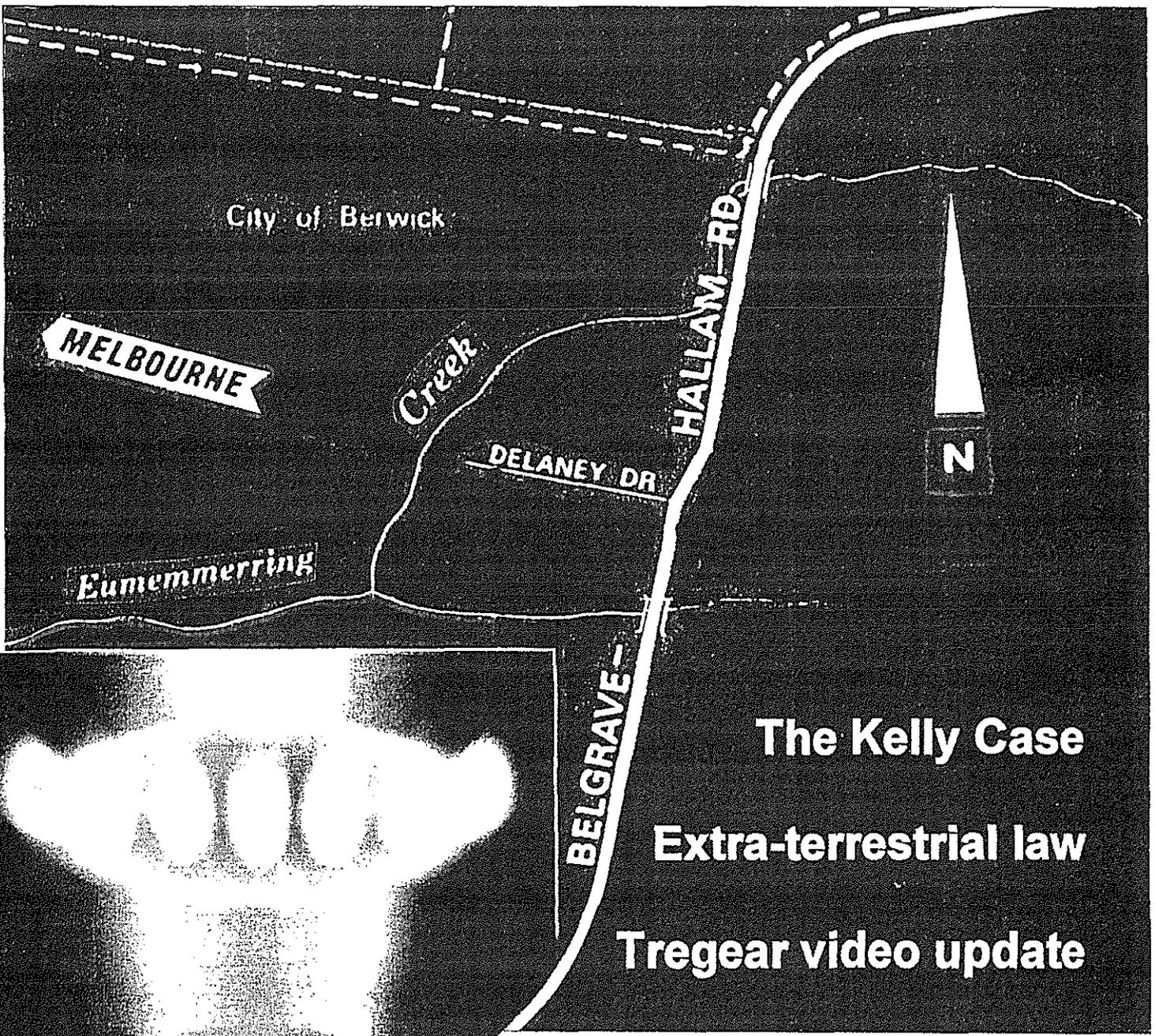


Reporter

Quarterly Publication of UFO Research (New South Wales)

Volume 4, Number 2

June 1995



The Kelly Case

Extra-terrestrial law

Tregear video update

UFO Reporter

Volume 4 Number 2

June 1995

Features

- 7 Behind the Kelly abduction: did UFO investigators lose control? — Dickeson
- 14 The US ET Exposure Law: paranoia rules — McGhee
- 17 Tregear video update — Land, McGhee, Dickeson

Also

- 3 Editorial: UFO abduction — serious business
- 4 Letter to the Editors: Large boomerang over Brisbane
- 5 Obituaries: Brinsley and Millen Le Poer Trench
- 11 Signs in the sky (advertising aeroplanes)
- 13 INUFOR
- 19 The Roswell autopsy film
- 20 Books: *Alien Discussions* and *The Min-Min Light*

UFO Research (NSW), PO Box Q95, Queen Victoria Building, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia

UFO Hotline: (02) 671 6868
International +61 2 671 6868

ISSN 1038-1015

© 1995 UFO Research New South Wales. All rights revert to contributors upon publication.

Published quarterly.

Editorial Committee: Elizabeth Budek, Bryan Dickeson, Michael Farrell and Coralee Vickery.

The views expressed in this publication are those of the individual authors, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editors of UFO Research (NSW).

Subscriptions:

This publication is available free to members of UFO Research (NSW) and for \$20 per year (4 issues) by subscription — make cheques payable to UFO Research (NSW).

Overseas subscribers: \$US30.00 per year.

Advertising:

Enquire about our advertising rates. All advertising copy must be camera-ready.

Confidentiality:

It is the policy of the Editors not to disclose the names of UFO witnesses.

Cover: The Kelly case: Abduction in Victoria

UFO abductions — serious business

Over recent months there have been a number of reports in the Australian press about the 'Kelly Case'. This is a remarkable Victorian UFO abduction incident from August 1993 which has been investigated by John Auchettl of Melbourne. Curiously enough, more details of the case have been published outside of Australia than locally. The 'foreign' material now becoming available here is reviewed in this issue of *UFO Reporter*, along with some of the reasons as to why more of Auchettl's material is not available locally.

UFO abductions are a subject the local media loves us to laugh at. They are seen by most Australians as being a peculiarly American phenomenon, like Elvis Presley sightings (and even UFO sightings).

Surprisingly, and this is probably due to the newness of the topic in Australia, the same credibility problem exists within the local UFO research community. Some researchers simply do not consider that abduction research in Australia has anything of value to contribute to the greater debate.

For example, one reasonably seasoned local researcher, herself an abductee, recently wrote to me on the subject of keeping abductee confidentiality, saying "...it's a fascinating area and provides entertainment for some, and it does occasionally have a humorous side to it. In a sentence, if you want privacy, you shouldn't be talking openly about your abduction experi-

ences in the first place, unless its [to] a therapist."

This is odd because UFO investigators here have routinely and ethically provided their witnesses with anonymity, and successfully so, over many years. There is no reason why the same approach should not work for abductees.

Furthermore, if local investigators cannot provide abductees with a service — the support, security and confidentiality they do not get from family, friends and health professionals, then what have they got to offer abductees in exchange for a little information?

Fortunately, local investigators have been able to provide a service. As well as support, some have been able to undertake meticulous research which adds credence to the abductees' unusual claims.

However, with the Kelly Case now proclaimed, these current levels of service are being challenged.

