

REPORT TO ROLL NO. 3

Film Speed = 125 ASA

11 May 1984

1. Procyon: F/10, f = 2000mm, exposure 30 s
2. " : " , " , exposure = 30 s, 21^h15^m.7 AEST
3. " : " , " , exposure = 15 s, 21^h18^m.7 "
4. " : F/20, f = 4000mm, exposure = 15 s, 21^h32^m.3 "
5. Alpha Centauri: F/20, " exposure = 60 s, 21^h46^m.1 "
6. " : F/2.8, f = 135mm, exposure = ? ?
7. " : " , " , exposure = 10 min., 22^h05^m.2 AEST


For 1. to 5., the images are inverted in both axes, so the path on the film of the image is exactly in the opposite direction of the apparent motion. Procyon moved across the frame in a ↗ direction, so when looking towards the object in the sky, it actually moved ↙. On the other hand, Alpha Centauri's path on the frame was ↘, so its motion was really ↗. This inconvenience occurs because the equipment is not engineered for ordinary photography.

In the shots for Alpha Centauri, note the flattening of the trails as time goes by. Alpha Centauri was rising towards the local meridian during these shots were taken.

Also note how halving the exposure time halves the length of the path (2. & 3.), but doubling the focal length doubles the length of the trail (3. & 4.).

The times in AEST are for the middle of the exposures.

With 5., the double trail is evident because Alpha Centauri is a double star. Unfortunately, this exposure ran off the edge of the field of view during the time the shutter was open. 6. was a mistake. The equipment was bumped during exposure causing double images of everything. 7. was what was trying to be attempted. Notice when the focal length drops from 4000mm to 135mm that the double trail is not noticeable because of the lack of magnification. In 6. & 7., Alpha is in the middle and Beta is in the left hand bottom corner.



PRINTS OF [REDACTED] FILM -
PRODUCTION DETAILS

ENLARGER: De Vere Dichromat No 1
PAPER: Kodak Ekat^acolor 'E' 10" x 8"
ENLARGER LENS: 50mm 9238879 f no 2.8.

ORIGINAL FRAME NO	PRINT NO	FILTERS USED *
3	1	65m 55y @ 60 sec T + F
4	2	65m 55y " T -5m 60m 55y " F
5	3	50m 30y " T + F
6	4	50m 30y " T + F
7	5	65m 55y " T + F
8	6	50m 30y " T1 60m 45y " T2 65m 45y " F 5
9	7	60m 40y " T1 60m 50y " T2 65m 55y " T3 60m 55y " F

* KEY TO SYMBOLS

m = magenta filter
y = yellow filter
T = test print
F = final print

CPE staff attempted to get the background of all prints as close to black as possible in order to achieve some standard between the frames.

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7	5	65m 55y " T + F
8	6	50m 30y " T1 60m 45y " T2 65m 45y " F 5
9	7	60m 40y " T1 60m 50y " T2 65m 55y " T3 60m 55y " F

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7	5	65m 55y " T + F
8	6	50m 30y " T1 60m 45y " T2 65m 45y " F
9	7	60m 40y " T1 60m 50y " T2 65m 55y " T3 60m 55y " F

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Man's robot envoys to the stars

From
Peter Cole-Adams
in Washington

THINK of it for a moment, and be awed. On Monday an ungainly looking, 258-kilogram bundle of metal and gadgetry called Pioneer 10 will cross the orbit of Neptune, and thus become the first spacecraft effectively to leave the solar system.

It will have travelled some 5,750,000,000 kilometres in the 11 years since its launching, having already survived the first close encounter with Jupiter and the first crossing of the asteroid belt.

It will be 4,527,978,612 kilometres from the Sun, and beyond all of its known planets. It will be travelling at 48,270 kilometres an hour. To cover the same distance, the space shuttle Challenger would have to orbit the Earth about 110,000 times.

At the risk of inflicting statistical indigestion, I can also report that Pioneer 10 will have received nearly 100,000 commands from Earth, and transmitted more than 126,000 million bits of scientific data back, adding immeasurably to our knowledge of the solar system.

It is still sending messages of discovery over its eight-watt radio every day — whispers across the void that take four hours and 20 minutes, travelling at the speed of light, to reach home base at Ames Research Centre, in California.

From its almost inconceivably remote vantage point, out there at the edge of nothing and everything, Earth is but a tiny pinpoint of light and the Sun itself is a pale disc no larger than a pinhead.

And the incredible journey is still not over, not by a very long chalk. National Aeronautics and Space Administration scientists say they hope to be able to maintain contact with Pioneer 10 for another eight years, out to a distance of 8000 million kilometres.

After that, the little ship will be on its own, a lost wanderer in influ-



ity bearing a silent message from mankind, in the form of an engraved plaque, to any intelligent beings who happen, improbably, to find it.

The plaque shows the location of the Earth and solar system and the naked figures of a man and a woman (he with his hand boldly raised in greeting, she standing demurely at his side).

Don't hold your breath waiting for a reply from some outraged interstellar feminist. The boffins calculate that the craft's nearest approach to another star system during the next 850,000 years will probably be when it comes within 3.27 light years of the star Ross 248. That should happen 32,610 years from now.

Actually, to say that Pioneer 10 will be leaving our solar system on Monday is an oversimplification. By crossing the orbit of Neptune it will, however, be farther out from the Sun than any known planet. (Pluto is normally the outermost planet, but its orbit is so elliptical that it will be inside Neptune's orbit for the next 17 years, and will thus never catch up with Pioneer.)

There are other definitions of the limits of the solar system. One — and the scientists hope that Pioneer will tell them more about it before its power fails — is the fluctuating boundary between the Sun's atmosphere (the heliosphere) and the interstellar gases, perhaps 8000 to 13,000 million kilometres out.

In the meantime, it is worth recalling what Pioneer 10 has already achieved.

When it was launched on 2 March 1972, the little spacecraft was designed to last just 21 months — the time it would take to make its historic rendezvous with Jupiter, its primary mission. Now, more than 11 years later, most of its scientific instruments are still functioning well.

That first visit to Jupiter by any man-made artefact was a scientific triumph. Pioneer 10 was able to radio back information confirming that Jupiter is a liquid planet. It provided the first model of Jupiter's pulsating magnetosphere and powerful radiation belts, measured the mass and densities of its planet-sized moons, and provided the first close-up pictures of its spectacular great red spot.

By braving and surviving the asteroid belt, Pioneer showed that it presented little danger to spacecraft.

Since then, Pioneer 10 and its sister ship Pioneer 11 — which is travelling in the opposite direction to Pioneer 10 and is now somewhere between the orbits of Saturn and Uranus on the other side of the Sun — have provided a wealth of data about the heliosphere over their tiny transmitters. (Pioneer 10's radio has a power equivalent to a Christmas tree light.)

Pioneer information has already shown that the heliosphere — the diffuse extension of the Sun's outer atmosphere that surrounds the entire solar system like a huge magnetic bubble — extends much farther than previously thought. Not so long ago, the

boundary, the "Heliopause", was believed to lie just beyond Jupiter. Pioneer 10 is now six times that far out, and still has not encountered it.

According to NASA, Pioneer 10 has also found that the heliosphere changes in shape like a huge, pulsating jellyfish in response to magnetic storms on the Sun. It is now believed, says Dr John Simpson, a Chicago University expert, that the heliosphere bubble created by the 1.6 million-kilometre an-hour solar wind "breathes" in and out about once every 11 years.

And further marvellous discoveries may yet lie ahead of Pioneer before this outermost emissary of humankind disappears into the interstellar unknown.

Pioneer data is now being used to seek an explanation for the mysterious deviations in the orbits of Uranus and Neptune. Since it is now believed that Pluto and its recently discovered satellite Charon have a mass only one fifth that of Earth's moon, they could not exert the necessary gravitational pull to account for these irregularities.

So, it is speculated, there must be something else out there, and information reported back by the two Pioneers, from their opposite ends of the solar system, may yet provide the answer.

Just possibly, it is a large tenth planet, at least 8000 million kilometres beyond Neptune, whose surface is so unreflective that it has so far escaped visual detection.

Alternatively, it could be a "dark star" companion to the Sun, perhaps 90,000 million kilometres beyond our outermost planets, or a so-called "black hole", ten times the Sun's mass and twice as far away.

Scientists working with NASA calculate that a "small and close" (all things are relative) tenth planet would exert far more pressure on one Pioneer than on the other. A larger, more distant body would tug at both almost equally. Thus they will be carefully studying the trajectories of the two spacecraft as they escape from the solar system in the hope of discovering whether the mystery body is a planet, or a dark star, or something else.

Anyway, while the Pioneers continue their amazing battle against the tyranny of distances beyond comprehension, two more sophisticated American spacecraft have been following in their wake. These are Voyager I and II, both launched towards Jupiter and Saturn in 1977.

During 1979, as they passed close by Jupiter, the two Voyagers took more than 33,000 pictures of the liquid planet and its five major satellites, notably the Planet 10 which turned out, to everyone's astonishment, to be dotted with erupting volcanoes.

Both Voyagers went on to Saturn. Voyager I, like the Pioneers, is now headed out of the solar system. Voyager II's trajectory should carry it, in January 1986, to an encounter with Uranus. It should then pass by Neptune in 1989 before it, too, escapes the solar system.

Much, much closer to home, a mere year's cruising time away, the long-running Viking mission to Mars seems finally to have deliv-

ered its last blast of information to the waiting scientists at home. Some days ago, the jet propulsion laboratory at Pasadena, California, made one more attempt to send commands to Viking Lander I — the last operative element of the two-orbiter, two-lander mission — but the big dish receiver outside Canberra detected no response.

The Viking orbiters and landers had arrived off Mars in 1976, and all operated beyond their design lifetimes, providing vast amounts of information to add to that acquired in earlier Mars missions.

Given this record of success in planetary exploration, it is odd — and, many scientists think, tragic — that the United States plans no further planetary missions until 1986 when a spacecraft called Galileo will be launched to Jupiter to follow up the work of the Pioneers and Voyagers.

Galileo is to be a highly complex craft, weighing 2550 kilograms. About 150 days before it arrives at Jupiter in August 1988, a separate probe vehicle will be detached from it and make its independent way to Jupiter and descend directly into the planet's atmosphere to provide the first direct sampling of its composition and pressure. After about an hour it will have penetrated into pressures equal to 15 to 20 Earth atmospheres and intense heat which will crush and then vaporise it.

Meanwhile the Galileo orbiter, having flown within 970 kilometres of the volcanic satellite Io, will place itself into orbit around Jupiter to begin close-range studies of the largest planet in the solar system at close range for almost two years.

Jupiter is a source of fascination to the scientists, who believe it is made of the original material from which stars form.

The only other authorised planetary mission on NASA's books — it has yet to be funded — is a journey to Venus to make a radar mapping survey of that planet. It is scheduled for launching in 1988.

NASA's solar system exploration committee is also urging approval for three other missions this century — a Mars geoscience-climatology orbiter to be launched in 1990; a rendezvous with a comet and an asteroid flyby in the early 1990s, and a mission to Titan, Saturn's largest moon, to be launched between 1988 and 1992.

Scientists think Titan is the only body in our solar system whose atmosphere may contain the four elements essential to the formation of life: carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen. However, Titan's cold is so extreme that it would inhibit the formation of the complex organic molecules necessary for living organisms.

These are exciting, and expensive, projects, but even if they are authorised the cost of such a program, about \$300 million in 1984, would be only about a third of what the planetary program cost in its heyday. The US sent 32 unmanned spacecraft to other worlds in the 1960s and 11 in the 1970s.

What has happened is that pure exploration has in recent years taken a poor second place to the space shuttle program — with its commercial and military applications — in American priorities. Delays and cost overruns in the shuttle program have caused delays and cancellations of exploratory missions. (Galileo and other future missions will be carried into Earth orbit by the shuttles, and launched from there.)

The romance of discovery, in short, is being overshadowed by the profit motive and Ronald Reagan's fascination with "Star Wars" technologies. It seems a pity, and dangerous too.

Never mind, much has already been learned, and there is more to come. The Pioneers and the Voyagers are still out there, widening our celestial horizons and bringing us the music of the spheres.

