, the 'coloured flashes' seen by Mr O, but not picked up by other witnesses and the video camera are consistent. Eye pigments vary subtly from one person to another, and with age.

□ Observing an intense laser light, even if a long way off, can induce a headache (we have numerous instances of this on record from UFO witnesses). Laser light can also be very penetrating, and close-up witnesses may experience the feeling or effect of sunburn, even through clothing.

□ The production of laser light by UFOs will help define exactly what physical processes are occurring near a UFO.

Laser light produces a series of complex secondary, or *holographic* effects. If some UFOs can be shown to routinely produce laser light on a large scale, then we might reasonably expect to find these large-scale holographic effects, when investigating UFO phenomena (see the account of Rosemary Decker's address to the 1992 UFO Seminar in Sydney in *UFO Reporter* Vol 1 No 4). □

Tom Price (WA) 15 October 1994

Tom Price is a small, close-knit mining community with a population of about 4,500, located in Australia's northwest at 22° 41' South, 117° 48' East. The town is some 400 km inland from the large naval base at Exmouth on Australia's west coast (which is alongside the North West Cape Communications facility).

The town is surrounded by open bush and hills and is sometimes subject to unusual air-updraft weather effects (such as towering cumulus thunderstorms).

On Saturday 15 October 1994 at 2115 hrs local time (2315 hrs Australian Eastern Standard Time), many residents watched for about ten minutes as two large UFOs passed overhead. There was no wind and many residents were still outdoors.

One group of adults at a barbecue reported that they first noticed a very bright light about 'five times brighter than the planet Venus' coming towards them from the western hills. It was moving eastwards in a straight, steady, purposeful way and took about 5 minutes to disappear behind hills on the eastern horizon. As this object moved out of sight, a second object (identical but slightly larger than the first) appeared in the west, following exactly the same route. The flight path was estimated to be between 1000 and 1500 metres up, that is, 'at the height of a low-flying helicopter'.

Guests at the barbecue had time to photograph and video the objects. They also telephoned local police who were already watching the phenomenon. The police initially thought the first object might be a meteorite; when the second one came along two duty patrolmen watched it.

Many other townspeople witnessed the phenomena and some rang the local observatory, the Department of Meteorology and local television stations for information, but personnel there could offer no explanation. Several witnesses photographed the event, and at least three videos were taken.

(It was later reported that the Dampier power station (location 20° 39' South, 116° 43' East) had experienced an unusual and unexplained power loss around this time.)

When seen close up, the objects were variously described as 'box-like', as 'a burning box', as looking like a 'huge, round shape covered by

orange flames', as a 'curly chrysanthemum flower shape with small flames being drawn up into a darker centre', or as 'having a black, rectangular or square centre, with flames surrounding it and being sucked inwards'. At a distance, some said that it was 'more of a white light'.

The following day, there was much excitement. The town was 'full of investigators interviewing witnesses'. These 'investigators' also spoke to the police at Halfway Creek (midway between Tom Price and Paraburdoo — no map reference available), and residents in Paraburdoo (location 23° 12' South, 117° 40' East). People in Tom Price are puzzled as to why these other persons were interviewed, because they believe the objects passing over Tom Price would not have been visible in these places.

Television Channel 7 flew one witness with a video and an undeveloped film to Perth, and provided overnight accommodation. They interviewed the witness, and made other preparations to go to air. The exposed film was handed to Channel 9 to develop.

At the last moment and with no explanation, the witness was advised that Channel 7 could not his video material and he was flown back to Tom Price — the video was returned intact. The developed film was also returned by Channel 9 'with four photos clear' where there should have been pictures of UFOs.

The TV service local to Tom Price (GWN, based in Geraldton) advertised the impending UFO news item and visual material as their major news item, but then did not mention it at all when the news was actually read. At least one witness rang GWN to query the program change and was told that the decision not to broadcast had been made by the owner (Channel 9), who withdrew the story at the last minute. Many witnesses were upset and disillusioned by this poor treatment and several eventually contacted INUFOR's telephone hotline.

Other Tom Price residents have photographs, and there is at least one unspoiled video extant. (one video has already been lost — accidentally over-recorded by the owner).

Local police have since been playing down the incident. □

Large object over Newcastle

Moira McGhee

In recent months several reports of very unusual craft have been reported by numerous witnesses from the Central Coast of New South Wales.

On Saturday 27 August 1994 at around 2000 hrs, Ms P and her neighbour were walking their dogs in an oval in Northern Newcastle when they noticed a bright light in the sky. At first they mistook it for a star, but soon realised it was moving towards them at high speed, getting bigger and bigger, until it became a round golden glow. It was flying at a low altitude, 'lower than most helicopters' and passed overhead.

They then realised the object was very large. There were four steady lights underneath, two green and two orange, forming a square. Suddenly, two more orange lights came on at each end of the object, creating an 'overall diamond pattern'. It was difficult to see the craft's shape in the dark, but it appeared to be round and wingless. Each light was about three-quarters the size of a full moon. It sped noiselessly southwards towards Lake Macquarie, slowing considerably as it approached Swansea, some 15-20 km away. The witnesses were surprised that their dogs, who normally dislike anything or anyone unusual, did not react to the object's presence at all.

Ms P rang the RAAF Base at Williamstown and the local Air Pelican depot very soon afterwards, but was offered no explanation. When she phoned the police, the local sergeant told her that he had also seen the object, but did not know what it was.

Some ten minutes later (2010 hrs) and further down the coast, a Blacktown couple and one other person were driving along Lake View Parade near

the Swansea Bridge. They had all just watched a plane take off from the nearby Air Pelican base, when the passenger pointed out a second plane was coming, but that it looked very strange.