Given that the business of researching and rehabilitating abductees is a gradual, labour-intensive process on our part, and that there are limited numbers of volunteers available to do the job, then these changes represent a major challenge. How do we balance support

with research, and confidentiality with the need to publicise the results of research?

Obviously, each abduction client has to be treated as an individual and must be offered a series of options on how to proceed with their case. In the past, supporters have carefully avoided commercially exploiting the phenomenon. There has been an assumption within Australia that such exploitation would severely compromise or taint both the information gained and the researchers involved.

However, what do you do when an abductee is quite happy to let others know about their experience? After all, in the United States the view that today's abductee is tomorrow's guest on the *Oprah Winfrey Show*, is very well entrenched. While Australia does not yet have this 'talk-show' mentality, the Kelly Case is changing the landscape.

Most abductees still do not want to go public and for all the right reasons, and we must always respect their requirements. However, researchers must now allow for those occasional bona fide abductees who do want to go public, and provide them with appropriate support and advice.

B. Dickeson

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.

Large boomerang over Brisbane, March 1987

I am now 26 years of age and live some 130 km west of Rockhampton in Queensland. I am writing to you to bring my mind to rest.

Around March 1987, I was living in Sunnybank, Brisbane, in what I consider to be a heavily-populated area. It was very late afternoon and there was a storm forming on the horizon. Three of us decided to lay a blanket on the lawn to watch the storm clouds in the fading daylight. Before long it was dark and we continued to watch the stars for a while longer — the storm passed by and all was peaceful. It is a little hard to recall exactly what I next saw in great detail — more than eight years have now passed.

As we watched the sky, a huge shape glided slowly and noiselessly by, some 70m above us. It was difficult to gauge its size, but I would approximate it to having the width of a football field. The object was not saucer-shaped, but triangular, like a boomerang (see diagram). It was black with no lights whatsoever.

All three of us watched in amazement as it passed overhead. I could easily see that the object was solid and had a sharp edge where the plates of its upper and lower surfaces met, like the edge on an aircraft wing.

I have some scientific background and one unusual aspect of the phantom craft still intrigues me. As the object moved, it seemed to have a translucent quality. We could see stars dimly through the body of the object as

it moved in front of them, solid yet not solid.

The shape passed over the house and we watched it until losing it from sight over distant rooftops.

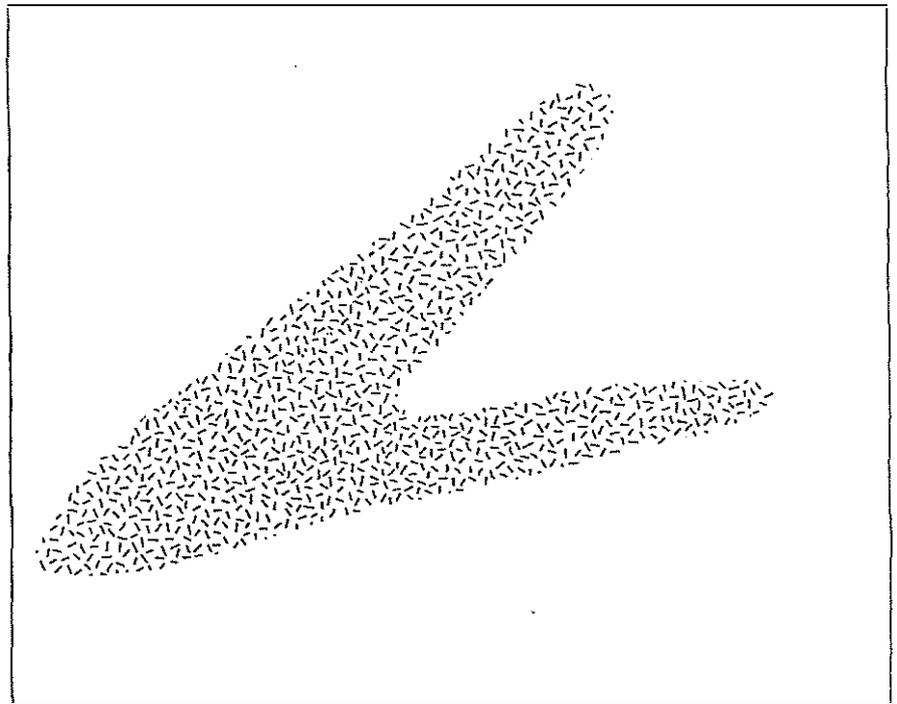
All of this took place over a populated area. I thought to myself, 'Great, there were two other witnesses and God knows how many other people saw it'. I was so excited that I couldn't sleep.

But how wrong I was. There were no reports of it in the newspapers and no one I knew had

not take place in an isolated area. It was not a brightly-lit object, and it was definitely not the traditional disc or cigar shape. I only wish I'd had a camera that night, although I know that I will never forget what I saw, for it will always be etched in my mind.

Please let me know if you have any reports of the object, or if anyone has seen anything similar, for I would like to discuss this matter further.

JT, Queensland



seen a thing, except my two friends. Surely we were not the only ones to see it?

I suppose I will never know. After all, I have only told a selected few people of this event.

This did not appear to be your usual UFO scenario. It did

At present nothing similar comes to mind, although we do get a large number of objects reported over urban areas in Australia. Perhaps some of our readers out there have had similar experiences, or can help? — Eds

Brinsley and Millen Le Poer Trench

Brinsley William Francis Le Poer Trench
18 September 1911–22 May 1995

Eighth Earl of Clancarty, Baron Kilconnel, Viscount Dunlo, Baron Trench, Viscount Clancarty, Marquess of Heusden,

Educated at Pangbourne Nautical College, Berkshire. Served as a gunner in the Royal Artillery during World War II where he rose to the rank of Captain.

Brinsley's writing career began in the early 1950s, while working as a magazine advertisement manager for publications such as *The RAF Flying Review* and *Practical Gardening*.

During a major UFO wave over Europe in the Autumn of 1954, so much general interest was created in the subject that Brinsley and a few colleagues announced their intention to produce a quality bimonthly UFO journal. The first issue of *Flying Saucer Review* was published in early 1955, under the editorship of RAF pilot and air historian, Derek Dempster.

In July 1956, Brinsley took over from Dempster. At the time, *FSR* was almost entirely British-oriented, with little overseas content. Under his solid editorship, the journal's list of active contributors at home and abroad was gradually expanded.

At a time when American UFO investigators were stuck on the view that "if it didn't happen in America, it didn't

happen", Brinsley was a strong internationalist, who nurtured an extensive worldwide network of corresponding UFO investigators. Later *FSR* editors were able to develop this vast network, transforming the journal into the world's premier UFO publication.

In September 1959, Brinsley resigned the *FSR* editorship due to poor health and moved to Ireland. He decided to concentrate on his UFO writing, and produced seven books which are now rarely out of print:

- The Sky People* (1960)
- Men Among Mankind* (1962— aka *Temple of the Stars* from 1974)
- Forgotten Heritage* (1964)
- The Flying Saucer Story* (1966)
- Operation Earth* (1969)
- The Eternal Subject* (1973— aka *Mysterious Visitors* from 1974)
- Secret of the Ages* (1974)

Brinsley championed what was often a controversial view of the role of UFOs and UFOnuts, and is best remembered for his outspokenness. He strongly believed (against the UFO fashion of the sixties and seventies) that UFOs had provided crucial cultural and genetic influences throughout Mankind's evolution.