To 5/6/11/AIR (10)

DATED 6 JUL 83

VISIBLE SATELLITE PASSES BULLETIN

FOR MONTH OF MAY 1983.

PREDICTIONS ARE PROVIDED FOR THE FOLLOWING HIGHLY LUMINOUS SATELLITES WHOSE PARAMETERS AS LISTED, ARE CORRECT AT PRESENT DATE.

S A T E L L I T E			CODE	MAG	PERIOD MINS	INCLINATION DEGREES	APOGEE KM	PERIGEE KM
NAME	DESIGNATION							
SALYUT-7	1982	33 A	B	4	90.4	51.6	392.2	289.4
COSMOS 151	1967	027 B	C	4	94.0	56.1	479.3	463.8
COS D ROCKET	1975	72 B	D	0	130.7	89.2	392.2	329.5
OAO-A2 ROCKET	1968	110 B	E	4	99.8	35.0	791.9	706.6
COSMOS 185 ROCKET	1967	104 B	F	4	97.2	64.1	802.3	649.1
COSMOS 372 ROCKET	1970	86 B	I	0	100.4	74.1	797.0	762.9
OAO A1 ROCKET	1972	65 B	J	4	92.1	35.0	755.8	679.1
EXPLORER 31 TRAGUE	1965	98 C	P	4	119.9	79.8	2891.4	506.6
COSMOS 1116 ROCKET	1979	67 B	N	4	93.5	81.2	630.4	549.4
COSMOS 1879 ROCKET	1979	28 B	O	4	104.7	83.0	924.9	869.0
COSMOS 193 ROCKET	1973	024 B	R	4	93.9	81.2	651.2	571.8
COSMOS 1933 ROCKET	1978	024 B	S	3	93.5	81.2	637.0	551.8
ARIAN 5A (ELISA)	1975	33 D	T	4	94.0	50.7	456.4	453.0
COSMOS 1013 ROCKET	1973	016 J	U	4	117.9	74.0	1694.8	1481.3
SPARAT	1973	064 A	V	4	100.5	103.0	783.9	780.3
COSMOS 1174	1980	30 A	Y	4	104.7	66.1	1520.7	384.2
ELIATION 3 ROCKET	1980	4 B	Z	4	343.6	26.1	1924.7	205.0
COSMOS 893	1977	011 A	AA	4	95.1	73.9	751.1	294.4

NOTES

- THESE PREDICTIONS ARE COMPUTED FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY COSMOS SPACE FLIGHT CENTRE OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, U.S.A. (CAUTION: DATA BELONGED ARE ONE OR TWO YEARS OLD BY THE DATE OF PUBLICATION AND DATE. THEREFORE PREDICTED TIMES OF PASSES AND VISIBILITY OF SATELLITES IS OF UTILITY RIGHTS BUT NOT ALTERNATELY SATELLITE DATA OF U.S.A.S. WITH OTHER PREDICTIONS.) ALSO SATELLITES IN ORBIT MAY EXPERIENCE CHANGES IN ATMOSPHERIC DRAG WHICH COULD RESULT IN A SIGNIFICANT VARIATION BETWEEN THE ACTUAL AND PREDICTED PASSES.
- THE SATELLITES LISTED ARE LONG-LIVED AND OF OPTIMUM VISIBLE MAGNITUDE. OTHER BRIGHT OBJECTS SEEN COULD BE SHORT-LIVED SATELLITES OR COMET STARS, EITHER RECENTLY LAUNCHED OR ELSE DECAYING OBJECTS RENDERED INCANDESCENT AS THEY RE-ENTER THE ATMOSPHERE. OTHERS AGAIN COULD BE STARS.
- A PASS IS INCLUDED IN THE PREDICTIONS WHEN -
 - THE SATELLITE IS ILLUMINATED BY THE SUN,
 - DURING THE PASS, THE SATELLITE RISES AT LEAST 10 DEGREES ABOVE THE HORIZON, AND
 - THE PASS OCCURS EITHER BEFORE CIVIL TWILIGHT FOR MORNING PASSES AND AFTER CIVIL TWILIGHT FOR EVENING PASSES.
 - NOTES: (1) A PLUS SIGN AFTER THE TIME INDICATES VISIBILITY OF A PASS OF 0 TO 3. (2) INDICATES THAT THE SATELLITE SHOULD BE EASILY VISIBLE. (3) INDICATES THAT SOME DIFFICULTY MAY BE EXPERIENCED PERIODS WITH VARIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.
 - A MINUS SIGN AFTER THE TIME INDICATES THAT THE SATELLITE IS NOT ILLUMINATED AT THE STATED TIME OF MAXIMUM ELEVATION BUT IS

D-2

19 MAY 83	J	04220(0)+ 17770(0)	11 11	11 11	102 17
	P	04120(0) 195025(0)	102 111 255	19	122 10 10
	T	04120(0) 17770(0)	11 11	11 11	63 50
	U	04120(0)	11 11	11 11	163 161
	Z	04120(0)+ 17770(0)	51 2	37 12	81 104
	AA	04120(0)+ 04120(0)	51 243	31 25	163 161
20 MAY 83	C	05170(0)	167	18	52
	O	01120(0)- 05170(0)-	52 257	60 54	355 355
	I	19120(0)	205	64	17
	J	05170(0)	1	64	92
	P	05170(0) 174550(0) 194935(0)	101 102 255	24 54 16	172 10 10
	T	05170(0)	312	79	51
	U	05170(0) 063230(0)	80 240	50 35	164 161
	Y	05170(0)	137	15	33
	Z	17120(0)	14	60	115
	AA	01120(0)+ 053600(0)+	82 243	30 29	163 161
21 MAY 83	C	04120(0)	313	72	42
	D	01120(0) 05170(0)-	92 256	61 53	355 355
	I	19120(0) 17770(0)	103 273	79 11	17 16
	J	04120(0) 17770(0)	7 351	21 54	54 81
	P	05170(0) 174550(0) 194840(0)	100 105 254	24 54 14	172 10 10
	T	05170(0)+ 17770(0)	143 343	60 10	52 44
	U	05170(0) 05170(0)	82 243	40 43	164 162
	Y	05170(0)	127	35	30
	Z	17120(0) 223915(0)-	25 344	54 58	172 90
	AA	04120(0)+	245	53	161
22 MAY 83	C	05170(0)	150	87	43
	D	01120(0)- 051335(0)-	92 256	63 53	355 355
	E	17120(0)	313	11	61
	I	17120(0) 175310(0)	110 237	43 14	18 16
	J	04120(0)	31	65	85
	P	05170(0) 174550(0) 194745(0)	103 252	24 65 11	172 10 11
	R	05170(0)	11	11	9
	T	05170(0)+ 05170(0)	173 209	72 13	53 45
	U	05170(0) 054215(0)	115 245	31 53	164 162
	Z	21120(0)	239	37	92
23 MAY 83	C	05170(0)	131	68	44
	D	01120(0)- 031165(0)-	31 255	64 52	355 355
	I	17120(0)	21	37	17
	J	04120(0)+ 05170(0)	110 237	65 44	89 75
	P	05170(0) 174750(0)	103 252	31 74	172 10
	R	05170(0)	166	31	8
	U	05170(0) 051710(0)	137 249	25 66	164 163
	Y	05170(0)	132	19	32
	Z	17120(0)	9	63	108
24 MAY 83	C	045725(0)+ 062930(0)	115 301	52 14	45 38

SHOULD BE VIEWED AT THE CLOSEST APPROACH, BUT VISIBLE FOR SOME OF PASS BEFORE OR AFTER.

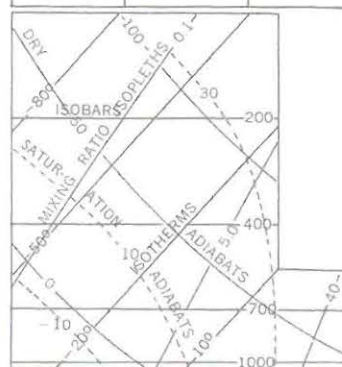
D-3

DATE	CODE	TIME OF OBSERVATION	APPROACH	AZIMUTH	ELEVATION	SAT. BEADING
24 MAY 83	D	010000(0)	071000(0)-	91 255	65 51	355 355
	I	010000(0)	071000(0)-	85 234	11 49	164 17
	J	010000(0)	071000(0)-	309 342	53 74	73 65
	P	010000(0)	071000(0)-	93 94	31 84	172 10
	R	010000(0)	071000(0)-	89	55	8
	U	010000(0)	045210(1)	90 250	19 80	164 163
	Y	010000(0)	124100(0)-	123 71	52 29	29 155
25 MAY 83	Z	203445(0)		1	64	102
	C	050000(0)		304	17	39
	D	050000(0)	030210(0)- 224405(0)-	91 254 111	67 50 21	355 355 355
	I	050000(0)		204	82	17
	J	050000(0)	050000(0)	504 337	60 31	82 69
	P	050000(0)	050000(0)	55 291	35 76	172 10
	U	050000(0)	062840(0)	92 70 232	14 53 21	164 163 159
26 MAY 83	Y	050000(0)		292 67	41 53	28 154
	Z	194000(0)		8	64	107
	C	052715(0)		305	22	39
	D	052715(0)	070600(0)- 224215(0)-	91 253 112	68 49 21	355 355 355
	I	052715(0)		185 275	18 14	16 16
	J	052715(0)		341 342	40 14	73 62
	P	052715(0)		94 273	73 76	172 10
27 MAY 83	R	052715(0)	110000(0)-	111 256	14 81	9 172
	T	052715(0)		47	24	155
	U	052715(0)	050000(0)	76 235	60 76	163 160
	Y	052715(0)	100000(0)	150 75 253	26 19 89	31 134 152
	Z	181000(0)		21	59	112
	D	060000(0)	060000(0)- 224030(0)-	91 253 111	69 43 22	355 355 355
	I	060000(0)		82 243	25 26	163 17
28 MAY 83	J	060000(0)	060000(0)	70 31	70 70	76 65
	P	060000(0)	170000(0)	200 342	40 65	172 10
	R	060000(0)	210000(0)-	100 342	73 45	8 172
	T	060000(0)		91	25	154
	U	060000(0)	050000(0)	70 249	24 72	164 161
	Y	060000(0)	100000(0)	170 75 253	26 55 52	28 155 150
	Z	060000(0)	200000(0)-	304 342	29 43	77 81
28 MAY 83	C	100000(0)		145	75	55
	D	100000(0)		83	75	124
	I	060000(0)	070000(0)- 223845(0)-	90 253 111	70 41 23	355 355 355
	J	060000(0)	100000(0)	85 243	15 58	164 17
	P	060000(0)		200	27	13
	R	060000(0)	170000(0)	70 243	43 56	172 10
	T	060000(0)	100000(0)	103 69 254	44 26 26	8 172 171
	U	060000(0)	100000(0)	48 214	20 52	134 125
	Y	060000(0)	060000(0)	85 243	45 59	164 151
	Z	060000(0)	175445(0) 194205(0) 213010(0)-	103 76 63 233	26 12 65 29	27 156 153 148
		220000(0)-		305	60	88