They drove the car over to the side of the road, to better watch an 'orange glow' which was moving low down in the sky, a little higher than the light aircraft they had watched before. After a while they realised it was a large object, with four fairly large orange lights. It followed a slow and slightly erratic flight path to their southwest, against the prevailing wind, and seemed to waver from side to side in a gentle 'serpentine' movement. It took about five minutes to traverse the sky from one horizon to the other and made no discernible sound.

Orange glow in sky

Mr K and his family from Cabramatta were holidaying with their caravan and boat at Swansea. At 2015 hrs that Saturday, they were returning from dinner at the Sailing Club when they noticed a very bright orange glow in the sky, 'much larger than a star'. It seemed to be coming closer, and they only realised how big it was when they turned into the caravan park and saw it was heading in their direction. The object was travelling very slowly at an altitude of about 500 metres and passed overhead. They could see four lights in a perfect square underneath. Mr K commented that if viewed from a different angle, the lights could have resembled a diamond shape. Each light was estimated to be about 1 metre across and 12-15 metres

apart. They lost sight of the object as in continued travelling southwards.

About half an hour later these witnesses noticed some policemen in the caravan park and asked them about the strange craft. The police denied any knowledge of the incident and said they had not received any reports.

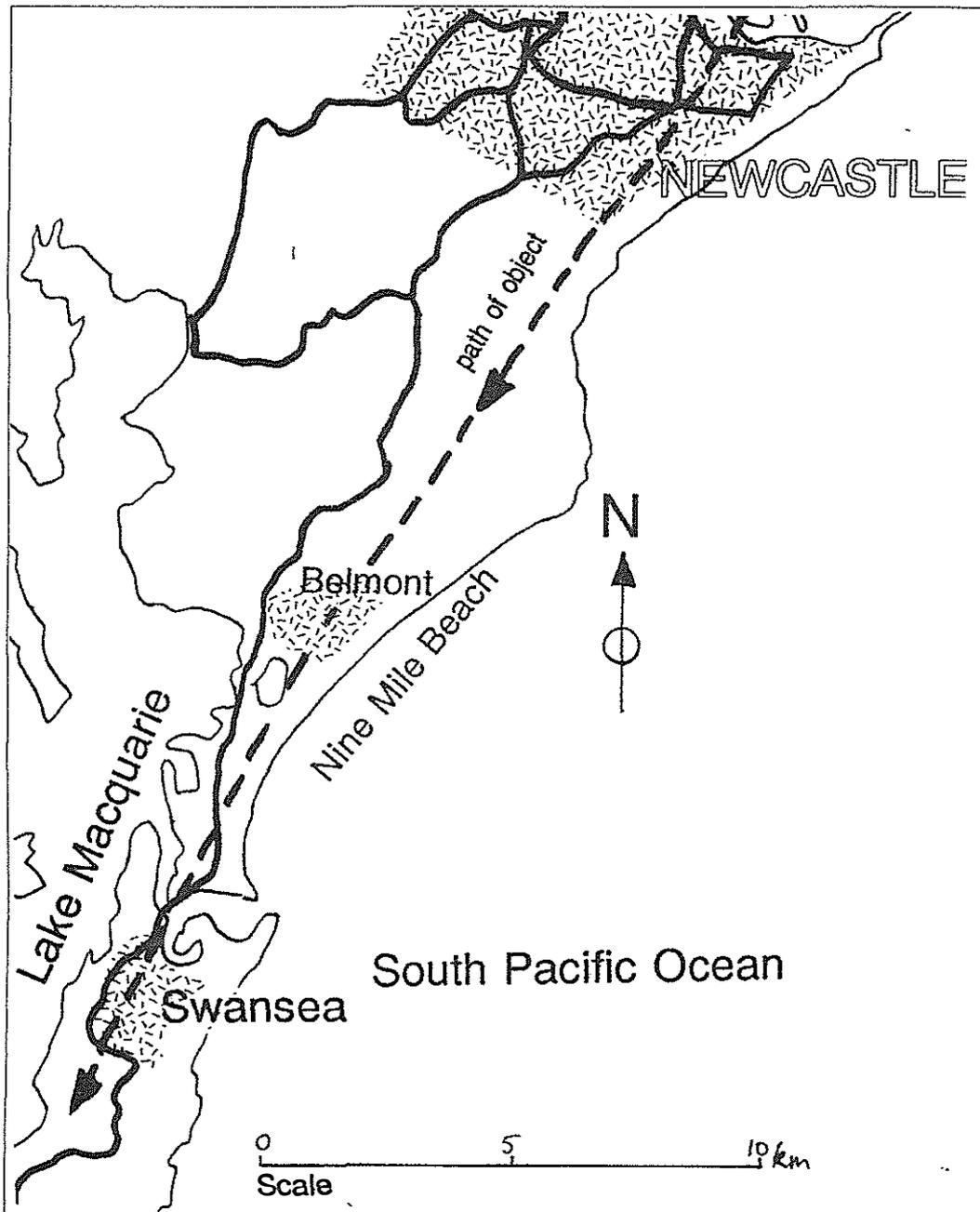
Wollongong report

At 2045 hrs that evening, a young Wollongong couple reported seeing a large

'solid ball of flame' moving slowly along, low down in the sky in a southern direction.

It appeared to stop and hover, and then change direction, moving off to the southwest.

So far, we have not received any reports of a UFO being seen between Swansea and Wollongong at an appropriate time, for example from Sydney's North Shore or south of Sydney Harbour.



Recent Sighting at Sandgate, Newcastle

On Thursday 12 January 1995, a Woodberry woman was driving home at about 2130 hours with her two daughters, aged 11 and 5. As they were driving along Sandgate Road in the 'wetlands area' near Shortland, the older girl drew her mother's attention to a strange object over to the righthand side of the car.