In 1964 Brinsley set up the International Sky Scouts. This

organisation was modelled on Baden Powell's Boy Scout movement, but never really caught on. He also founded and was President of *Contact International*. At its peak, *Contact* included several thousand members worldwide, with groups operating in Australia and New Zealand. After some years in Ireland, he returned to London.

Brinsley was an honorary member of the Ancient Astronaut Society, a Vice-President of BUFORA (British UFO Research Association), and a life member of the Hollow Earth Society (Sydney, Australia). He married four times.

On 18 January 1979, some time after inheriting the Earlsip from his brother and taking membership of the British House of Lords, he instigated a debate in the House about UFOs. There was incredible public interest in the debate — this was one of the few times when *Hansard* (the official record of House proceedings) sold out almost immediately. Brinsley formed a UFO study group in the House in June 1979, which remained active for some years.

He believed the Earth had been visited many times, over a long period and from many sources. He thought humanity was partly of ET origin — a view now experiencing a revival among many UFO investigators.

**Millen (Wilma Dorothy M.) Le Poer Trench, nee Vermilyea
17 March 1915–27 May 1995**

Born in Portland, Millen grew up in Oregon and British Columbia. She was educated in Classics, Languages and Mathematics, and was an accomplished musician and cook. At the age of 18, Millen received her Pilot's licence and became the mascot of the Portland Flying School.

Millen went to College in San Francisco where she studied Architecture and Art, and developed a life-long interest in Tibetan Buddhism. After training as a psychiatric nurse, she decided not to pursue this as a career and travelled widely throughout the United States.

In 1943, she married John Star Cooke (a dancer), and toured with the dance troupe as their drummer. The Cookes rapidly became a part of the cosmopolitan artistic communities of Martha's Vineyard in Massachusetts and Ojai, Northern California. The first of two daughters (Valerie) was born in 1951.

Millen had always been very interested in the occult and studied the tarot, astrology, and numerology. She was also interested in seismology. Millen was a personal friend of L. Ron Hubbard and a founding member of the Scientology movement. (Millen designed the Scientology cross and S logos). However,

she dissociated herself from Scientology in the early 1960s after disagreeing with the direction it was taking.

Millen married for the second time and a second daughter (Lillian) was born in 1952. Millen divorced again in 1956.

To support herself and her daughters, Millen wrote Science Fiction magazine stories for *Fantasy and Science Fiction* and *Analog*. However, she found she had to use male pseudonyms to get acceptance. In addition, Millen sold numerous magazine articles on a range of subjects, covering astronomical, numerical and ufological topics.

Her interest in UFOs had begun early and she had many personal sightings. This interest intensified during the late forties when the Roswell, New Mexico incident first came to public notice. During the forties and fifties Millen corresponded with George Adamski, Ebert Claypool, George Fickey and Rosemary Decker (a lifelong friend) and investigators throughout Arizona, California and Oregon.

Millen wrote several articles for *Flying Saucer Review* when Brinsley Le Poer Trench was editor. He began corresponding with her in 1959 after requesting help with research on his first book. Millen went to England in 1960 to

become Brinsley's personal research assistant for *The Sky People*. After moving to Ireland to concentrate on writing (they collaborated closely on Brinsley's first four books), Millen and Brinsley were married in 1961.

Millen also helped promote Brinsley as the spokesman for *Contact International*, and organised his tour of India and Australia.

When Brinsley returned to London from Ireland, Millen remained. They divorced in 1969.

Millen first emigrated to Australia in 1976, staying with her daughters. She later spent two years in San Francisco at the Tibetan Institute pursuing her wide interest in the world's religions, before returning to Australia in 1979 to live in Melbourne.

Millen always corresponded with her contacts around the world and kept up with developments in the UFO field. Recently, she was very interested in the Face on Mars project. Recently, her mobility had been greatly reduced due to emphysema and lung cancer, and she died in Melbourne of a heart attack. The family received news of Brinsley's death several days afterwards. □

Behind the Kelly abduction: Did UFO investigators lose control?

B. Dickeson

Every few years in Australia we get one of those rare UFO events which has local investigators fighting for a piece of the action, and which generates intrigue and ill-will forever afterwards. Recent notable examples include the Valentich case (October 1978) and the Mundrabilla incident (January 1988).

Now we have the "Kelly Case" from Victoria (August 1993). The furore being generated by this incident is now so fierce that many local UFO investigators still cannot view it seriously. The situation is exacerbated by a lack of good information and discussion available within Australia. Fortunately, details are gradually coming back from overseas sources, and I would like to thank my intrepid team of networkers (PB, MF, DR and SW) for passing on what they have received, and which has made this review possible.

The Kelly Case has been under careful investigation since October 1993 — investigations which will probably continue for some years yet. However, details are only now being made available for local researchers and the public to consider. The most detailed account to hand is an article by Bill Chalker published in the United States; "An extraordinary encounter in the Dandenong foothills" (*International UFO Reporter*, Sept-Oct 1994). Get a copy if you can.

The case began to 'leak' badly into the public domain in early 1994. Since then, the lack of real information, the tight (but necessary) controls imposed by the investigation team, and a sense of anticipation of something important, have fostered much ill-will among those Australian investigators who have been excluded from debating the material.

To add to these complications, important internal differences have arisen between the abductees and their investigators in recent months. There is now a real danger that the developing side-show will divert people's attention and undermine the intrinsic value of the Kelly Case. Up to now, key investigators in the case have been working in comparative isolation from one another.

Now their results are being published, comparison becomes inevitable. Some of the disparities emerging raise important concerns about the investigation process, and abduction investigators should address these as soon as possible.

The Kelly Case so far

On the evening of Saturday 7 August, husband and wife Kelly and Andrew drove to Monbulk, 40 km east of Melbourne, for the birthday of a friend's daughter. When approaching their destination just after dark (around 1900 hrs) Kelly noticed an unusual ring of orange lights some distance away from the road in a field. She mentioned this to Andrew but he was more intent on driving. The incident was discussed in a jocular fashion a little later at the party and then forgotten.

At 2345 hrs that same evening, Kelly and Andrew started out on the return journey to Yallourn. By very early Sunday morning (8 August 1993 — probably around 0015 hrs), they were heading towards the Princes Highway through the Dandenongs, south-east of Melbourne. Turning a bend in the Belgrave-Hallam Road outside the Narre Warren North Housing Estate, Kelly and Andrew both noticed a series of

very bright orange lights hovering some 20m up in the sky (at twice tree height). They discussed the object which was identical to the lights Kelly had seen earlier that evening. The object passed from view after a few seconds.

At this point, Kelly noticed there was another car some 150m behind them.

About a kilometer further on, Kelly and Andrew were confronted by a 50m, brightly-lit object which seemed to block the entire road (position $37^{\circ} 58' 55'' \pm 4''$ S, $145^{\circ} 18' 29'' \pm 4''$ E by Eumemmerring Creek). The light was so intense, Kelly put her hand up to shield her eyes. Both witnesses were now in a highly agitated state.

The next moment Kelly remembers sitting in the car, which was now stopped. The intense light had gone, her seatbelt was undone and they both noticed a slight smell of vomit. Kelly was now much calmer, but disoriented, and thought she must have blacked out.