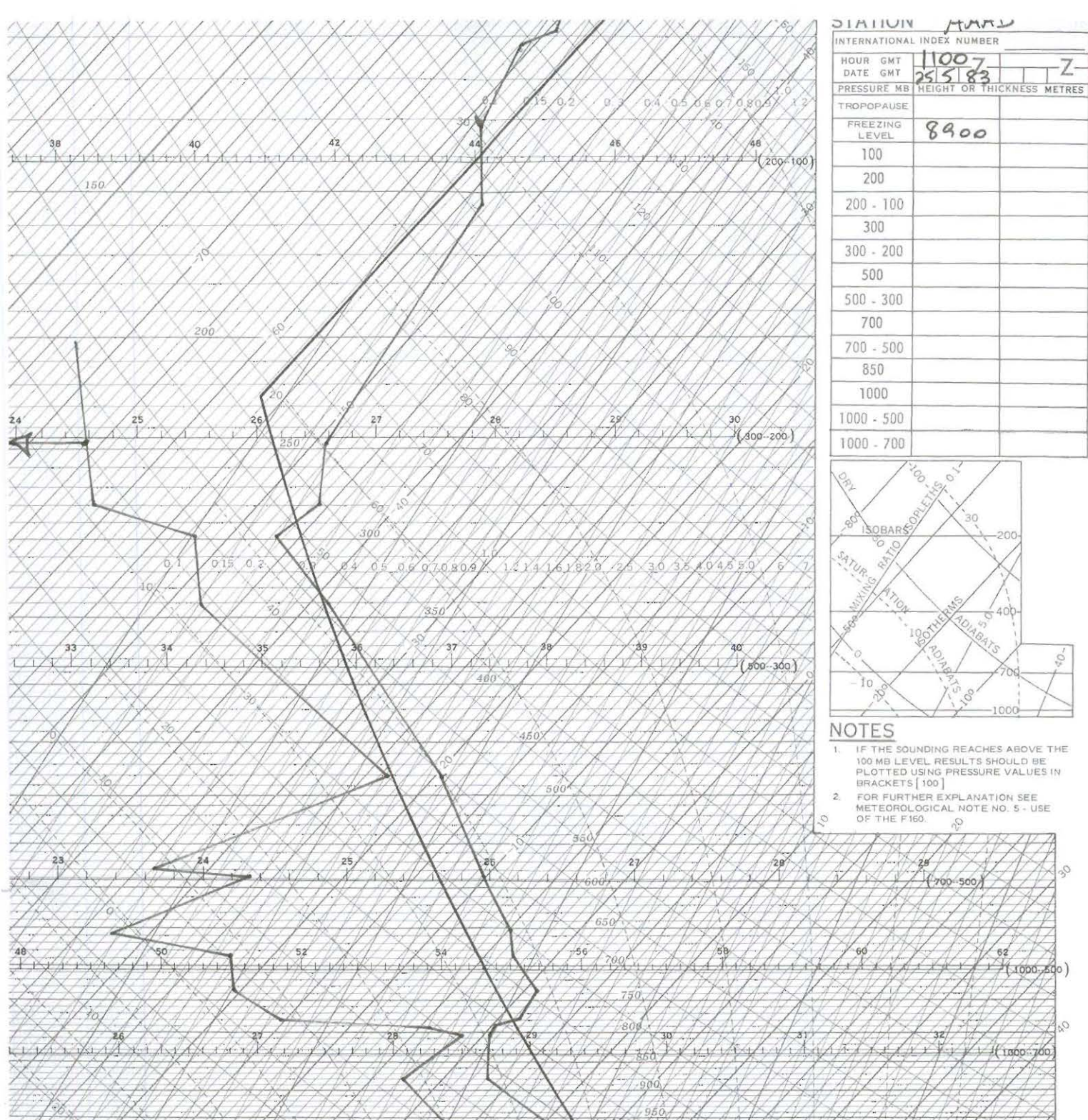
STATION **HAARJ**

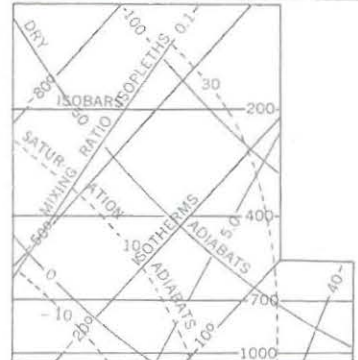
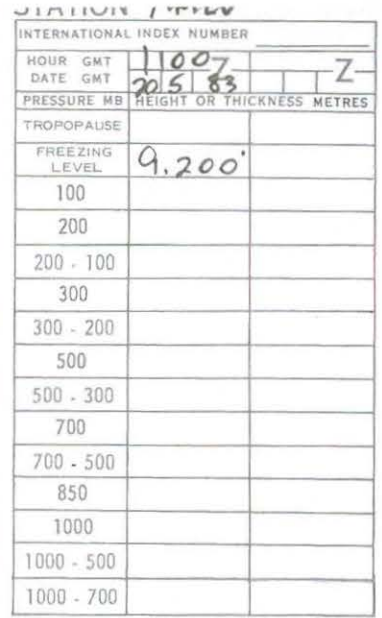
INTERNATIONAL INDEX NUMBER

HOUR GMT	1100Z	
DATE GMT	25/5/83	Z
PRESSURE MB		HEIGHT OR THICKNESS METRES
TROPOPAUSE		
FREEZING LEVEL	8900	
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700		
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850		
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**NOTES**

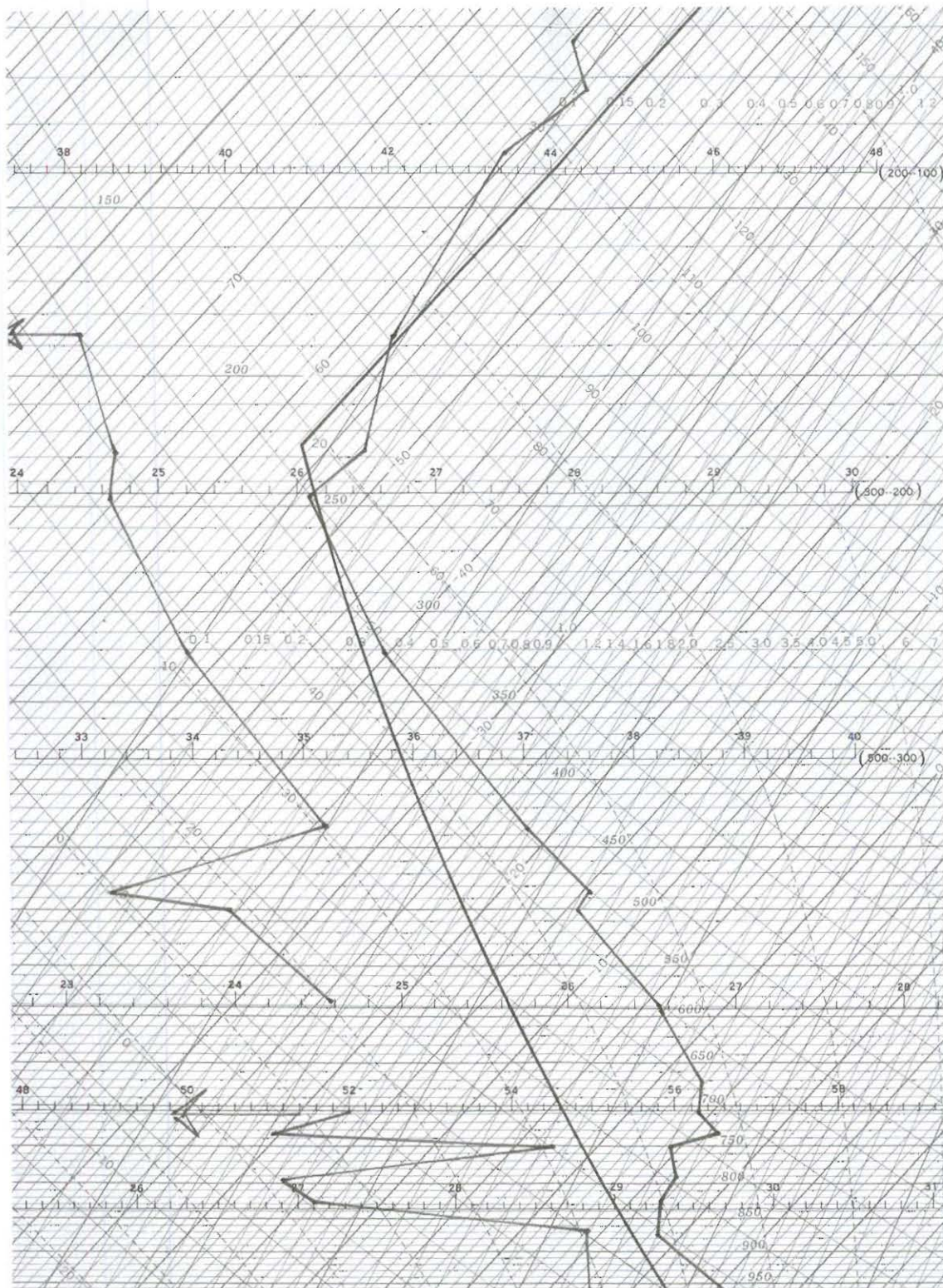
1. IF THE SOUNDING REACHES ABOVE THE 100 MB LEVEL RESULTS SHOULD BE PLOTTED USING PRESSURE VALUES IN BRACKETS [100]
2. FOR FURTHER EXPLANATION SEE METEOROLOGICAL NOTE NO. 5 - USE OF THE F160.



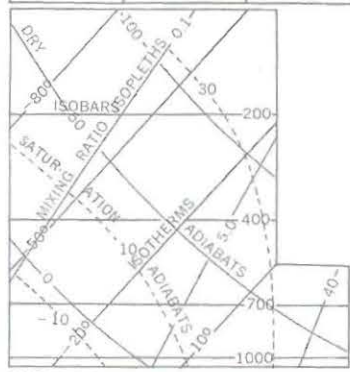


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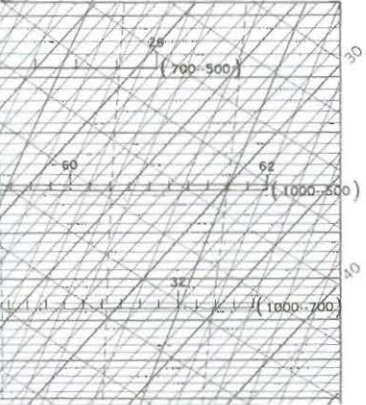
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2. FOR FURTHER EXPLANATION SEE METEOROLOGICAL NOTE NO. 5 - USE OF THE F160.