Mrs S looked at what she first thought was the Moon, but quickly realised that the three-quarter Moon was clearly visible to the left of the car. She stared back at the object wondering what the apparently motionless object was. After checking in the rear vision mirror to see there was no other traffic following, she slowed to get a better look.

The object was large, very bright, and a solid gold colour — 'the size of the Moon' (position "A" — $32^{\circ} 52' 47 \pm 02''$ South, $151^{\circ} 42' 03 \pm 02''$ East). It seemed to be cut off at the bottom, 'like a hat with a brim', and she likened it to having 'a dome on the top'.

Small star-like greenish-yellow lights seemed to be moving around the

bottom edge of the 'brim' and shining downwards like searchlight beams.

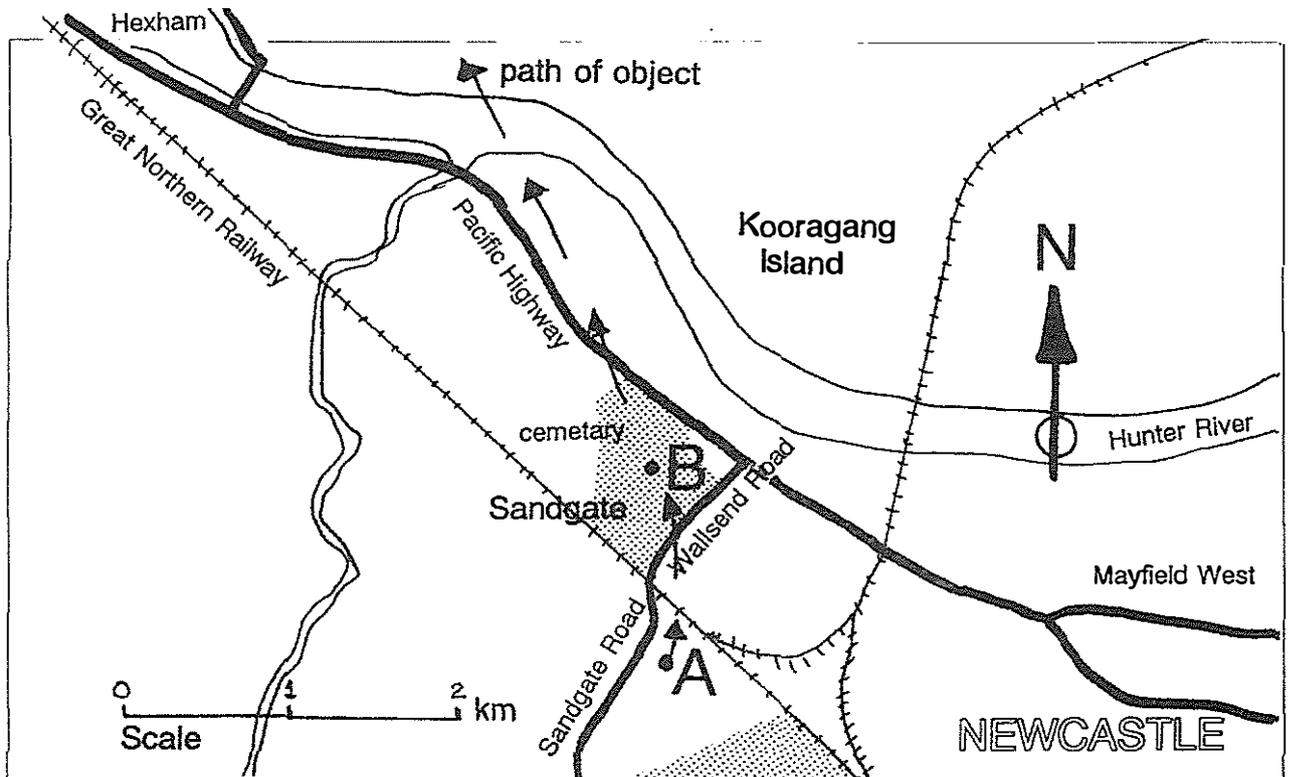
Suddenly the object seemed to flip over onto its side and the witness assumed she was viewing the under section or base.

The base appeared to be black with a single large gold light in the centre and green lights positioned around the edge.

The central gold light seemed to be travelling towards or 'transmitting' towards the outer green lights which pulsed in turn.

After flipping onto its side, the craft moved across the road in front of the car and hovered over a nearby cemetery. The witness pulled over to the side of the road to watch the object which was low down on the horizon (position "B" — $32^{\circ} 52' 23 \pm 02''$ South, $151^{\circ} 42' 11 \pm 02''$ East). The object then moved quickly off in a northwest direction towards Mount Sugarloaf.

They all watched as it faded in the distance. The 5-year old was becoming agitated and the 11-year old had started crying, so Mrs S turned to comfort them. By the time she was able to turn back to look for the object, it had gone. □



Stop Press:

On Saturday 4 February 1995, as this edition of the UFO Reporter was going to press, Sydney radio station 2GB broadcast a special segment on UFOs. One North Coast listener rang in with three recent sightings which show some startling similarities to events mentioned earlier in this edition of UFO Reporter. Location and direction details were not given, but several UFO investigators on the program panel said they would follow up on the reports:

Sighting 1: Tuesday 26 April 1994 at 1930 hrs

The witness lives about 10 km from the coast and was driving home in her Landcruiser along a quiet single-lane road. It was getting dark and she had her three children (aged 5, 6 and 8) with her. Suddenly a strange red light seemed to surround the vehicle and the passengers felt very uneasy — the mother just kept on driving at about 80 km per hour. Despite this speed, the light stayed with the car for about 4-5 seconds. The children were quite excited and the eldest girl said she could see four orange circular lights outside the window, in a triangular arrangement and up in the sky above the car.