When she asked her husband what had happened, all he could say was that they must have turned a corner. Continuing their journey, they arrived home at 2.30 am

— two and three-quarter hours after leaving on what should have been a one and a half hour journey.

Kelly found she was bleeding menstrually, although she had finished her period several days earlier. She also had a small red triangular mark and a scar just below her navel, which persisted for some days afterwards. (Although reluctant to be interviewed in any detail by UFO researchers later, Andrew did acknowledge having seen this scar.)

Although Kelly and Andrew had excitedly discussed what had happened to them on their journey after their encounter, the evening's events actually faded from Kelly's memory within days.

Although they had excitedly discussed what had happened to them on their journey after their encounter, the evening's events actually faded from Kelly's memory within days.

Kelly quite forgot the details of the UFO incident until some weeks later. On 16 September 1993, Kelly and Andrew were at a barbecue being held, once again, at Monbulk. Andrew mentioned the spectacular UFO they had both seen on their way home. This completely threw Kelly who had no recollection of the event, and they had argued (Kelly normally has a very good memory).

Then some weeks afterwards, on the evening of Friday 1 October, Kelly and Andrew were driving along the same stretch of Belgrave-Hallam Road towards Monbulk. They were passing some open parkland a few kilometres south of the encounter site, near the Fountain Gate Shopping Centre, when Kelly made a 'chance' comment to Andrew about how this would be good place to see a UFO. She then began experiencing a series of disturbingly vivid 'flashbacks' to previously-forgotten events from the morning of 8 August and the UFO.

She consciously recalled that although the object first seemed to be in front of them, the road actually curved slightly left at that point, so the object had been just to the right of the road. They had stopped the car by the roadside, got out and walked across the road to the edge of the paddock, and stared at the UFO for about 45 seconds. Two, possibly more, people from the car behind had also got out of their vehicle to look at the object. Then Kelly had noticed a 2m tall, black figure moving towards her, from out of the light. Soon there were 7 or 8 more of these figures approaching. The figures had divided into two groups, one heading towards Kelly and Andrew, the other heading towards the people from the other car.

Kelly had felt a deep sense of horror and started screaming hysterically. She remembered having been struck in the stomach so severely she fell on her back (investigators later found an electric fence at the encounter site, but this is unlikely to have caused such a heavy blow). She was winded and couldn't see

in front of her face. (Soon after the event, both Kelly and Andrew remember having muscular aches around the midriff.) Kelly had put her hands between her knees and vomited.

The next thing she could remember was sitting back in the stopped car.

Kelly was to experience other flashbacks and 'dreams' of varying vividness and reality over the next few months.

The investigation begins

On 4 October 1993 Kelly contacted UFO researcher Bill Chalker (UFOIC) in Sydney NSW for help with her bizarre experience. Because of the distances involved, Chalker referred Kelly to researcher John Auchettl of Phenomea Research Australia (PRA) in Melbourne.

Auchettl got onto the case immediately and advertised discreetly in the local newspaper in the faint hope that other people who might have seen something, would come forward. Surprisingly, a man and woman from the second vehicle approached Auchettl on 17 November 1993. A third person had also been in their vehicle.

The three new witnesses took Auchettl to the same encounter site at Narre Warren North which Kelly had identified. The location had not been publicised at all. Bill, Jan and Glenda were able to provide Auchettl with details of their experience which independently confirmed much of Kelly's account.

The two women consciously remembered seeing the same object, had witnessed the same dark entities with red eyes, and experienced missing time. Jan and Glenda also found red triangular marks below their navels after the encounter, and there may have been other medical effects similar to those experienced by Kelly. Bill's view of the events had been slightly obscured and he was less certain about what had happened.

Auchettl inspected and sampled where the object had been seen. The

area still showed ground traces and a slight magnetic anomaly (details unspecified).

Bill, Jan and Glenda mentioned there had been a third car some 30 metres behind them. This contained a lone male passenger who had viewed the incident through a break in the vegetation (this potential sixth witness has not been located at this stage).

Most importantly, and to prevent any collusion between the two groups of witnesses which would compromise the validity of their evidence, Auchettl scrupulously kept two separate sets of accounts. Each group of witnesses was not told that other witnesses had been found until Auchettl's investigations were completed. Once Kelly was told other witnesses had been located, she tried persistently (but unsuccessfully) to get their names to contact them. Although being told of Kelly's existence some time later, members of the second group had not shown any interest in contacting her.

In September 1994 a call was lodged by an unidentified "Kelly" on the national UFO Hotline (a 0055 number, based in Melbourne and operated by Greg Vier). "Kelly" described having been in a car with an unspecified man, and being followed by a UFO. A return telephone number was left at the end of the message. It is not known if Greg Vier investigated the matter.

However the call was picked up from the hotline by Sydney researcher Moira McGhee (INUFOR), who called back several times. The call was finally taken by a woman who claimed to be "Kelly's" grandmother. She advised that Kelly had returned to Melbourne, then volunteered the information that "Kelly" was quite distressed. This was not her first experience — a previous

To prevent any collusion between the two groups of witnesses which would compromise the validity of their evidence, Auchettl scrupulously kept two separate sets of accounts. Each group of witnesses was not told that other witnesses had been found until Auchettl's investigations were completed.

experience involving a close encounter with a bright light had left her very nervous and frightened. A Melbourne telephone number was proffered. Eventually Moira McGhee was able to get a response from a woman purporting to be "Kelly's aunt" — she would give no

Given the fact that John Auchettl had been very actively involved in the case since October 1993, claims that Victorian UFO investigators had shown little interest in her case, appear to have been exaggerated.

further details as to the sighting or "Kelly's" whereabouts, and added that ongoing 'complications' from the event were causing "Kelly" some domestic difficulties.

McGhee was not aware of the Kelly Case being investigated by Auchettl, Chalker and Basterfield at that time. However, she considered the incident sufficiently interesting to warrant further investigation and referred the matter to other Victorian investigators to follow up by contacting "Kelly". McGhee was never able to speak personally to the "Kelly" who made the report to the 0055 Hotline — and does not know whether it was the Kelly from the Kelly Case, or a genuine co-incident involving a witness with the same name and strikingly similar details. (McGhee filed her notes at the time, unaware of the implications of the incident until she became aware of the Kelly Case some months later. Interestingly, one of McGhee's other contacts had already logged a vivid dream about a UFO encounter from a car for 8 August 1993, quite independently.)

Also at about this time, Kelly contacted the Royal Australian Air Force in Victoria. As usual, the RAAF referred her case to VUFORS — the Victorian UFO Research Society. (Veteran VUFORS investigators Paul Norman and Judith Magee had previously reported one of the World's most-quoted abductee cases — the Maureen Puddy/Moorooduc Road Case from 5 July 1972. This took place some 30 km southwest of Kelly's encounter.)

Norman and Magee telephoned Kelly. They were told about the UFO seen after sunset on the Saturday, about Kelly's partial recollections of the bright light across the road later that night, and about some missing time. A date and time was agreed for Magee to visit Kelly in Yallourn and some initial checks were made by VUFORS members to see what other local UFO reports there were from around that time (see box on "Signs in the Sky?").

On the morning agreed for their meeting, Magee was contacted by a very 'stressed' Kelly who said she had been in touch with a Sydney UFO investigator. Kelly had been told not to talk to VUFORS who "had no accredited health professionals on hand to help abductees, and no abductee support group structure". She had been advised to contact another local investigator, John Auchettl. After Kelly's call, Magee and Norman decided not to pursue the case further and have been upset by later reports which state that Kelly only approached investigators in NSW after Victorian investigators had shown no interest in her case.