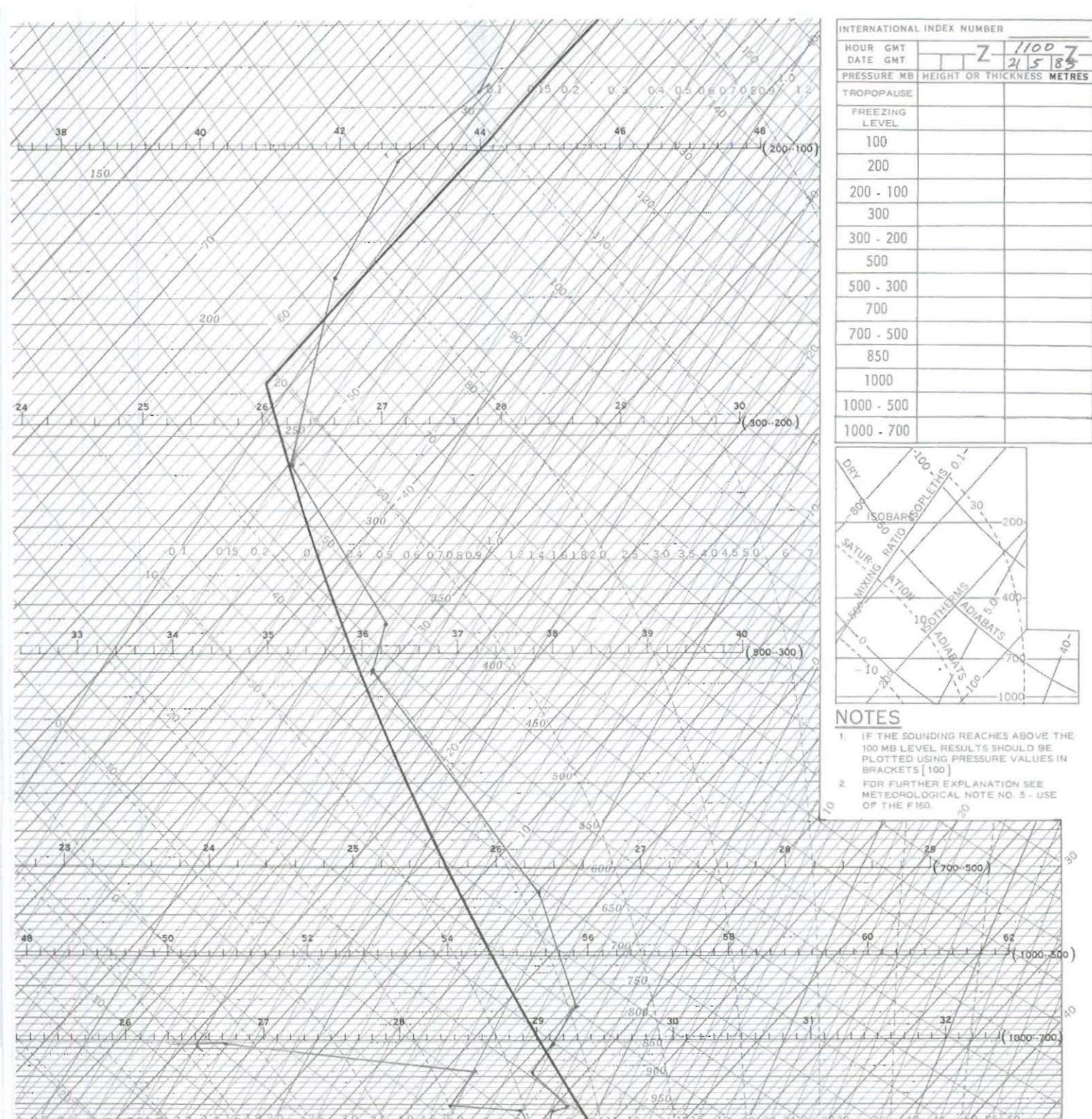


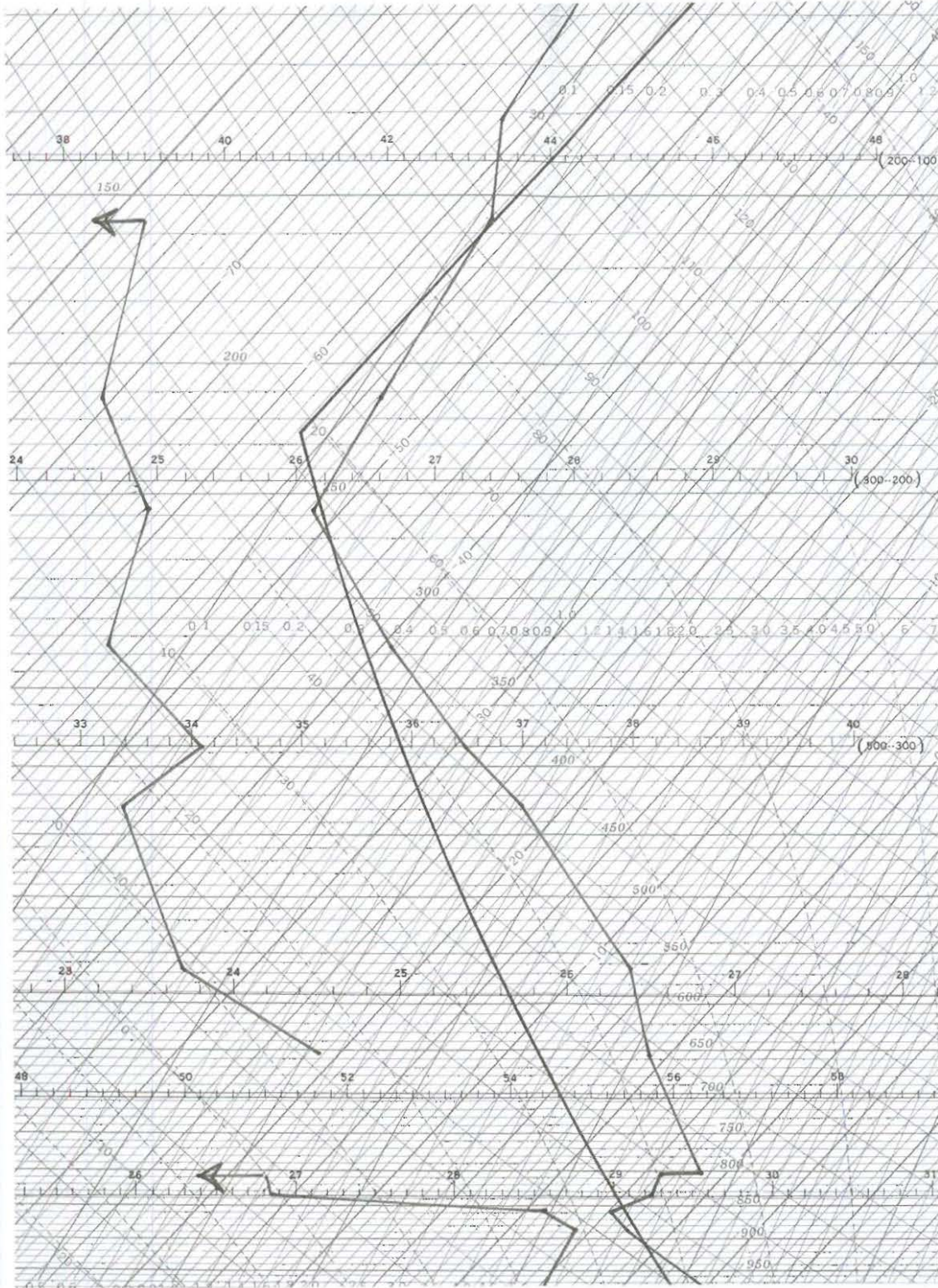
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DATE GMT	20 3 83
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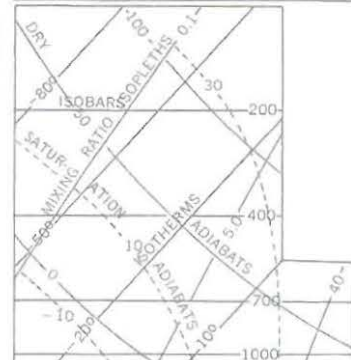
- NOTES**
1. IF THE SOUNDING REACHES ABOVE THE 100 MB LEVEL RESULTS SHOULD BE PLOTTED USING PRESSURE VALUES IN BRACKETS [100]
 2. FOR FURTHER EXPLANATION SEE METEOROLOGICAL NOTE NO. 5 - USE OF THE F160.





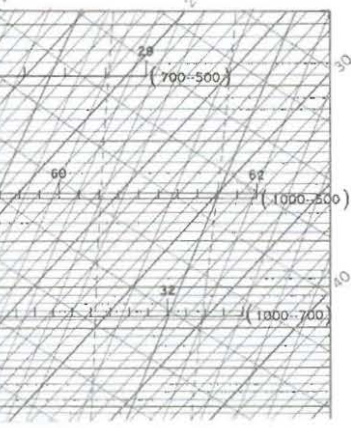


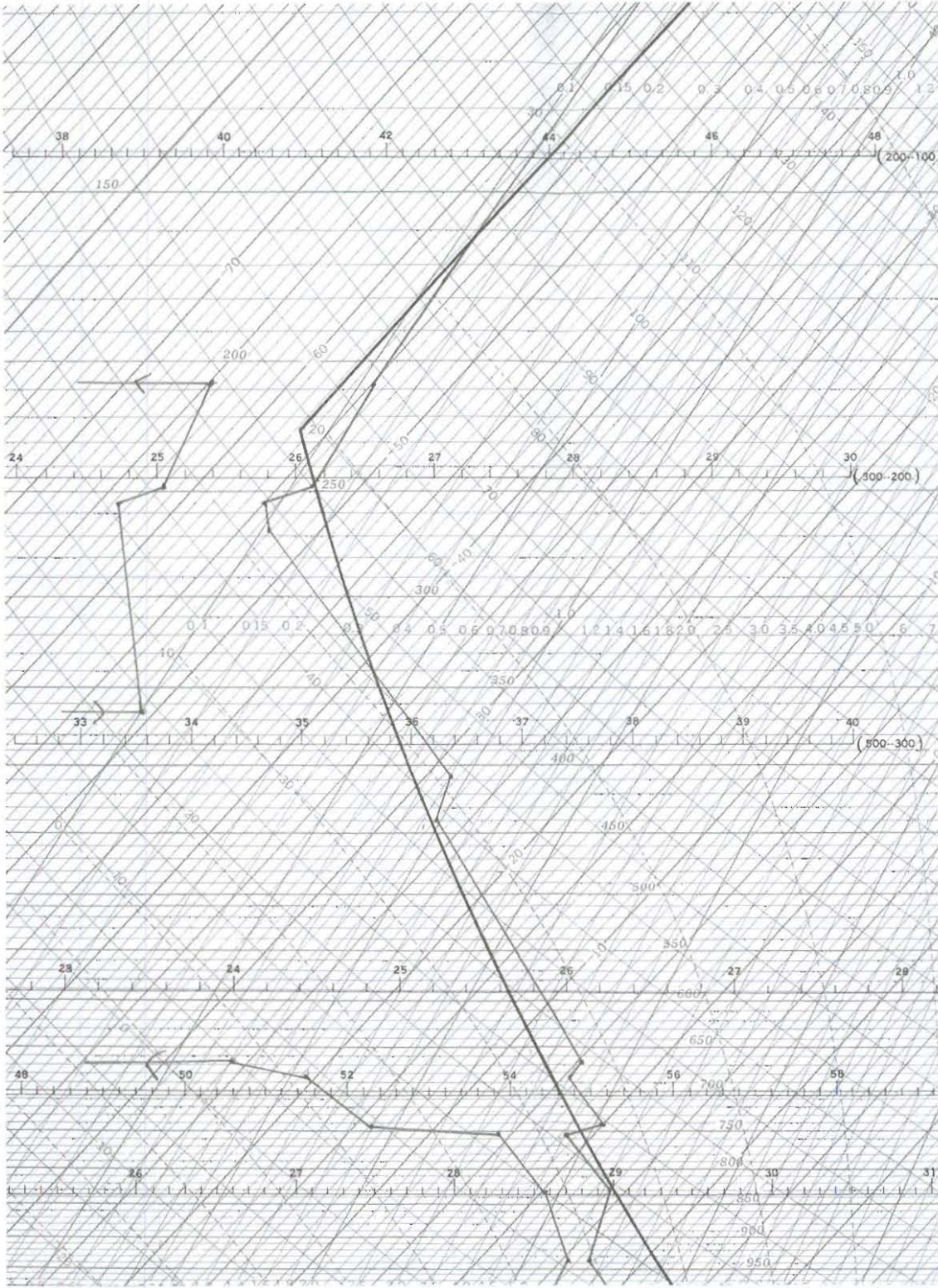
STATION 1500	
INTERNATIONAL INDEX NUMBER	
HOUR GMT	1100Z
DATE GMT	21 5 83
PRESSURE MB	1007
HEIGHT OR THICKNESS METRES	
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NOTES

1. IF THE SOUNDING REACHES ABOVE THE 100 MB LEVEL RESULTS SHOULD BE PLOTTED USING PRESSURE VALUES IN BRACKETS [100]
2. FOR FURTHER EXPLANATION SEE METEOROLOGICAL NOTE NO. 5 - USE OF THE F160.





INTERNATIONAL INDEX NUMBER	
HOUR GMT	Z 1100 Z
DATE GMT	25 5 83
PRESSURE MB	HEIGHT OR THICKNESS METRES
TROPOPAUSE	
FREEZING LEVEL	
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200 - 100	
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500	
500 - 300	
700	
700 - 500	
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1000 - 700	



NOTES

1. IF THE SOUNDING REACHES ABOVE THE 100 MB LEVEL RESULTS SHOULD BE PLOTTED USING PRESSURE VALUES IN BRACKETS [100]
2. FOR FURTHER EXPLANATION SEE METEOROLOGICAL NOTE NO. 5 - USE OF THE F160.