Sighting 2: Sunday 1 May 1994 at 1945 hrs.

It was a dark night and the witness was driving along the same road with her 8-year old daughter next to her; the two younger children were asleep in the back seat. They had passed the same place where the previous incident had occurred, and were making a right-hand turn (as usual). While turning the corner, the woman noticed a strange ob-

ject hovering over a small gully to the left of the road. It was large and metallic, with a pewter-like colour, but not so dull. Her eldest daughter also noticed the object and called her mother's attention to the 'spaceship'. It had a large dome with five rectangular window shapes on it, although the witness does not think they were actually windows. The base was saucer-shaped, with red, green, blue and white pulsating lights around it. She could not see the underneath of the craft as it was hovering too low relative to their position. Initially, the woman pulled her Landcruiser over to the side of the road, but after watching it in silence for about 20 seconds from the safety of the vehicle, she moved back into the road to drive on. As she started to drive away, the stationary object also began to move, and crossed over in front of and above her car. It was now on their right and moved alongside the vehicle for a short distance before moving down into the nearby valley and away into the distance.

The woman had the persistent feeling that the object was still following them and decided to head towards a neighbour's house as quickly as possible. In the meantime her eldest daughter, who had been watching the moving craft continuously through the car window, claimed she had seen two antennae on top which had not been obvious while it was hovering.

Sighting 3: Wednesday 4 May 1994

The woman's husband was in Sydney and she was home with the three children, who

were watching television. While walking past some large glass panel doors in the front of her home, she glanced outside to see what she first thought was a fire around behind her neighbour's partly-obscured house further up the hill. She went out onto the deck for a better look.

The 'fire' was not the 'normal sort of fire'; it seemed to be contained within a ball. She became very concerned as it was only 100 metres from her fenceline and so very close to the neighbour's house. She quickly went back inside and closed the glass doors. When she looked back, the fiery ball had disappeared, but she could still see a row of smaller lights pulsating at ground level up on the hill — lights like those the family had seen on the hovering aircraft the previous Sunday.

She rang another neighbour, but could get no reply (later, this neighbour told her they had been home, but had not seen or heard anything).

The women then went downstairs and onto the back verandah to get a better view of the lights, but further away. One moment they were there, the next moment they were gone 'as if someone had switched the lights off'. About 30 seconds later, she saw the neighbours arrive home in their car.

The next morning, she went over to the neighbour's house to inspect the immediate area, but could find nothing unusual, and no signs of any disturbance. □

Table: Orange UFO reports (Australia)

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Date	Witnesses	Place	UFOs	size	colour	Notes
4 Sept 1992	1 pilot	Birdsville QLD	two	small plane	orange	Changed direction
7 Aug 1993	1 pilot	Nerang QLD	two	one-third moon	bright orange flame	Colour change to white, object changed direction
15 Nov 1993	family	Ulladulla NSW	two	10-12 metres	brilliant orange-red	
28 Nov 1993	one	Horsham VIC	one	small moon	dull orange	Changed direction
14 Mar 1994	two	ACT	one	plane	red-orange	Small white lights trailing behind
30 Mar 1994	family	ACT	two	moon	orange	Changed direction
16 Apr 1994	one	Lindfield NSW	one	large moon	vivid orange-red	Changed direction
23 Apr 1994	one	Mulgoa NSW	one		bright orange	
13 Jun 1994	one + police	Bega NSW	one	big star	bright orange	Changed direction
11 Jul 1994	one	WA / NT border	one	plane	orange	Changed direction, 3 small blue-green light beams.
26 Jul 1994	family	Dora Creek NSW	?	plane	orange	Five white star companions, object changed direction
26 Jul 1994	two	Berkeley Vale NSW	one	twice moon	red	Changed direction
15 Oct 1994	many	Tom Price WA	two	'huge'	orange flames	Changed colour to white in distance; power station/ naval & air base power losses. Videoed
24 Nov 1994	one	Glenhaven NSW	one	plane landing light	bright amber	
24 Nov 1994	five	Tregear NSW	one	25 metres	orange-red	Two white star companions. Video taken

Eerie circle of precision

From the Adelaide Advertiser of 17 December 1994

By Chloe Fox

(Thanks to L. Armstrong, E. Budek, D. Robb)

If the Northfield crop circle is a hoax, it is an extremely eerie and convincing one.

The wheat in the paddock has been meticulously flattened. The circle itself is terrifyingly precise.

Getting to the site where the crop circle was made is not easy. A fence topped with barbed wire shuts off the paddock from the nearby houses.

The bizarre circle, similar to others around the world which some groups attribute to UFOs, was first spotted by Alison Light, 46, as she flew over it coming into Adelaide last Friday. She then tracked it down on Monday.

Mr John Earl, the administrative officer of the South Australian Research Division and Development Institute, which crops the land, is baffled by the phenomenon.

"There's no sign of people moving to or from the circle. None of the stalks was broken, and if

somebody got in there with a roller, they made a very good job of it," said Mr Earl.

If people made the circle, then they achieved quite a feat — not just climbing the fence in the dead of night, but making their way across the wheat field without creating any visible track.

The shape is meticulously created — each stalk painstakingly bent to the ground without breaking.

While the circle cannot be seen from the roadside, the site is within sight of suburban Northfield.

Mr Brian Richards, research officer with the UFO Data Collection Centre in Perth, said last night the crop circle was unique.

"It is odd this crop circle has appeared

out of the blue," he said.

"There is no history in this area of crop circles as far as we know. We haven't had these in Australia before. But from the what I have been told, it does sound like a real one.