Given the fact that John Auchettl had been very actively involved in the case since October 1993, claims that Victorian UFO investigators had shown little interest in her case, appear to have been exaggerated.

Incidentally, I checked with NSW UFO investigators early in 1995. Moira McGhee informed me she had been unable to speak to Kelly in person; when I talked to Bill Chalker at the UFOR(NSW) 1995 AGM on 17 February I was advised that, as far as he knew, he was the only NSW investigator who had talked to Kelly.

Sometime between February 1994 and August 1994, Kelly visited South Australia where Adelaide investigator Keith Basterfield organised a regression hypnosis session with a qualified psychologist for the Australian UFO Abduction Study Centre. Apart from describing her conscious memories in considerable detail (already mentioned

in this account), no abduction scenario emerged.

At a public panel discussion on *UFO reports in Australia* at McMahons Point, Sydney (organised by the Australian Transpersonal Association and UFOESA), on Sunday 21 August 1994, Basterfield and Chalker provided a brief outline of the Kelly Case. It was obvious that investigations were well advanced, and that more detailed information would be forthcoming. Chalker and Basterfield were preparing accounts to be published in the United States from some of their own material, and from extensive draft material provided by PRA.

Meanwhile, John Auchettl had incorporated PRA's findings into a 160-page draft report. This was mentioned nation-wide during an ABC radio feature *To catch a flying star*, on 2 October 1994 which highlighted the Kelly Case. (This draft report by Auchettl appears to have been the basis for much of Chalker's *International UFO Reporter* article). From public responses after the ABC program, the PRA report was sold out in advance. An unconfirmed account advises that 200 copies of the report were initially printed.

Changing the agenda

On 10 October 1994 UFOR(NSW) received a letter from Kelly indicating she was writing a book about her experience, with a foreword by Auchettl and an afterword by Chalker. We were invited to provide details about our abductee support and investigation functions for a directory of local and overseas organisations which would be included. Knowing that a number of UFO groups were already well involved in the case (PRA, UFOIC, UFORA, UFOESA, ATA, AUFOASC) and something of the problems VUFORS had experienced, we decided to wait until the situation had been clarified.

Presumably, Kelly was able to fine-tune some of her manuscript by the December 1994 publication deadline for

Signs in the Sky

One of the more interesting possibilities pursued by VUFORS investigators early on was whether Kelly's UFO could have been an advertising aeroplane. Several people had reported seeing a single-engine Piper Cherokee with unusual wing modifications flying low-altitude over Melbourne during August around dusk.

The same, or a similar, craft had been in use around Parramatta and Fairfield in Sydney during 1990-1991 to advertise Aeroplane Jelly and radio station 2GB. On two occasions the Sydney pilot had deliberately flown his aircraft back to Bankstown Airport after work with its lighting left on. When viewed from certain angles it looked like a UFO, and he liked to listen to people phoning their local radio station with their 'UFO reports' about his aeroplane, while driving home. Sydney newspapers even printed accounts with sketches of a very 'flying-saucerish' UFO.

The aeroplane modifications include a metal and wire lattice, 2.5m wide and 12m long slung underneath each wing. The lattice holds an array of small lights, lasers and strobe-lights to create advertising slogans and generally attract peoples' attention.

At least two such aircraft have been designed, built and based in West Australia where they are mostly used. The Australian designer had got the idea from something similar he had seen in the United States, and it took him four years to get Department of Aviation approval in Australia. Depending on the advertising contracts the 'Nite-Lites' plane could attract, the Piper Cherokee had also been flown over Adelaide, Brisbane and the Gold Coast. The CAA in Sydney later banned its use in NSW as the additional structures were thought to make the plane too unstable for Sydney's crowded skies (hence the need to fly it at low speed and height).

UFO investigators in Australia must take advertising aeroplanes into account during some of their investigations.

Interestingly enough, when VUFORS investigators tried to contact the two known pilot-owners of the aeroplane in West Australia, each said they had not been in that line of business for several years, but believed the other person was still operating. We have since established that there may be a third advertising aeroplane operating from the Coolangatta area. VUFORS was unable to find exactly where each advertising aeroplanes had been at the time of the Kelly sighting, before it discontinued its investigations.

While some UFO investigators believe there is some possibility that the Kelly object may have been an advertising plane, this now seems much less likely. Perhaps PRA investigators have already checked out this option as well.

the Feb-March 1995 issue of *Nexus* as "Australia's most credible UFO abduction case". The *NEXUS* article mentioned that Kelly was looking for a publisher for the entire manuscript, but as yet this offer does not seem to have been taken up.

On 16 October 1994, after a dispute with Kelly over the confidentiality of names and addresses in the draft report, and on legal advice, Auchettl was obliged to withdraw large sections of the PRA report. Although many of these details were already in the public domain, the cuts meant the report had to be totally redrafted and delayed for an unspecified time.

On 19 October 1994 Auchettl received a signed authority to release specific medical details in the back section of his report about witnesses in the second car. Recently, Bill, Jan and Glenda have sold their publication rights to a German magazine and refuse to talk to Australian investigators at all.

On several occasions over the last six months I have been advised of impending litigation by various parties in the incident against each other (another good reason for UFOR not to get too involved).

The information gained so far indicates that the Kelly Case will probably still be able to hold up on its own, without depending on any of the personalities involved.

On March 17 1995 in Sydney, UFOESA sponsored an evening conference on the abduction phenomena which featured Kelly and other abductees. I was

not in Australia at the time, but accounts of the conference indicate that some of the investigators involved in the case behind the scenes were developing something of a bunker mentality over the matter.

This development is unfortunate, because the information gained so far indicates that the Kelly Case will probably be able to hold up on its own, without depending on any of the

personalities involved. Many of these details appear to be consistent with other abduction case material from Australia.

However, it does seem that it is still much 'safer' to get the Kelly data published overseas, than it is to publish it in Australia (even this commentary has had to be legally vetted).

Regrettably, Kelly has recently advised she is separating from her husband, because of fallout from the incident (see the *Woman's Day* article: "Aliens wrecked my marriage"). However, this may be a packaging artefact as other published accounts indicate significant personal differences already existed between Kelly and Andrew.

In the meantime, serious researchers should get a copy of the Chalker article from the *International UFO Reporter*.

With the luxury of both hindsight and some distance, I would like to think that these recent problems were due to a lack of appreciation by the abductees of the careful, often slow, procedures investigators must follow, plus the pressures put on abductees to gain some commercial advantage from their story. However, this is probably a gross simplification and there has been nothing simple about the Kelly Case so far.

These events also show that local investigators must refine their methods for managing support and disclosure options for their clients in future. The heat being generated by this one case could well dissuade some UFO abductees and abduction researchers in Australia from participating in further investigations. While there is no guarantee these kinds of problems will not happen again in future, we might reasonably try to limit some of the damage that can occur.

In a recent letter to the *MUFON UFO Journal*, this frustration for researchers becomes almost palpable. Keith Basterfield writes how he is unable to submit a follow-up article to the *Journal* (giving details from Bill, Jan and Glenda) because John Auchettl is un-

able to release the report on which it would have been based — all rights have been sold to a German magazine.