5/6/11/AIR ()

UNUSUAL AERIAL SIGHTINGS BENDIGO
VIC 20-24 MAY 1983

REPORT OF INVESTIGATING OFFICER

BACKGROUND

1. On nights of 20-21 and 21-22 May many people, estimated to number some hundreds, saw unusual lights in the skies over Bendigo + environs. Sightings also were made in the Shepparton area, at Eildon, Ballarat and as far south west as Warrnambool.
2. Initial reports, direct to the RAAF, and to other agencies were highly consistent. Invariably the sightings were of bright white lights with smaller red and green lights underneath but adjacent to the white light. The lights appeared to be spinning or rotating rapidly. In the Bendigo area a number of people reported observing upto nine lights simultaneously in various parts of the sky. Most reports said that the lights were stationary or, only slow moving. They were ~~visible~~^{observed} in most cases for ~~long~~ periods of time upto three or four hours extending from 10 minutes to in excess of 1 hour.
3. Possibly the prime witness, + certainly the person responsible for the wide publicity given to the sightings is [REDACTED], a 17 year old announcer with 3BO, the local radio station in Bendigo. On Friday 20 May, [REDACTED]

was on duty between 1800 hrs and midnight. Following numerous calls from listeners he observed the lights himself - during his shift and then until 6AM 21 May. During the following evening (21-22 May) [REDACTED] photographed several of the lights.

4. Further imagery was obtained on the night of 24 May by a technical school student [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] used Fujica colour print film whereas [REDACTED] used Kodak TRI-X black and white negative film.

RAAF Response

5. The investigation conducted by CINTO has centred around the imagery obtained by [REDACTED] and Mr. Henthorn, although other reports have been used where possible to provide collaterals. Efforts have been made to relate the imagery to known phenomena and also to ~~construct~~ collect pertinent meteorological data especially for 20-22 May.

6. CINTO made two one-day ~~trip~~ visits to Bendigo - once on Tue 24 May and again on Thu 9 Jun. The PRO [REDACTED] accompanied CINTO on the second trip.

Results of First Visit

7. The visit produced evidence of radio drifting. A prison officer at Bendigo gaol, between 0300 - 0345 K on 22 May, on a Philips CU902 UHF radio was able to hear two prison officers conversing on small UHF radios (Philips SXR - NI) at Dhurrangile Prison near Shepparton, some kilometres ENE of Bendigo.
8. There is a suggestion that the lights were a long way from earth. [redacted] (the mother of the radio announcer) reported that she & her husband, on Saturday evening (about 1930 hrs) observed a light they had seen on Friday in the south eastern sky. On Saturday, [redacted] made her observation from Harcourt (about 20 km south of Bendigo) whilst her husband was observing apparently the same light from Bendigo. Despite the distance separating them on the ground, both observers had to look south-east at between $30-45^\circ$ to observe the light.

Results of Second Visit

9. The prime purpose of the second visit was to collect the photography obtained by [redacted]. The opportunity was taken to discuss in detail aspects of the photographic methods employed both by [redacted] + [redacted].

Meteorological Conditions.

10. The weather in Bendigo on the nights of 20-21 and 21-22 May was fine, still, cool and clear. Official records for these nights are at Annex A. At Annex B are aerological diagrams for Adelaide and Laverton for 1100Z (2100K) on the nights of interest. The diagrams indicate that both Adelaide and Laverton recorded significant low level temperature inversions on 20 and 21 May (in the order of $6-8^{\circ}\text{C}$ from ground level to 1000 ft). Adelaide and Laverton are the only two centres that take radiosonds (from which the aerological diagrams are produced) that may provide some insight, by inference, into prevailing conditions at Bendigo.

11. In view of the general weather pattern prevailing over Victoria on the days of interest (Annex C), and in view of the aerological data from Adelaide and Laverton a not unreasonable conclusion is that inversions may have occurred in other parts of south-eastern Australia, including Bendigo, on the nights of interest.

Planets, Stars and Satellites

12. Satellite data provided by the Department of Science and Technology has been consulted. Also CINTA has held discussions with the Public Astronomer for Victoria and Planetarium staff at the Science Museum. The assistance of these people has been greatly appreciated.

13. Those brighter satellites for which data are published in the monthly Satellite Bulletin do not appear to have been the cause of the sightings. None were visible

in the parts of the sky photographed by [redacted] at the time the photography was undertaken. Relevant extracts from the Statistical Bulletin are attached at Annex D.

14. Discussions with Planetarium staff and a recreation of the right skies on the days of interest have not advanced in the Planetarium. [redacted] helped to explain the light photographed by [redacted] in [redacted] case however, there is evidence that the light he photographed may have been the star Procyon.

15. [redacted] light in the north-western sky moved in a direction opposite to the apparent motion of the stars. (ie from left to right and from down to up). Neither stellar nor planetary motion, nor the known movements of satellites, seems to account for the light photographed by [redacted].

16. Procyon, however, was in the right part of the western sky, at the right inclination at the time that Mr. [redacted] took his photos. Procyon is a reasonably bright star in a relatively empty part of space. It moved towards the horizon at precisely the angle indicated illustrated by the light trails in [redacted] photography ([redacted] has stated that for all frames his camera was horizontal).

Air Movements / Radar

17. Air movements are thought unlikely to account for the lights observed on 20-21 and 21-22 May. SMACO Tullamarine has advised that air activity in the Bendigo area or these nights was limited. The length of many of the sightings is not consistent with the movement of aircraft. No spurious or unaccounted for radar 'prints' were from the Bendigo area were recorded during the times of interest by Melbourne radar.

Laser Lights

18. One anonymous caller to the ABC claimed that the Bendigo lights were caused by a rock group experimenting with laser lighting. Scene Museum officials have advised that lasers can cause spectacular lighting effects. The claim ^{was} repeated to a Melbourne TV ~~star channel~~ and to a ~~radio station~~. The claim was repeated on Fri 27 May to Channel 7 and to a Melbourne radio station. On both occasions the caller failed to identify himself and on one occasion he said that the reason he would not give his name, or that of the rock band was because the police wanted to confiscate the laser equipment. Checks with the Bendigo police have revealed that they knew nothing. This they are not aware of any local rock group that have laser lighting nor are they aware of any reason why they would wish to confiscate laser equipment from any rock group.

Comparison with Melbourne Sightings.

19 On the night of 25-26 May, many people in the Melbourne area reported to the RAAF & to other agencies unusual lights mainly in the western & south western skies. Invariably, reports mentioned one main light which was white and pulsating with smaller associated green & red lights.

Channel 7 made a video-tape of this sighting. Checks with the Bureau of Meteorology, with the Sierra Museum, & with SRAO at Tullamarine have led CINTO to conclude that in all probability the main sighting was of the star CANOPUS being viewed through an inversion layer. Aerological information for Laverfor at Noon on 25 May is at Annex B. On the night in question, CANOPUS descended from the western to southern skies then, without disappearing below the horizon (although probably obscured by buildings and haze for some time), rose again towards the east. The diagram below may explain this better.



The Channel 7 photographer tracked the light star as it descended towards the horizon & noted that the light, having emerged from behind

buildings and the city glow, ascended to the east.

THE PHOTOGRAPHY

Photography

20. The photographs obtained by [redacted], together with two data sheets, are at Annex E. One data sheet describes how [redacted] produced his photos (exposure time, equipment description etc), the other details the method used by CPE to make the prints from [redacted] colour negatives. Taken in a sequence, the photographs show a light moving from top to bottom, right to left, at an apparently constant rate, across the sky, viz:

ZENITH

✓ DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT
OF LIGHT.

38°

52°

WESTERN

HORIZON

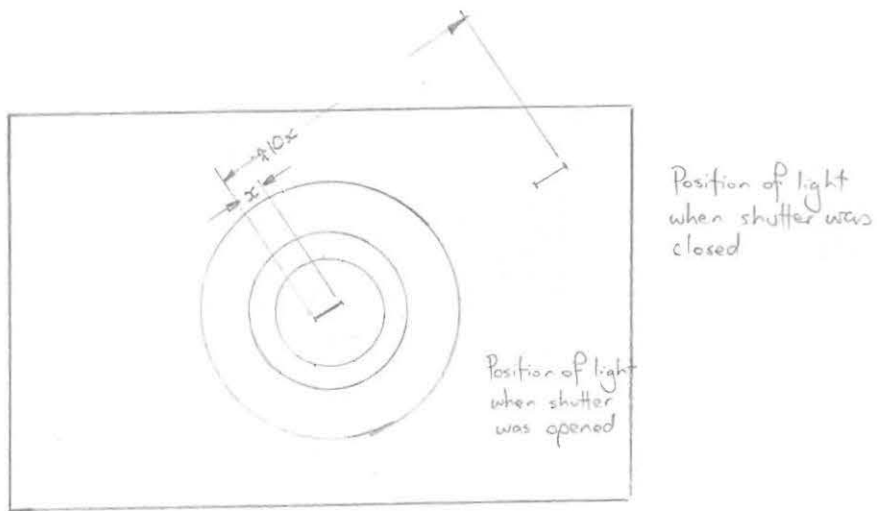
21. The light was first observed on a bearing of approximately 268° magnetic (277° true). Visual contact was lost as the light moved closer to the horizon & behind the city glow of Bendigo. As stated in paragraph 16, the movement observed is consistent with that of the star PROCYON.

22. Explanation has been sought for the curious neck effect, especially on ~~prints~~ ^{prints} 3, 4 and 6 and the three distinct light spots at the beginning of the image on ~~print~~ ^{print} 6. CPE staff have advised that camera vibration combined with spurious reflections within the lens and converter could have caused the effect. Once the camera ceased to vibrate and the light paths through the lens stabilised, an essentially constant trail was recorded on the film. Presently [redacted] an amateur astronomer, is arranging to our taste on known stars and planets, using in the first instance Mr. Henthorn's equipment to see if he can duplicate the results already obtained.

[redacted] Photography

23. [redacted] saw two lights of interest, one in the north-western skies (Annex F) and the other in south-eastern skies. Little specific detail has been provided about the light in the south-east so detailed investigations as to its possible source have not been conducted.

24. With regard to the light in north-western skies, when [redacted] opened the shutter of his camera he said the light was inside the inner concentric ring of the focussing mirror and was ^{in length} approximately one third the diameter of that inner ring. Ten seconds later the light had moved outside the concentric focussing rings viz.



Not To Scale

DIAGRAM of focussing PRISM in VIEWFINDER of CAMERA, SHOWING APPROXIMATE START AND FINISH POINTS OF LIGHT DURING 10 SECOND EXPOSURE.

25. The image obtained by [redacted] therefore, over a 10 second exposure is about 10 times longer than the subject light. In the course of the exposure, the light (assuming it to be a point source) appears to have scribed a series of connected adjacent circles & to have moved in a direction contrary to that of the stars & planets.

26. Ultimately, the source of this light remains undetermined, however, a combination of an ^{unknown} ground light source and unusual atmospheric conditions are considered by CMT to represent a not unreasonably possible explanation.

CONCLUSION

27. On the rights that the sightings were made, extrapolating from known meteorological data, from interviews with witnesses & from the information received from completed questionnaires the possibility ^{exists} that there were unusual atmospheric conditions, notably inversion layers in various parts of south-eastern Australia, including Bendigo. ~~cannot be~~ If widespread inversions did exist they could explain the large number of sightings reported from numerous parts of Victoria.

28. From the evidence available [redacted] probably photographed the star Procyon, however the source of light photographed in the north western skies by [redacted] [redacted], although possibly related to atmospheric conditions, remains ultimately undetermined.

Melbourne
5 July 1983

(B BIDDINGTON)
Flight Lieutenant
Command Intelligence Officer

Annexes: A

Weather observations - Bendigo 20-21, 21-22
May 1983

B Aerological Diagrams for Adelaide and
Launceston for 1100Z 20, 21 + 25 May 83

C. Weather information from Ago + Bendigo
Advertiser newspapers 20 - 26 May 83

D Satellite movements: extracts from Statistical
Bulletin for May 1983

E Prints of [REDACTED] photography plus 2 data
sheets

F Print of [REDACTED] photography plus explanatory
note.

Fujica

PHOTOGRAPHY DETAILS

CAMERA: Fujica^a STX-1 Cable shutter release used
LENS: KIMUNAR 500M
CONVERTER: HANIMEX 2X
FILM: Fujicolor 35mm colour print film

F No. constant for all frames : F8

ORIGINAL FRAME NO	PRINT NO	APPROX TIME (START OF EXPOSURE) 24 MAY 83	LENGTH OF EXPOSURE
3	1	2058	15 sec
4	2	2058.30	10 sec
5	3	2100	8 mins
6	4	2109	10 mins
7	5	2119	20 sec
8	6	2120	10 min
9	7	2133	7 min

Frame 10, a 20 second exposure taken at 2140 hrs, did not produce an image.