"I tend to believe that it is the work of a higher intelligence."

Mr Richards said there is a high incidence of crop circles in England, with up to 200 appearing in the one night.

"Two men could probably only manufacture three in one night, so they can't all be fakes," he said

"The trouble with crop circles is that they have been discredited by the few fakes that have appeared."

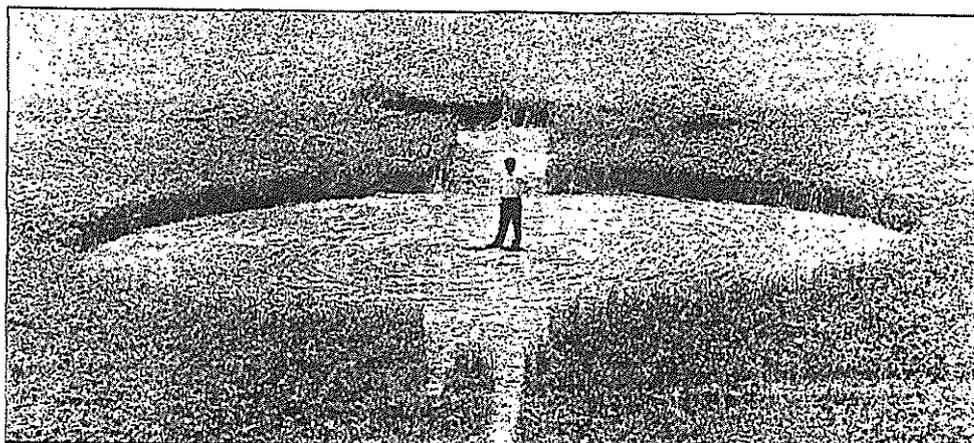
Crop circle reports are not new. In the 16th century, stories often were told of

circles appearing as a supernatural or demonic warning to greedy or privileged land owners. Fairy whirlwinds and demon hunts were also held responsible for crop circles in mediaeval times.

More recently, the notoriety of crop circles was boosted with rock band Led Zeppelin featuring photos of a spectacular one from western England on the cover of a recent composition album.

Northfield's crop circles will soon disappear however, with harvesting due next week. And this year's wheat harvest will be the final one in the Northfield paddock.

The South Australian Urban Lands Trust will be subdividing the land for residential development next year. □



UFO seen on fishing trip

M.McGhee, B.Dickeson

Three men on a fishing trip to Curracurrong Beach in the Royal National Park south of Sydney reported seeing an unusual object early in the morning of Monday 19 December 1994.

The gates of Sydney's Royal National Park are closed to vehicles at sunset and reopened at sunrise. To get a very early morning start, the fishermen decided to arrive late the night before, park their cars outside the Royal National and hike the ten kilometres to Curracurrong beach in the dark.

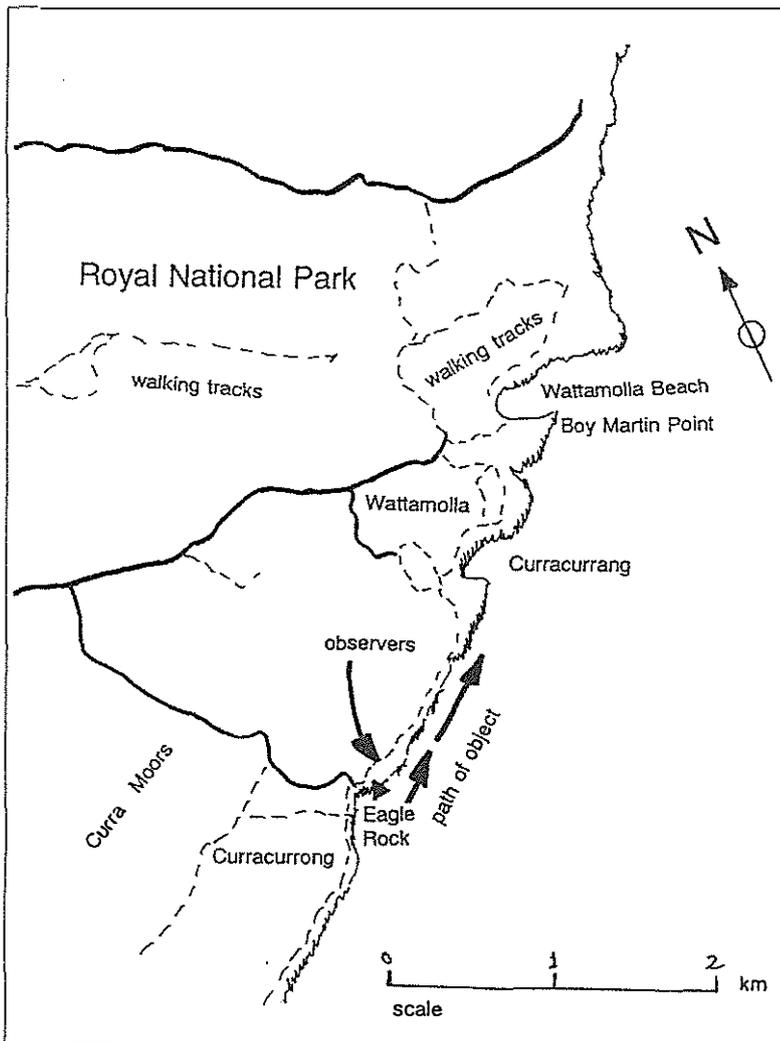
Leaving their cars in bushland around midnight, they headed towards the coast along various roads and bush tracks by torchlight. It was a calm moonlit night, which also helped. On occasion, they would stray from the established paths and have to search around for their bearings, so the fishermen were not always exactly sure where they were.