Auchettl has indeed lost out dearly, and I suppose we must wait to hear from Germany for the rest of the story.

References

- Auchettl, J. *PRA Newsletter*, December 1994, pp 179–180.
- Basterfield, K. "Abducted: an independently witnessed event? Part 1, in the *MUFON UFO Journal*, January 1995 (No.321).
- Basterfield, K. "Kelly's abduction", *UFO Magazine* (UK) May/June 1995
- Basterfield, K. "No Part II" (a letter to the *MUFON UFO Journal*, April 1995).
- Cahill, K. "Australia's most credible UFO abduction case", *Nexus* Feb/March 1995.
- Chalker, W "An extraordinary encounter in the Dandenong foothills", *International UFO Reporter* Sept/Oct 1994.
- "Aliens wrecked my marriage", *Woman's Day* (Sydney), 17 July 1995.
- "Mum's 'alien' horror", *Daily Telegraph Mirror* (Sydney), 13 May 1995. □

INUFOR — The Independent Network of UFO Researchers

INUFOR has been operating since the mid-80s as a small networking agency for UFO researchers throughout Australia. It is a loose association of practising UFO investigators who freely swap information and assist each other on a local, regional and global basis.

INUFOR has a policy of actively avoiding the political machinations which seem to arise between many UFO groups in Australia — preferring to get on with the job of investigating cases, promoting research and cooperation for its members, and keeping the information moving. Some groups who will not talk to each other directly (for many and various reasons) will communicate through INUFOR.

Its members routinely contribute material to the *UFO Reporter*, and do research work alongside UFOR(NSW) members. Since the mid-80s, INUFOR has built up many contacts here and overseas.

INUFOR is now producing the *INUFOR Digest* three times a year. This is a 40-page publication containing a mixture of original research material from local and overseas members, reprinted material, sighting investigation reports from all over Australia, and newspaper clippings from here and abroad. The annual subscription-only price for the *INUFOR Digest* is A\$17.50

INUFOR also operates a public information stall at Sydney's Flemington Markets most Sundays, and runs a mailorder UFO book service (new and second-hand).

INUFOR can be contacted at Stall 37 Flemington Markets (Sundays), by telephone on (02) 553 9406, or via P.O. Box 783 Kogarah NSW 2217. □

The United States' ET Exposure Law — Paranoia rules

M. McGhee

UFO abduction researchers in the United States have recently begun expressing concerns about a particular piece of legislation that makes any sort of contact between US citizens and aliens strictly illegal. UFO abductees and contactees in the US are now seen as a new criminal class.

The legislation is certainly not new; it was adopted by the US Congress on 16 July 1969, some time before the Apollo moon shots.

The justification used then was the need to quarantine Earth from possible exposure to extraterrestrial materials, including any alien life forms which the US Space Program might uncover. It appears the legislation was not fully read or understood by US Government members and entered the books without debate. In many ways, the law appears to be a very reasonable and practical law designed to keep out the Galactic Ebola virus.

The *Extraterrestrial Exposure Law* has been mostly kept away from public exposure as part of a raft of miscellaneous (that is, *boring*) administrative legislation, with the eminently forgettable name of 'Title 14, Section 1211 of the Code of Federal Regulations'. It first came to public attention on 5 October 1982 when a Pentagon spokesman referred to it during a press conference — its wide-ranging implications caused some concern amongst UFO investigators even then.

More recently in the US, there has been a significant public swing to the right in political, social and scientific matters. The extreme pressure put on the Harvard Medical School to oust Professor John Mack from the Faculty (fortunately unsuccessful) has been seen by many as a sign that the US Establishment is turning against outsiders, and might try to assert itself legally.

Mack has distinguished himself in the UFO community by investigating the abduction phenomena, producing a best-selling book on the subject, and generally being very visible. This exposure has naturally attracted considerable flak from CSICOP (the curiously misnamed Committee to Scientifically Investigate Claims of the Paranormal), Skeptics, and various other leadheads who could be ready to resort to vexatious litigation. (Paranoia has always been a very powerful force in the ufological universe).

Under the ET Exposure law, any American citizen guilty of contact with aliens, or coming into contact with someone else who has been in contact with aliens, automatically becomes a wanted criminal who can be jailed for one year and fined US\$5000. Such people are deemed to be 'extraterrestrially exposed'.

The law is applied by a 'NASA Administrator' and no hearing is necessary. The NASA Administrator can impose an indeterminate period of quarantine under armed guard. The quarantine cannot be broken, even by a court order and there is no limit to the number of people who can be arbitrarily quarantined in this way. The definition of 'extraterrestrial exposure' is left entirely to the NASA Administrator (something which is itself contrary to the US Constitution, and which is still to be tested in a court of law).

While the law does not appear to be immediately applicable, it is suffi-

1211.100 Title 14 — Aeronautics and Space

Part 1211 — Extraterrestrial Exposure

1200.100 — Scope

This part establishes: (a) NASA policy, responsibility and authority to guard the Earth against any harmful contamination or adverse changes to its environment resulting from personnel, spacecraft and other property returning to Earth after landing on or coming within the atmospheric envelope of a celestial body; and (b) security requirements, restrictions and safeguards that are necessary in the interest of national security.

1211.101 — Applicability

The provisions of this part apply to all NASA manned and unmanned space missions which land or come within the atmospheric envelope of a celestial body and return to the Earth.

1211.102 — Definitions

(a) "NASA" and the "Administrator" mean, respectively, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration or his authorized representative.

(b) "Extra-terrestrially exposed" means the state or condition of any person, property, animal or other form of life or matter whatever, who or which has:

(1) Touched directly or come within the atmospheric envelope of any other celestial body; or

(2) Touched directly or been in close proximity to (or been exposed indirectly to) any person, property, animal or other form of life or matter who or which has been extra-terrestrially exposed by virtue of paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

For example, if person or thing "A" touches the surface of the Moon, and on "A's" return to Earth, "B" touches "A" and, subsequently, "C" touches "B", all of these - "A" through "C" inclusive - would be extra-terrestrially exposed ("A" and "B" directly; "C" indirectly),

(c) "Quarantine" means the detention, examination and decontamination of any persons, property, animal or other form of life or matter whatever that is extra-terrestrially exposed, and includes the apprehension or seizure of such person, property, animal or other form of life or matter whatever.

(d) "Quarantine period" means the period of consecutive calendar days as may be established in accordance with 1211.104(a).

(3) Administrative actions. The Administrator or his designee shall at his discretion:

(a) Determine the beginning and duration of a quarantine period with respect to any space mission; the quarantine period as it applies to various life forms will be announced.

(b) Designate in writing quarantine officers to exercise quarantine authority.

(c) Determine that a particular person, property, animal or other form of life or matter whatever is extra-terrestrially exposed and quarantine such person, property, animal or other form of life or matter whatever. The quarantine may be based only on a determination, with or without the benefit of a hearing, that there is probable cause to believe that such person, property animal or other form of life or matter whatever is extra-terrestrially exposed.

(4) Determine within the United States or within vessels or vehicles of the United States the place, boundaries, and rules of operation of necessary quarantine stations.

(5) Provide for guard services by contract or otherwise, as may be necessary, to maintain security and inviolability of quarantine stations and quarantined persons, property, animals or other form of life or matter whatever.

(6) Provide for the subsistence, health and welfare of persons quarantined under the provisions of this part.