During the photography sequence [redacted] recentred the light ⁱⁿ for the middle of the focussing screen of his camera at the beginning of each exposure. This involved moving his camera downwards and to the left. For all frames the camera was kept horizontal. [redacted] has advised that the camera was moved inadvertantly shortly after the shutter was opened for the exposure of frame 9.

Move down from page 10 for Sighting.



● THIS gleaming
 monster was discov-
 ered at 4.15 am
 Tuesday at the height
 of the excitement
 about unidentified
 flying objects.

Radar balloon drops in

It was found sitting in the middle of
 the Midland Highway about 16 km out of
 Geelong by Robert Leech of Eaglehawk and
 brought to the Advertiser by his brother-
 in-law Peter Jones of Specimen Hill.

Here office girl Dianne Miles holds the
 visitor from the skies by its tail.

It is a four-lobed radar reflector made
 of foil covered plastic. The remains of the
 burst balloon which carried it aloft to help



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Here office girl Dianne Miles holds the
 visitor from the skies by its tail.

It is a four-lobed radar reflector made
 of foil covered plastic. The remains of the
 burst balloon which carried it aloft to help
 measure wind speeds hangs down below.

UFO fever!

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hts. The last sight-
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or cylindrical in
lights that changed

Bureau and RAAF
gested the pheno-
have been caused
onditions.

It was not unusual
of UFOs at this
year.

Sightings across State

But a RAAF spokesman said
reported UFO sightings were re-
corded and assessed.

The records were kept by the
Defence Department in Can-
berra, where no one would
discuss the matter yesterday.

Dozens of irate callers yester-
day phoned The Sun to com-
plain at the "off-handed" at-
titude of officials when they
reported sightings.

Typical of the irate callers
was Mr Colin Stephen Cam-
musician with Sharyn Who
bridge and the Colin Who
Band.

He reported seeing a cluster
of cone-shaped UFOs at Merrigum on Friday between
and 11 p.m.

He said at first he had
thought they were bright stars
until they started to change
color.

"I am not prepared to say
that there are a whole lot of
ETs (Extra Terrestrials) out
there," he said.

"But I know what I saw and
resent being treated like a
five-year-old in kindergarten."

Police and RAAF officials
who handled callers said most
had sounded "concerned and
normal."

The RAAF official said the
Air Force "continues to record
unusual aerial sightings as a
service to the public."

More UFOs sighted

Egg-shaped objects
with square flashing
red, white and blue
lights were out in
force again last night,
according to a Kan-
garoo Flat teenager.

Stephen Ilac, 15, reported
seeing the objects through
binoculars and said they
appeared to be moving
away at an alarming
rate.

Three of them were pro-
minent in the north west
and another could be seen
in the west, he said.

Radio MAY 26 74/83
ADVERTISER

RAAF checks UFO reports

The RAAF will today in-
vestigate numerous re-
ports of unidentified
flying objects near
Bendigo.

Flight - Lieutenant
Brett Biddington will
talk to people in Bendigo
today, including a 3BO
radio announcer, Mike
Evans, and two local
residents about alleged
sightings last Friday and
Saturday nights of
"cone-shaped objects
with flashing lights".

UFO FLAP — AN RAAF STEPS IN

By DON GREENLEES

BENDIGO. — Hundreds of people in central Victoria today reported nine brightly-colored UFOs "buzzed" the area overnight.

Reported sightings came in from Castlemaine to Maryborough, Kyneton and Bendigo.

The Royal Australian Air Force will investigate the reports.

The RAAF and air traffic control, Tullamarine, were alerted by a Bendigo radio station, but could not track anything on radar.

They said they were baffled by the sightings.

Theories about what caused the phenomenon included a rock band experimenting with laser lighting, and atmospheric conditions causing light refraction.

But the president of the Victorian UFO Research Society, Mrs. Judith Magee, said she believed the UFO reports were authentic.

"In that area the skies are very clear, and there seems to have been quite a number of reports."

She doubted atmospheric conditions could explain the mystery.

The society's researcher, Mr Pat Gildea, would probably be going to Bendigo to research the reports, in co-operation with the RAAF, she said.

Mrs Magee said it was not uncommon for UFOs to change color.

The sightings were unlikely to have been a planet, and appeared to have been a "genuine UFO."

Most people described

the UFO's as cone or cylindrical in shape, with oscillating red, green and white lights.

A RAAF spokesman said the air force would seek confirmation of the sightings before deciding what type of investigation should be made.

In Canberra, an air force spokesman said the unexplained aerial sightings — the air force's term for UFOs — would be logged by the Canberra-based air force intelligence group.

Cone

Radio announcer, at 3BO, in Bendigo, Mike Evans, said the first reported sightings were made to the station about 11 last night.

He said he later saw six objects through the studio window.

"It was like a white cone with red and green lights flashing," he said.

"Someone with a telescope in Castlemaine said it was like honeycomb on the bottom.

"I could see them quite distinctly changing colors. They were bright and about twice the size of the brightest star."

He estimated the objects were hovering at about 800 metres.

He said the UFOs would at times move a small dis-

taunce, disappear and then reappear in another part of the sky.

"The phone just never stopped ringing. We have three lines on our talk-back, and six on the switchboard.

"They started ringing about 11 o'clock, and didn't stop till after three."

Mr Evans said the objects disappeared from the sky about 3 a.m.

The first sighting of the objects was made by a man at Kangaroo Flat.

This was followed by the report from the man who said he was being tailed from Long Gully.

A man, who phoned 3BO, claimed he was "tailed" by a UFO from Long Gully, about 5 km from Bendigo, into the town.

"He said it was almost directly above him at about 70 degrees," Mr Evans said.

"He drove flat-out into Bendigo trying to get away from it."

Mr Evans said many people were at first bewildered and curious about the light, but later became worried.

**Continued
Page 3**

— Overnight and morning fog. Sunny tomorrow. —

HERALD

p1.

SAT 21 MAY 83

UFO flap: RAAF in

"It certainly scared the hell out of some people, they didn't sound too good," he said.

People in Bendigo said dogs and other animals became upset and restless after the objects appeared.

The RAAF made a radar scan of the area about 11.40 p.m., but said none of the objects showed up.

A second check was made at 2.15 a.m., soon after nine of the objects were reported bunched together, but also proved fruitless.

The RAAF said that if the objects were too high or too low, they would not show up on radar.

Mr Paul Mulqueen, of Bendigo, said he saw eight and possibly nine objects hovering over Kyneton about 12.30 a.m.

From Page 1

He said he watched the objects through field glasses for almost an hour.

"After I heard about them, I went out looking," he said.

"They all seemed to be just hovering there.

"There was a constant rotation, changing color.

"They looked cone-shaped, but they were a hell of a long way up.

"They were easily bigger than a star."

A Weather Bureau spokesman today said the appearance of lights in the sky may have been caused by an atmospheric inversion.

The spokesman said the inversion could have caused car headlights to be refracted in the sky.

is Flight Lt. Biddington,
wendigo yesterday to in-
reports of unidentified

Another mystery

BENDIGO ADVERTISER MAY 25TH 1985



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Another mystery light

ADVERTISER MAY 25TH 1985

'Looks like picture'

Strange lights in the sky were viewed over Bendigo again last night.

A Long Gully resident phoned the Advertiser to report the sighting of a bright light about 45 degrees from the horizon in the direction of Pyramid Hill.

The resident, who preferred not to be named, said he viewed the object for about 25 minutes from 7.30 pm. He described the object as a bright light shaped like a cigar.

"It was like the one in your paper this morning," he said.

"I had watched it for about five minutes when it was joined by a smaller object on its right.

"This one was completely different and emitted three different color lights from the bottom," he said.

The resident said he watched both objects through binoculars, then looked at the stars to compare the difference.

"They certainly were not stars," he said. "The lights were very bright, hundreds of people in the area must have seen them," he said.

Picture

The elongated shape of the unknown light in the sky published on the front page of yesterday's Advertiser was not due to its movement, according to one of those who had it under observation for some time.

Mrs Judy Evans of Nish St, Flora Hill, said the picture gave a good idea of the actual shape of the object.

In fact she said they looked like wedding rings, but she was unable to see a hole in the centre.

She said each of the objects appeared to be

similar and seemed to be composed of a series of balls of light which flashed red, green and blue and had a constant white light.

Mrs Evans is the mother of Michael Evans. Michael took the picture which featured on the front page yesterday. Mrs Evans said she looked at a number of the objects through binoculars.

Probe

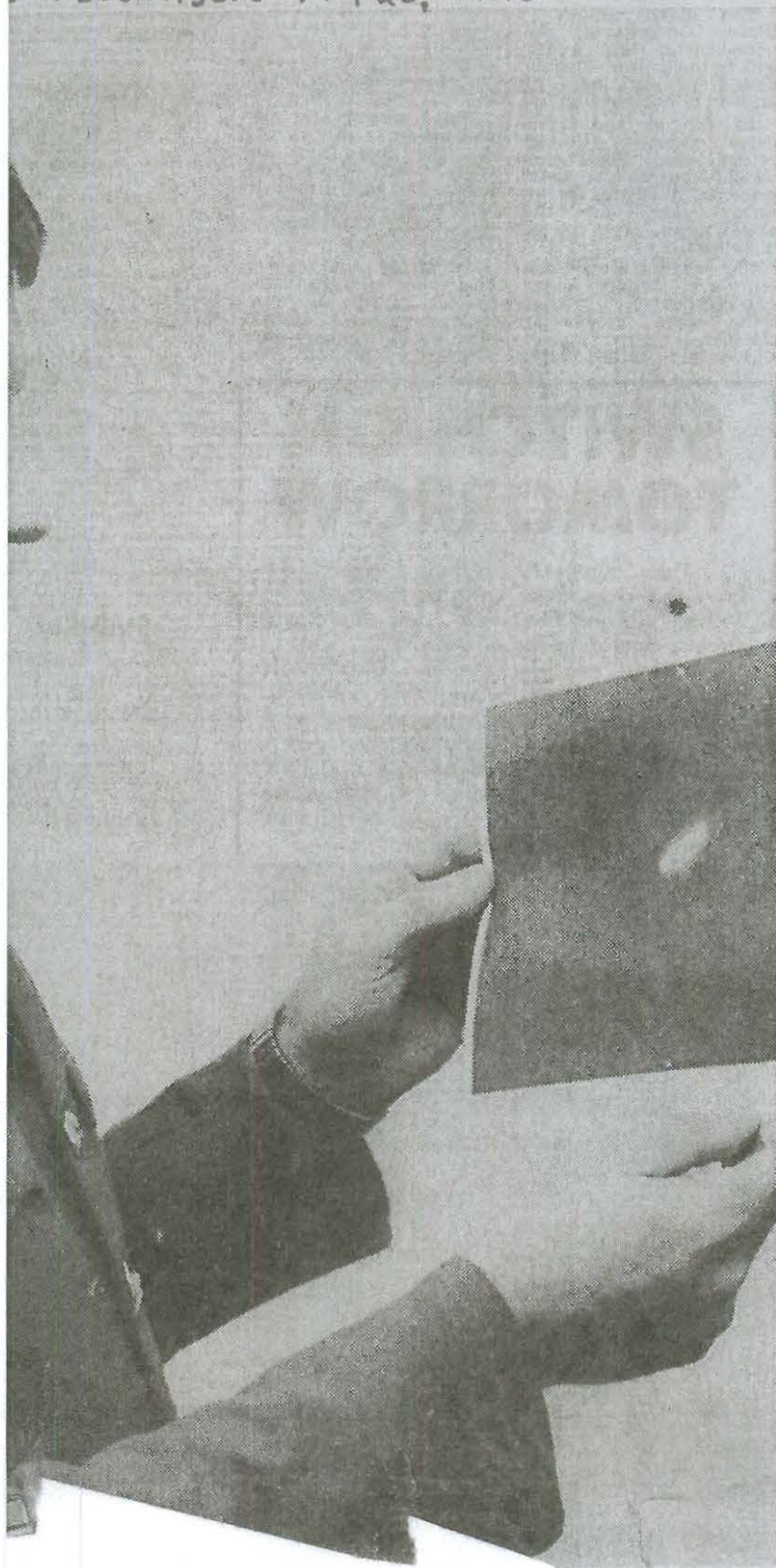
In Bendigo yesterday Flight Lt Bret Biddington of the RAAF's operations branch, Headquarters Support Command at Victoria Barracks, talked to a number of people about sightings.