At around 0200 hrs when about halfway to their destination, they noticed a large red glowing 'dome', nestled among and above the trees in a valley some 2-3 km to their west.

They first thought this must be a house, but then realised that the area was covered in dense scrub, and far from any settlement (they were unable to pinpoint this position afterwards). It was only later that morning they realised the object might be of more than passing interest — at the time they paid it little attention.

Arriving at Eagle Rock some 2 km south of Wattamolla at about 0400 hrs, they were still unsure of their exact location, so the party split up and climbed the north and south headlands of the beach to check their location. Their destination was a small beach just north of Curracurrong Beach, between impressive cliffs and rock ledges. A small stream joins the sea there (as at Curracurrong Beach, and then Wattamolla Beach further north, and Curracurrong Beach to the south), and Eagle Rock forms a distinctive landmark.

Once they had ascertained they were in the right location, they met on the small beach to rest and await the morning light.



© 1995 McGhee, Dickeson

At 0416 hrs, one of the party suddenly yelled out to the others, pointing at a strange light coming around the south headland. The others jumped up to watch a strange object a few hundred meters out to sea, and some 30 metres above the water (position $34^{\circ} 07' 05 \pm 05''$ South, $151^{\circ} 07' 30 \pm 05''$ East). This was a large glowing orange-red ball of solid light, about the size of the full moon. It moved slowly and steadily northwards making irregular step-like movements up and down. When almost halfway across the mouth of their cove, the witnesses started to flash their torches at it.

The object then seemed to deviate slightly and started coming towards them. One of the fishermen reached for his knife — 'more out of instinct than fear', and the object moved back to its original course.

Using a pair of binoculars, they were surprised to see that the 'magnified' object appeared to be much

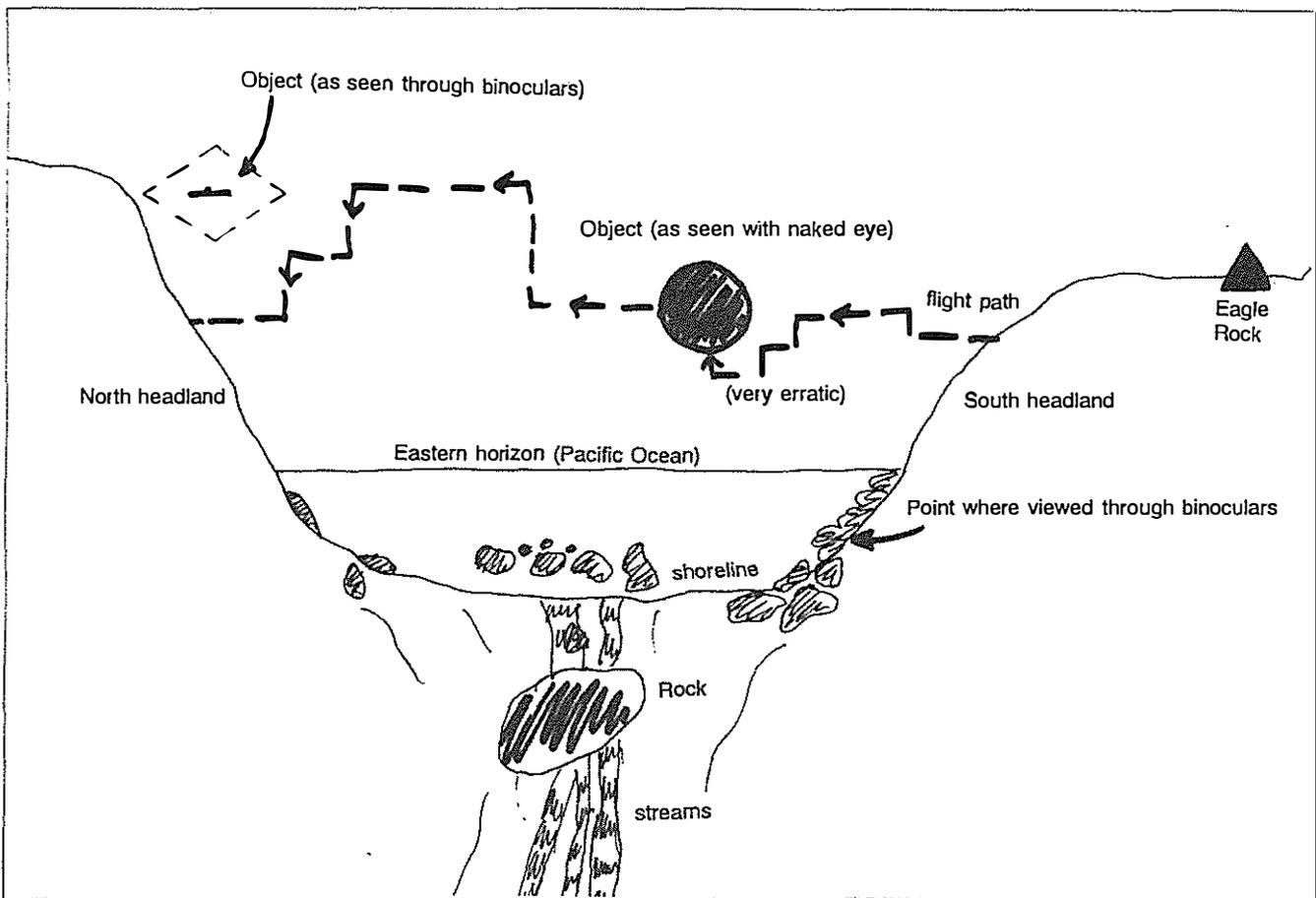
smaller than it looked with the naked eye. It looked a bit like the bar of a radiant electric heater, with a small dome-like 'bubble' on top.