(7) Hold such hearings at such times, in such a manner and for such purposes as may be desirable or necessary under this part, including hearings for the purpose of creating a record for use in making any determination under this part for the purpose of reviewing any such determination

(b)(3) during any period of announced quarantine, no per-

son shall enter or depart from the limits of the quarantine station without permission of the cognizant NASA officer. During such period, the posted perimeter of a quarantine station shall be secured by armed guard.

(b)(4) Any person who enters the limits of any quarantine station during the quarantine period shall be deemed to have consented to the quarantine of his person if it is determined that he is or has become extra-terrestrially exposed.

(b)(5) At the earliest practicable time, each person who is quarantined by NASA shall be given a reasonable opportunity to communicate by telephone with legal counsel or other persons of his choice.

...

1211.107 — Court or other process

(a) NASA officers and employees are prohibited from discharging from the limits of a quarantine station any quarantined person, property, animal or other form of life or matter whatever, during order or other request, order or demand an announced quarantine period in compliance with a subpoena, show cause or any court or other authority without the prior approval of the General Counsel and the Administrator.

Where approval to discharge a quarantined person, property, animal or other form of life or matter whatever in compliance with such a request, order or demand of any court or authority is not given, the per-

son to whom it is directed shall, if possible, appear in court or before the other authority and respectfully state his inability to comply, relying for his action on this 1211.107.

1211.108 — Violations

Whoever wilfully violates, attempts to violate, or conspires to violate any provision of this part or any regulation or order issued under this part or who enters or departs from the limits of a quarantine station in disregard of the quarantine rules or regulations or without permission of the NASA quarantine officer shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both. □

ciently ambiguous and general to cause concern.

Some US commentators have noted that the law appeared around the same time the movie *ET* was released — perhaps it was meant to discourage fraternisation with friendly aliens? However, by way of a counter-argument, George Adamski and his kind had long encouraged fraternisation with aliens, and very successfully (apparently).

Another semi-officially endorsed project of the same vintage as *ET* and dealing with extraterrestrials, was the TV program *V*. This blockbuster series was publicised and repeated world wide — its people-eating aliens, disturbingly like us, were finally defeated by a CIA hit man specialising in covert

operations. Was this all just obvious and transparent propaganda against aliens?

Similarly, should we now be looking at *The X-files* in the same way, as much more than fiction verging on truth? In this latest TV series, the problems of aliens and their kind are addressed by two user-friendly members of the FBI. Meanwhile, the US Establishment is always in control, somewhere out back. The Establishment is ubiquitous, masterful; not always obvious and sometimes brutal; but it is always in control. The answer is out there, and paranoia rules okay. We now know about the phenomenon, and the Powers that Be are doing everything for our greater good. □

Tregear video update

G. Land, M. McGhee, B. Dickeson

In the last issue of UFO Reporter, we described a UFO sighting over Tregear in western Sydney on 24 November 1994, which had been videoed. The video was still being analysed and enhanced at that time, and showed some interesting features.

One possibility we were considering was that the object was emitting orange laser light or 'coherent' light. This would explain the appearance of a series of circular light fringes on the image of the object itself — a 'light interference' pattern.

This is a very exciting possibility, because the characteristics of this kind of light pattern are very well understood by scientists. Careful measurements of such light patterns are routinely used by physicists to measure the speed of light to a very high degree of accuracy and to calibrate instruments. (Another application of this principle, allows scientists to "map" the most distant astronomical objects known, by linking up several radio telescopes in Australia and the United States simultaneously).

A 'best size' for the Tregear object had already been estimated, using traditional principles of geometry, weather information, and the eyewitness accounts. This suggested the object had a diameter of some 26 metres, give or take about 5 metres. The 5 metre variation indicates there is an 'inbuilt' error of about 17% to the calculation, which is still very reasonable under the circumstances.

However, it is also possible to use the interference pattern produced by the object to calculate the object's diameter, if this is in fact a laser-light effect. The new calculation does not rely on estimates of distance and the ad hoc assumptions of witnesses — see inset for how this is done. The second calculation mostly uses the video record ma-

terial, and should be more reliable than the eyewitness data (skeptics are always pointing out to UFO investigators how unreliable eyewitnesses are!).



The circular 'fringe' pattern lets us calculate the diameter of the object to within 2% accuracy, using the equation:

$$\text{diameter} = \frac{\lambda D}{\delta}$$

where:

λ is the wavelength of orange light (0.6×10^{-6} m)

D is the distance to the object (when closest = 4.530×10^3 m)

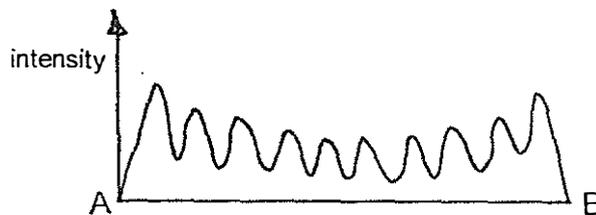
δ is the distance between the interference fringes (9.75×10^{-5} m)

The diameter of the object is therefore 28.18 m ($\pm 2\%$, or 30cm).

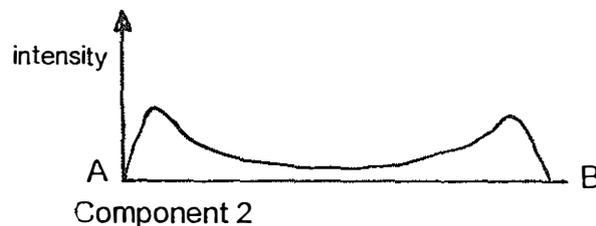
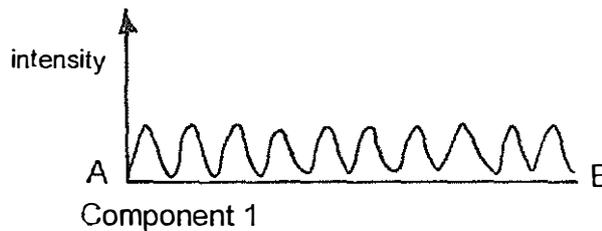
It is important to note that where you have such an object with a fuzzy boundary, it is difficult to decide exactly where the 'edges' are. The variation figure of ± 30 cm is therefore somewhat arbitrary.

The new figure of $28.18 \pm 0.3m$ is well within the original range of 26 ± 5 metres, from the earlier estimate. It confirms the investigators' view that the eyewitnesses and their evidence were very good and very reliable. It also validates the processes we used to calculate the first diameter.

Looking at blown-up still photographs of the video image (enlarged to the point where individual pixels can be counted), it is possible to produce a 'light profile' for the object. This indicates the total density of light and its distribution from a central point, and looks like this:



This light profile can be analysed into two further sub-components (using a process called fourier synthesis), as follows:



Component 1 is the light distribution pattern caused by the laser-light interference process.

Component 2 shows a regular 'crater' pattern, indicating there is more light around the edge of the object than in the middle. This suggests that we are in fact looking at a hollow sphere of

light — the light is all being generated in an outer shell some 2m across. The question then arises — what is inside the sphere of light?

Laser light sources are usually only found in the laboratory. Microwave lasers (masers) do occur as an astronomical phenomenon, but a long way out in space and under extreme conditions of energy and vacuum. I do not know of any laboratory procedures that routinely generate, use or require orange laser light.