He said he had collected meteorological data and was now "at the beginning of some evidence." Pressed he said he was not anxious to go into detail because what he had discovered so far was tentative by, there had been some unusual UHF transmissions on the nights involved.

He said he was particularly anxious to hear from people who had made sightings, and he may be contacted at RAAF headquarters or by telephoning (03) 697 3778.

He left late yesterday to gather more evidence in Ballarat.

In Melbourne yesterday the president of the Victorian UFO Research Society, Mrs Judith Magee, said the society had sent a man to Bendigo to investigate the sightings. She described the sightings as "exciting" and said the society had received reports from people who had seen them from as far away as Warrnambool and Melbourne in the south and Merrigum in the north. She did not rule out a visitation from outer space.



NO LIGHT SHED ON SIGHTINGS

So far there's no explanation of the mysterious objects seen in central Victorian skies.

The CSIRO, astronomers and the Bendigo College of Advanced Education can offer no enlightenment.

Worse than that, the Weather Bureau has no idea what the objects were in the skies to the south of Bendigo on Friday and Saturday night.

Even the Royal Australian Air Force, which generally knows everything there is to know about such matters, is not prepared to say anything definite about them.

The objects appeared in the night sky over Bendigo to the south on Friday - Saturday as flashing red, white and green lights.

practically no wind at ground level and he picked what appeared to be the nearer of the four objects he could see.

It was about 75 degrees up from the horizon.

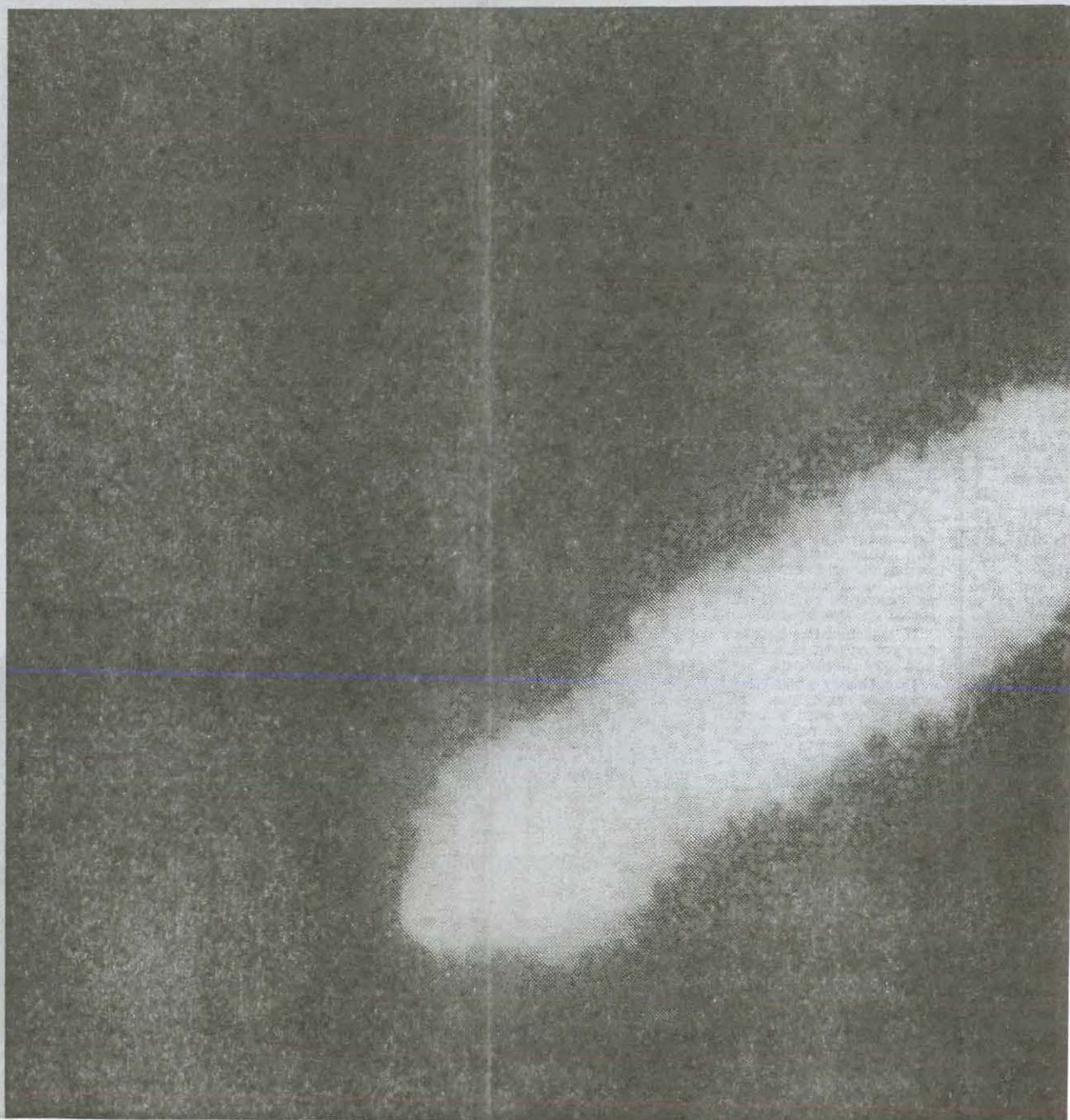
There was no cloud visible in the sky, but for the want of anything better, he compared it with the brightest natural object he could see, the star Sirius, and it was very much brighter and very much larger.

On careful examination Mr Evans said, he was able to see a per-

that each of the objects they saw appeared to be similar. Mr Mulqueen thought the nearest was a third to half as big again as any star he could see.

There were some further reports from the Ballarat area on Saturday - Sunday night of what seemed to be identical objects in the sky.

To top things off a woman went into her back yard in Cranbourne, south of Dandenong, yesterday morning and found an object like an inverted pyramid with a base with 38 cm sides and



One observer was le to count eight of em at one time and other, who saw four one time from a ndigo vantage point, tually photographed e of them.

So many people saw em they jammed e nine lines into the dio station 3BO from 30 m to about 4.30 which time the last d disappeared.

Michael Evans was duty at 3BO when e first report came in. "People kept ringing from all over the ace," he said. The most distant lls were from Epsom, stlemaine, Mary-rough and Taradale.

Shortly after he end- his shift at mid- ght, Mr Evans said decided to go to to sh St in Flora Hill d try to photograph e of the objects.

Mr Evans said he aded his Praktika TL3 with some black d white 400 ASA film, ted it with a 210 mm om lens and four- nes converter and at- ched it to a tripod on e roof of his father's rage. The attach- ent to the lens gave n a lens equivalent of out 840 mm.

He said there was

manent white light at the top and to see the red and green lights were switching on and off around the under- side. It was spinning rapidly.

Through the view- finder the object did not appear to move, but after a 15-second exposure, with a cable release, he saw that it had shifted slightly.

Because he concen- trated on the nearest of the objects, Mr Ev- ans said he did not notice the movement of the others. But he said the one he watched ap- peared to remain al- most motionless and then move on.

Chase

Another viewer tried to chase the objects. Paul Mulqueen, a sound technician at TV8 and part-time vol- unteer at 3CCC, said he chased the objects in his car into the Sedg- wick and Harcourt dis- tricts and was reward- ed by seeing eight at one time.

He looked at them through binoculars and thought they looked like "a rounded cone" and "kept up a regular rotation of all colors."

Both men agreed

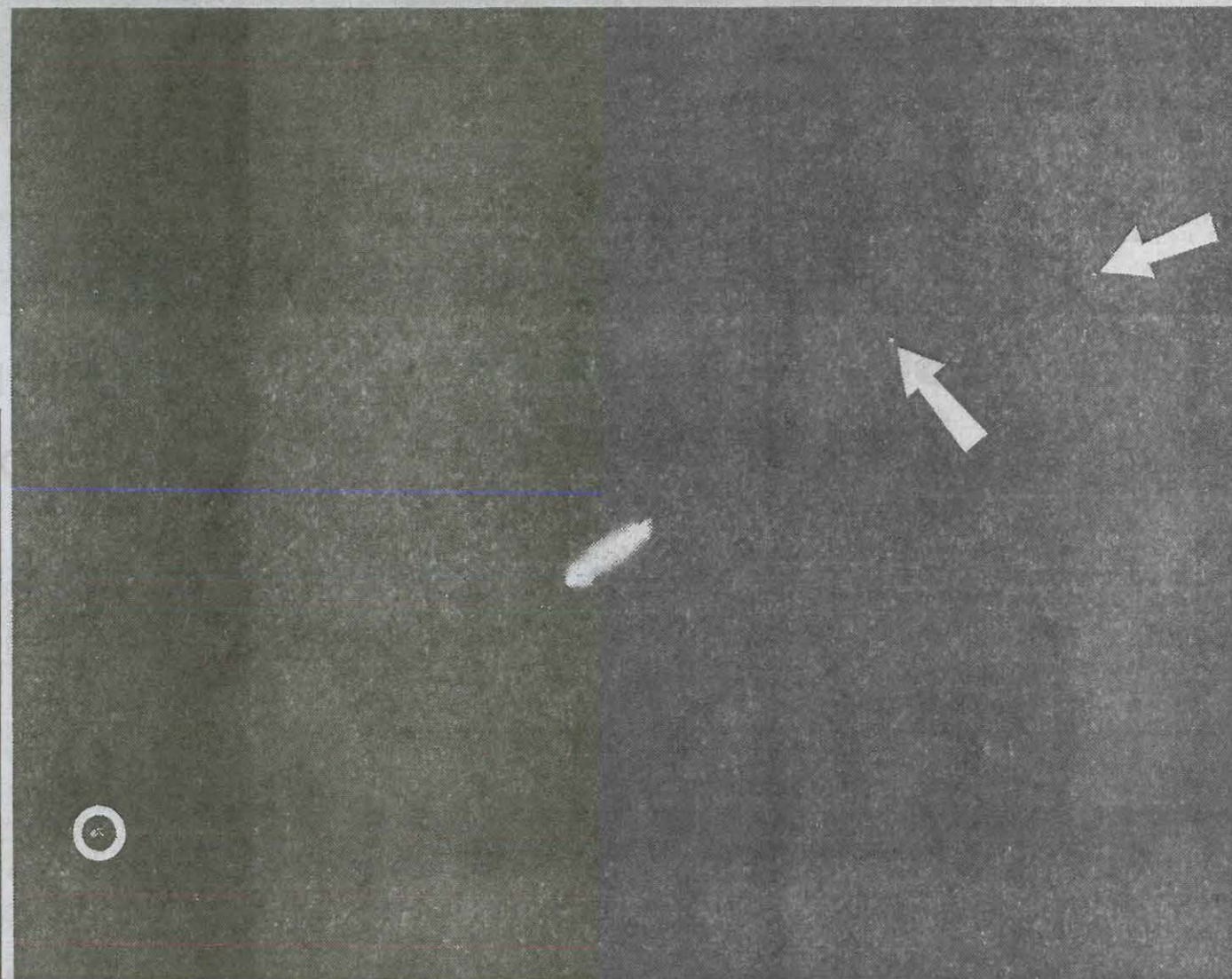
about 46 cms high.

It appeared to be made of polystyrene and was equipped with a battery and colored lights and looked as though it had been at- tached to the neck of a balloon.

Yesterday Flight Lt. Bret Biddington, of RAAF Intelligence, said the sightings were be- ing investigated and he would be in Ben- digo today to speak to witnesses.