The object continued its path slowly northward, making its strange 'stepping' motions.

One member of the party ran to the southern end of the beach to get a better view, but the object seemed to be following the curvature of the coastline and he lost sight of it behind the northern cliffs. They checked their watches and noted that it was 0424 hrs — the sighting had lasted eight minutes.

Afterwards, there was some controversy among the witnesses. One claimed that when he viewed the light through binoculars, it had more of a diamond shape side-on.

The fishermen also noticed that the area was strangely quiet — the deer and kangaroos they had seen earlier had disappeared. □



International Roswell Initiative



3105 Gables Drive • Atlanta, Georgia 30319 • U.S.A. • (404) 240-0655 Phone/Fax (24 hours)

February 10, 1995

AN EXPLANATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ROSWELL INITIATIVE

The International Roswell Initiative is a large-scale, grassroots movement to persuade the U.S. government to share what it knows about UFOs and extraterrestrial intelligence with its citizens and the people of the world. The strategy is to collect signed copies of a one-page document, the Roswell Declaration. The Declaration contains a request for an Executive Order from the President of the United States to declassify any government-held information regarding the existence of UFOs or extraterrestrial intelligence.

The Declaration is not an endorsement of a position or belief, but rather a request for a change in the law -- a change that would mandate a policy of openness and candor on the part of the government. It is hoped, therefore, that all individuals, no matter what their opinion on the subject, will support this effort.

The Roswell Initiative has the joint support of the three largest and most respected UFO organizations in the United States -- the Mutual UFO Network, the J. Allen Hynek Center for UFO Studies, and the Fund for UFO Research. The Initiative has become a worldwide movement, with the participation of organizations in a growing number of countries, including Great Britain and Germany.

In the United States, the Roswell Declaration and an accompanying story were published in the October 1994 issue of *Omni* magazine (U.S. circulation, 713,000). The Declaration has also been placed on a number of computer bulletin boards, as well as on America Online and the Internet, making it available worldwide. So far, the response has been overwhelming. As of January 1995, more than 15,000 signed Roswell Declarations had been received, including hundreds from scientists and engineers.

Although the goal is the release of information on the UFO phenomenon in general, the focus of the effort is the 1947 Roswell incident, one of the best-documented UFO cases in history. The Roswell event involved the recovery of unusual debris from a ranch near Roswell, New Mexico, a press release from the U.S. military stating that a "crashed disk" (UFO) had been recovered, and a subsequent denial by the military, claiming that the debris was really only the misidentified remains of a weather balloon and its light-weight radar reflector.

On September 8, 1994, in reaction to public and political pressure, and in what *Newsweek* magazine called a "preemptive strike," the Air Force issued its first official statement on Roswell in 47 years -- a 23-page report stating that the "most likely" source of the Roswell debris was a balloon from Project Mogul, a secret program to detect Soviet nuclear tests. Project Mogul actually used an array of weather balloons to carry its instruments aloft, so a downed Project Mogul flight should have been no more puzzling to those who found it than a common weather balloon. Contrary to what was reported in the press, the Air Force report is only speculation, as its conclusion is not backed by official records or files specifically documenting the Mogul hypothesis. Furthermore, many key Roswell witnesses, whose testimony would have directly contradicted the Air Force's conclusion, were not interviewed. In actuality, the 1994 Air Force report confirms nothing and represents little change from the original 1947 weather balloon story.

Roswell is not the only case of the government's covering up or withholding UFO information. In 1980, researchers learned through Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests of the existence of 156 secret UFO-related documents held by the National Security Agency, and of internal references to UFO-related documents held by other agencies. The researchers filed a FOIA request for the 156 NSA UFO documents, but were denied access to all of them. They appealed, but after reviewing a 21-page written argument submitted by the NSA, Judge Gerhardt Gessel of the First Federal Court, District of Columbia, denied their appeal. Such action seems inconsistent with a government that officially denies having any knowledge about the existence of UFOs!

Fortunately, the judicial system is not the only recourse. On a yet-to-be-determined date (probably sometime in 1995), signed copies of the Roswell Declaration will be delivered to the U.S. President and all members of Congress. On the same day, UFO organizations throughout the world will deliver signed copies of the Roswell Declaration to the American embassies in their respective countries. (Organizers in Great Britain also plan to deliver copies to both Houses of Parliament.) The objective will be to draw credible media and public attention to the Roswell matter and to the need for a more open and honest government policy concerning the UFO phenomenon in general.

Despite an overwhelmingly positive response, the battle is far from won. Too many people, while supporting this cause in principle, are unwilling to get involved. It is critical, therefore, that all individuals who do support this effort participate by signing a copy of the Roswell Declaration and distributing it to others.

There has never before been a grassroots movement of such magnitude on this issue, and there may never be again. This effort could represent the best chance that we will ever have of learning the truth about this matter.

Please send signed Declarations to:

(Declarations can also be sent to MUFON or CUFOS)

MUFON
103 Oldtowne Road
Seguin, TX 78155
U.S.A.

CUFOS
2457 West Peterson Ave.
Chicago, IL 60659
U.S.A.

ROSWELL DECLARATION

Forty-seven years ago an incident occurred in the southwestern desert of the United States that could have significant implications for all mankind. It involved the recovery by the U.S. Military of material alleged to be of extraterrestrial origin. The event was announced by the U.S. Military on July 8, 1947, through a press release that was carried by newspapers throughout the country. It was subsequently denied by what is now believed to be a cover story claiming the material was nothing more than a weather balloon. It has remained veiled in government secrecy ever since.