Even auroral phenomena do not produce coherent light and they are never orange — red, green, white and blue, but not orange. There is a therefore a very strong possibility that the object is neither natural nor man-made.

Other possibilities

At one point the object appears to pass in front of the star Betelgeuse. The location of the cameraman, and the location of Betelgeuse in the sky at that time of night are known very accurately. The light profile for Betelgeuse is also well-known.

Therefore, from the video running time, and the size of the object at various points in the video, it should be possible to recalculate the speed of the object to within 20 km per hour. It should also be possible to calculate the distance from the observers to the object at various points in the video.

If we look at the way the light from Betelgeuse (and other stars) is affected by the object passing in front of it, we should also be able to get an idea of the luminosity of the object. That is, the total amount of orange light energy it is producing.

We may also be able to find out if there is something solid or opaque inside the sphere, and get an idea of its size.

There is still a lot more we can do with the Tregear video. □

The Roswell Autopsy Film

The UFO topic receiving most publicity at this time is the recent discovery of a film in the UK which supposedly shows the autopsy of an alien body from the Roswell UFO crash in 1947.

Since the initial announcements in late March 1995, hardly a day passes without some claim or counterclaim being added to the controversy. There really hasn't been anything quite like this sensation since the Hitler Diaries hoax during the 1980s. Unfortunately, I have felt duty-bound to keep up with as many of the revelations as possible, so I now have a small mountain of the stuff.

At first, most UFO investigators I talked to here and abroad dismissed it out of hand as a hoax. However, after some weeks, many began to waver and concede there might be something to the claims. In the last few weeks, a consensus seems to be emerging once more that it is indeed a hoax. So what do we actually know about the incident?

In November 1994, Ray Santilli (described variously as a London businessman or a television producer) purchased about 90 minutes of film footage from 82-year old American cameraman 'Jack Barnett' for \$100,000 (the price tag has variously been reported as ranging between \$100 to \$1.4 million — \$100,000 seems reasonable) Santilli was apparently offered the film while in the United States making a documentary about Elvis Presley

Santilli stated to *Flying Saucer Review* that the original film

had been inspected by experts from Kodak who declared that it was 1947 film stock and had been exposed at about that time. These claims were apparently backed up by Philip Mantle of BUFORA. Initially this situation gave the case a great deal of credibility. Although Kodak later denied any of this when the matter was pursued with Kodak by MUFON in the United States, conspiracy claims against Kodak have been emerging consistently ever since.

Similarly, claims that the 14 reels of film would be used as the basis for a BBC documentary due to be screened in August 1995 have aided credibility. Rights have since been sold to US media giant Fox Television, which is offering a 3-cassette video for advance purchase, with no guarantees as to the authenticity of the original product. Most recently, the news is that the documentary will be shown in the UK on 26 August 1995 on Channel 4.

Several viewings of highlights from the original video were arranged on both sides of the Atlantic to selected groups of individuals, which included UFO investigators and media representatives. Possibly, extra viewings were requested by military personnel and politicians. These viewings were from 15-20 minutes long and showed an 'alien body' being dissected on an operating table. The people performing the operation were wearing biohazard suits, and alien body 'parts' (mostly indistinguishable) were being removed or sampled.

Television news coverage of the find shown around the world and which purported to show snippets from the original material, in fact did not. The coverage did revive old still photographs taken originally by the USAF showing bits of a weather balloon, which had been used to debunk the original Roswell reports. This greatly added to the general confusion surrounding the recent film 'find'.

A number of still shots on video, apparently taken from the highlighted material at the special viewings were eventually leaked onto the Internet world-wide, probably from Italian television.

Roswell experts such as Stanton Friedman have been puzzled by various claims about the film's origins made by cameraman Barnett. Barnett claimed the material actually pre-dated the generally agreed Roswell crash date by several weeks. Checks in the US have failed to show that any cameraman named Barnett was involved in the USAF's Roswell investigation at all. Very little about Barnett and what he has said checks out properly.

UFO investigation organisations on both sides of the Atlantic are now warning their people not to make foolish pronouncements, and to avoid delivering unqualified statements.

Confusion is still mounting in UFO investigation circles on both sides of the Atlantic, and several reputations have been badly dented. Perhaps that is what it was all about, because

Film and Books

the incident has certainly drawn attention away from the "Roswell Initiative" project (as described in the last issue of *UFO Reporter*).

One local researcher reports that a visiting university professor from Taiwan who saw the film at a select showing in London, says he had seen it previously in Taiwan in 1990, and that it had been made in Brazil around 1988. A view which appears to be gaining some credi-

bility at present is that the film was produced by US Intelligence sources to be leaked world-wide when the film *Roswell* is released to cinemas. This would undermine the impact of the *Roswell* film on the public at large. As has already been stated elsewhere in this issue of *UFO Reporter*, paranoia is a major force in the ufological universe.

However, this view is still surprisingly similar to one I was

hearing from local investigators in New Zealand while visiting in March this year, immediately after Santilli's first press announcements.

As happened during the Hitler Diaries case several years ago, it looks as if the most interesting part of the incident will turn out to be the story behind the story. It also looks as if UFO investigators world-wide are in for some very stormy weather.

B.D.

Books

Alien Discussions

Alien Discussions: Proceedings of the Abduction Study Conference held at MIT, Cambridge Massachusetts, North Cambridge Press, 1995. 684 pp, price US\$69.95 (about A\$95, including postage & handling).

This is a BIG book both physically and conceptually. It includes more than 100 conference papers delivered from June 13-17, 1992 by a wide range of key investigators in the field, many of them professionals. From ufologists, folklorists, journalists, psychologists, scientists, medical professionals, historians, theologians and sociologists. It covers the methods used for investigations and a range of approaches for dealing with the information being obtained.

The publication provides a fascinating insight into how science practitioners trained in the establishment mould, deal with the fundamental problems thrown up by the UFO abduction phenomenon.

One of the interesting aspects of the conference was the

involvement of the abductees themselves in every facet of the proceedings.

Copies of the book are still pretty rare in Australia; those I know about had been ordered direct from the United States and took several months to get here. But it's great for browsing or reading and will power the abductee debate for some time to come. Get it if you can.

The Mystery of the Min Min Light

The Mystery of the Min Min Light by Maureen Kozicka, Bolton Imprint ((070) 35 3833), Cairns Qld, 1994. 136 pp, no index, ISBN 0 646 18711 2, price about \$25.

An excellent series of case histories about the min min light collected by the author. It includes many transcripts of taped accounts with witnesses, mostly recent cases, but many go back to the early part of this century.

After an extended browse (I found it hard to put down), I was surprised at the complexity and variability in the phenomenon.

It's very much about UFO-type phenomena, but the author has followed her own instincts, and mostly independently of the UFO mainstream, so it has a freshness you don't get in most UFO books. The book is very lucid, very wide ranging, and intelligently reviews numerous possibilities for the phenomena, from swarming insects generating static electricity charges, to poltergeistic activity. There are interesting commentaries from people which suggest a kind of interaction between min min and the observers. A map at the back of the book shows encounter sites (centred around southwest Queensland), but there is not much detail about times, dates and locations.

Unfortunately, the book is very hard to get. Copies may be ordered directly from the author or the publisher. However, it's well worth a read and will become an Aussie classic. (I shall try and get some for the UFO bookstall.)

B.D.