The press release announcing the unusual event was issued by the Commander of the 509th Bomb Group at Roswell Army Air Field, Colonel William Blanchard, who later went on to become a four-star general and Vice Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force. That the weather balloon story was a coverup has been confirmed by individuals directly involved, including the late General Thomas DuBose who took the telephone call from Washington, D.C., ordering the coverup. Numerous other credible military and civilian witnesses have testified that the original press release was correct and that the Roswell wreckage was of extraterrestrial origin. One such individual was Major Jesse Marcel, the Intelligence Officer of the 509th Bomb Group and one of the first military officers at the scene.

On January 12, 1994, United States Congressman Steven Schiff of Albuquerque, New Mexico, announced to the press that he had been stonewalled by the Defense Department when requesting information regarding the 1947 Roswell event on behalf of constituents and witnesses. Indicating that he was seeking further investigation into the matter, Congressman Schiff called the Defense Department's lack of response "astounding" and concluded it was apparently "another government coverup."

History has shown that unsubstantiated official assurances or denials by government are often meaningless. Nevertheless, there is a logical and straightforward way to ensure that the truth about Roswell will emerge: *an Executive Order declassifying any information regarding the existence of UFOs or extraterrestrial intelligence.* Because this is a unique issue of universal concern, such an action would be appropriate and warranted. To provide positive assurance for all potential witnesses, it would need to be clearly stated and written into law. Such a measure is essentially what presidential candidate Jimmy Carter promised and then failed to deliver to the American people eighteen years ago in 1976.

If, as is officially claimed, no information on Roswell, UFOs, or extraterrestrial intelligence is being withheld, an Executive Order declassifying it would be a mere formality, as there would be nothing to disclose. The Order would, however, have the positive effect of setting the record straight once and for all. Years of controversy and suspicion would be ended, both in the eyes of the United States' own citizens and in the eyes of the world.

If, on the other hand, the Roswell witnesses are telling the truth and information on extraterrestrial intelligence does exist, it is not something to which a privileged few in the United States Government should have exclusive rights. It is knowledge of profound importance to which all people throughout the world should have an inalienable right. Its release would unquestionably be universally acknowledged as an historic act of honesty and goodwill.

I support the request, as outlined above, for an Executive Order declassifying any U.S. Government information regarding the existence of UFOs or extraterrestrial intelligence. Whether such information exists or whether it does not, I feel that the people of the world have a right to know the truth about this issue and that it is time to put an end to the controversy surrounding it.

Signature

Date

Name (Please print)

Occupation / Title

Address

Degrees / Credentials (If applicable)

Country

Book Review

Reader's Digest Atlas of Australia (Second Edition 1994)

At long last there is a new edition of the *Reader's Digest Atlas of Australia*.

Since the first edition appeared in 1977 this has become the standard reference for Australian researchers generally, and I strongly urge UFO investigators to use it. Copies of the *Atlas* had not been available for about 10 years, so this edition is a very welcome addition or upgrade for any ozzie bibliophile.

Recently, while checking a UFO report from Black Mountain, Queensland, I found there are 23 Black Mountains in Australia altogether, 13 in Queensland alone, and my reference was one of 3 within a 50 km radius. Many Australian place names are duplicated and some duplications occur close to one another. If UFO accounts are poorly detailed, a location can become ambiguous within a few years. To increase accuracy, it helps to provide latitude and longitude references.

A reasonable map can also let you quickly check other important details in a report, such as directions of movement, the locations of nearby landmarks, airport, industrial or military establishments, and so on.

The *Atlas* cost only \$80 and is used in most public libraries in Australia. Many libraries are replacing their old well-worn copies right now, so you may be able to pick up a first edition from a library book sale for much less.

The price is very reasonable

geological maps for a single investigation). *Reader's Digest* must be aiming at the family market, providing something you can put next to the *Encyclopedia Britannica* for the kids' school projects.

However, some of the *Atlas's* project material can be off-putting. The first edition had a lot less general introductory material and gave you block colour population density maps with line borders - great for kids to trace over and colour in - you now get shaded tones and no hard borders. This convention is probably more realistic, but it means that the kids will have to draw their own boundaries, or to colour-photocopy these maps, or shade their own map.

In a more practical vein for UFO researchers, the pages in this edition are thinner and the binding not as chunky. I hope the new edition is as robust or stronger than the old one, because pages and bindings do get a lot of wear and tear during photocopying - I expect only time will tell. The paper used is very good quality, with a good surface and clear colours that come out better on the photocopier (the old colours were more intense, which meant you lost detail sooner when photocopying material).

To regular *Atlas* users, comparison with the first edition is inevitable and illuminating. The main map scale is the same this time around, at 1cm per 10 km (1:100,000) - perfectly adequate for most purposes. The maps include many offshore island groups, and a

and some map boundaries have been redrawn this time around. There are now 145 maps instead of 147, but two new areas are included; the northernmost tip of the new Great Barrier Reef National Park, and the area around the Timor Gap.

There are also some interesting omissions. A colleague pointed out that the secret US-Australian defence base at Pine Gap (the Edition 1 gazetteer reference is 23° 49' South, 133° 44' East) and surrounding roadways have been airbrushed out altogether. Locals inform me the base is still a very prominent feature of the Alice Springs area.

Pebbly Beach, south of Bawley Point has also gone - I used to visit this tourist spot some years ago to hand feed the 'wild' kangaroos - I hope it still exists in some form (perhaps New Zealand has a secret base there). I suppose the kangaroos had to make room for the 86 Sandy Creeks (79 in Edition 1), 13 Black Hills (20), and 35 Rocky Creeks (29).

The new gazetteer (index) is about the same size as before with about 40,000 entries, but is better laid out - the type is larger and spread over 78 instead of 70 pages. On the whole the *Atlas* makes fascinating viewing, is easy on the eye, easy to use, and well worth some of your shelf space. ■

B. Dickeson.