• Editorial, more reports and pictures — P.2.

Man snaps object



• ABOVE: The fied object Michael The eight times er in the sky.

It is thought the ir- regularity was due to either faint camera movement during the 15 - second exposure with such a high-pow- ered lens (the equiva- lent 840 mm) or some up and down movement of the object. The cigar shape is due to the slight linear movement of object during the ex- posure.

• LEFT: This shows the object in associa- tion with the only two identifiable stars (ar- rowed) in the picture. The ring encircles a mark on the negative.



Hotel Owners, Club Presidents, or Whatever your Organisation

Wed for th

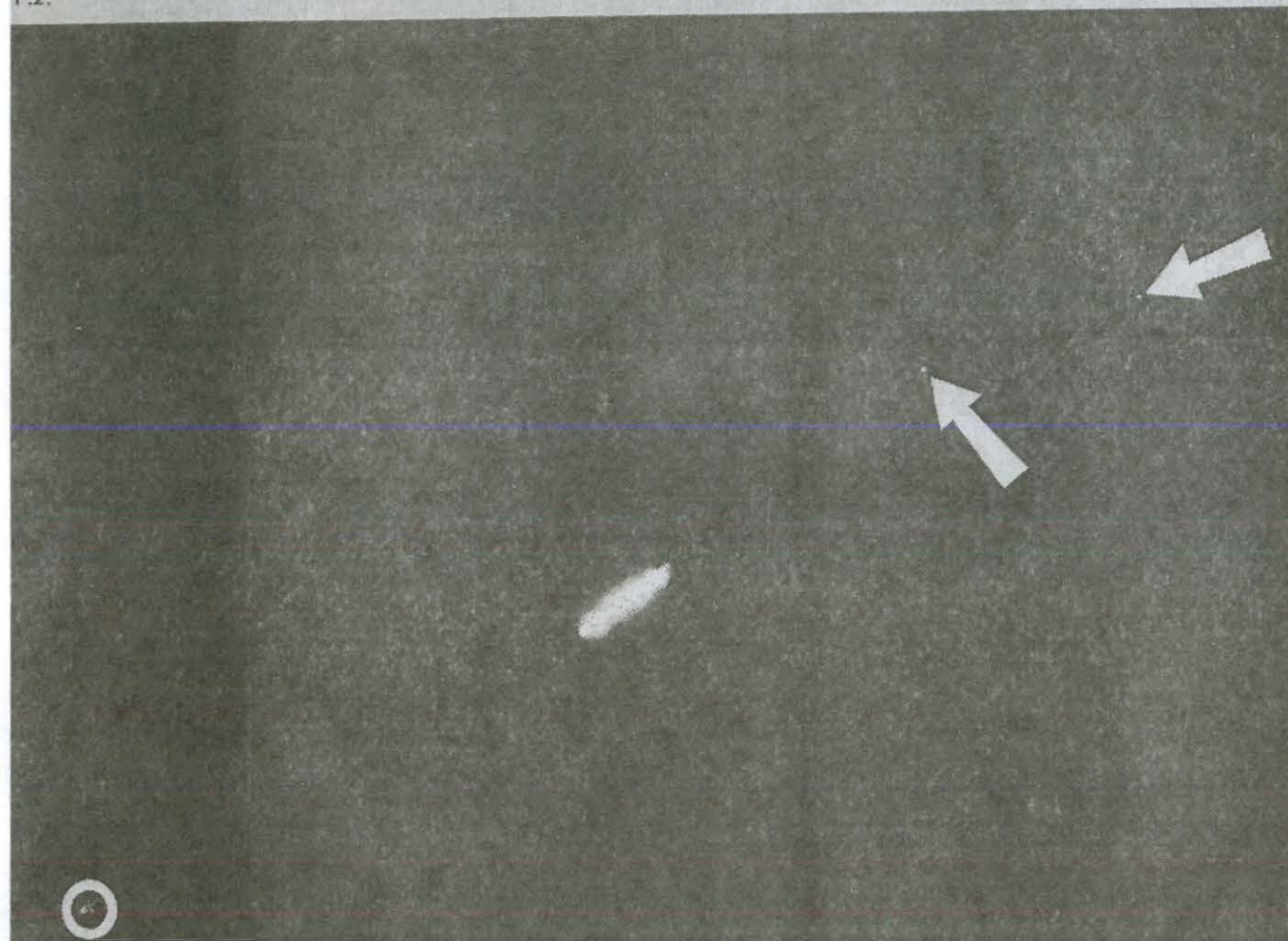
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AF Intelligence, said
sightings were be-
investigated and
would be in Ben-
o today to speak to
nesses.

• Editorial, more
orts and pictures
P.2.

Man snaps object



• ABOVE: This is a highly magnified picture of the unidenti-
fied object Michael Evans claims he photographed from Flora Hill.
The eight times enlargement shows an irregular cigar-shaped light
in the sky.

It is thought the ir-
regularity was due to
either faint camera
movement during the
15 - second exposure
with such a high-pow-
ered lens (the equiva-
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• LEFT: This shows
the object in associa-
tion with the only two
identifiable stars (ar-
rowed) in the picture.
The ring encircles a
mark on the negative.

BENDIGO BP SERVICE STATION
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Bendigo Advertiser

No. 37,062

FRIDAY, MAY 1967

ANOTHER PHOTO. OF NIGHT LIGHTS

A White Hills Technical School student has captured on film one of the best likenesses of a "flying saucer" seen anywhere.

N-test annoys

There's been a new French nuclear test on Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific.

It has provoked the Australian Government into a move to organise regional resistance, AAP reports.

Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Hayden received intelligence reports that a 70 kilotonnes device was exploded on Mururoa and he immediately pledged to work towards making life uncomfortable for the French Government.

● Report — P.3.

Russell Henthorn, 16, took the pictures from his parents' home in Theodore St, Flora Hill on Tuesday after a sighting at 8.58 pm.

His pictures reveal an object which appears to be circular, of considerable width in relation to its diameter, surmounted by a superstructure, also circular, and surrounded with green and red lights.

His film is in color. One of the seven pictures he took during 45 minutes of observation clearly shows three lights on the side of the object facing the observer. Two of the lights were blue and one red.

Each was in a clearly defined five-sided frame, the adjacent frames being reversed so each fitted snugly together, the point

of one being at the top and the bases of its neighbors at the bottom.

Another picture showed the object tilted so its superstructure was visible.

This appeared to be like the traditional dome on the traditional flying saucer, except it had vertical sides.

Russell took the pictures with a Fujica STX 1 body attached to a 500 mm lens backed by a two-times multiplier. He used Fuji-color film rated at 100 ASA, which is slow by present day standards, and his exposures ranged from 10 seconds to 10 minutes.

The camera was mounted on a tripod and was triggered with a cable release.

At the beginning the object was at an angle of about 45 degrees from the horizon in the north-west part of the sky, but appeared to rapidly drop towards the horizon.

There was some light cloud in the sky at the time, but not in that part of it occupied by the object.

Although the resolution of the pictures was not great enough to be certain it appeared there were six lights around the circumference. Many observers, including Russell, reported the objects either were spinning or created an impression of spinning by flashing the colored lights on and off.

One sighting is a star

Mysterious night lights appearing over central Victoria and Melbourne have set many minds wondering, but the RAAF has an explanation for at least one of the lights.

The light seen in the western to southern sky over Melbourne between 11 pm and midnight on Wednesday could have been the star Spiker, but was more likely the star Canopus.

RAAF investigating officer, Flight-Lt Brett Biddington came to this conclusion after listening to descriptions of the light, watching a HSV7 video of the light and taking mea-

Bendigo there were more than that.

He said there were too many variables such as weather conditions, atmosphere distortion and magnification to be positive the lights seen in Melbourne were the same as those seen in Bendigo.

● Report, pictures — P.2.

BENDIGO BP SERVICE STATION
CORNER HIGH & DON STS.

WINDSCREEN CENTRE

SUNROOFS-WINDOW TINTING
VAN WINDOWS-TOW BARS
TAILORED CARPETS

B.T.B. smash repairs

24 HR TOWING

NEAR SHOWGROUNDS PH. 43 1755

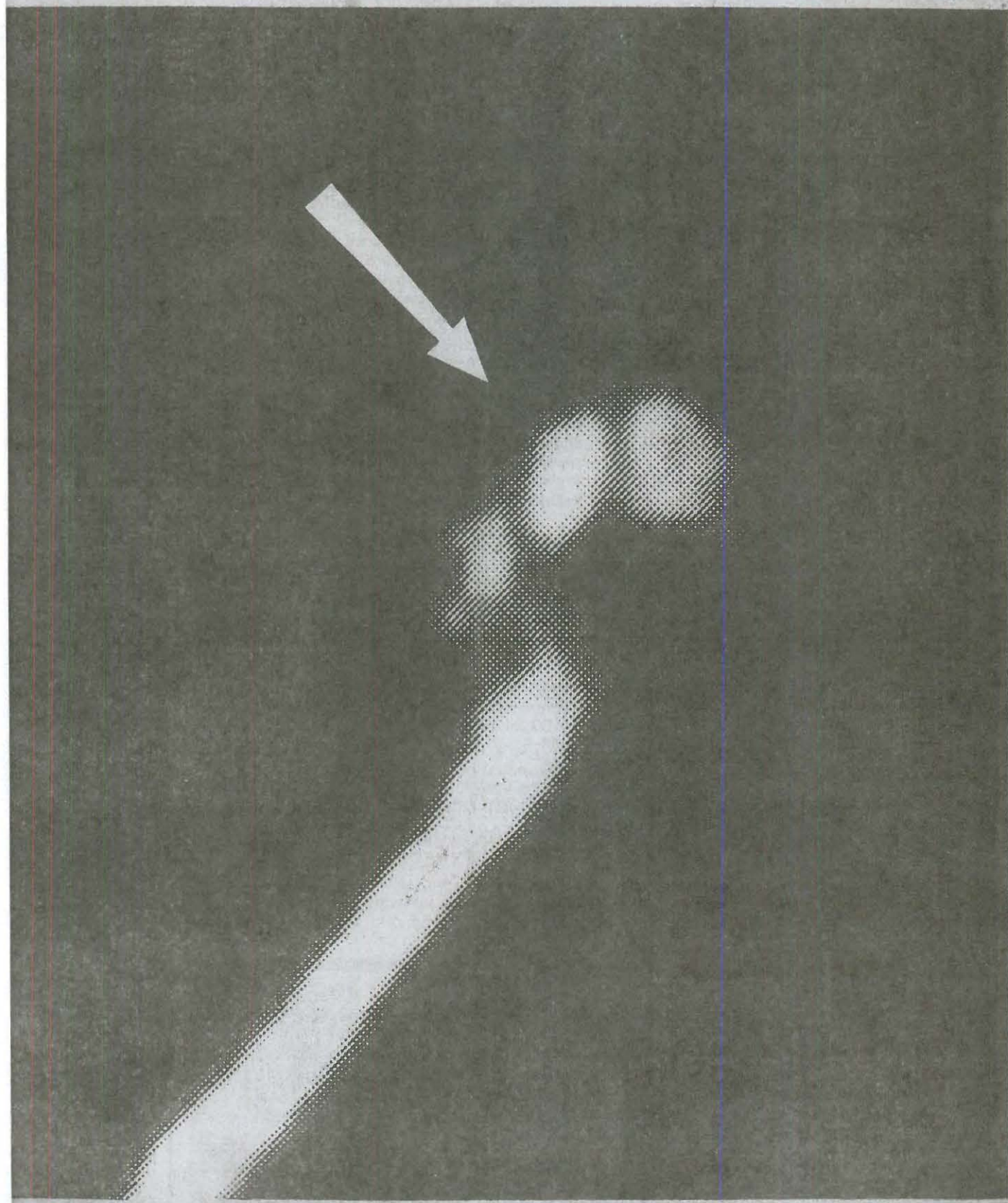
Advertiser



7, 1983

PRICE 20c*

12 pages



Flight-Lt Biddington said the light, which closely resembled those seen in central Victoria earlier this week, had been seen from all parts of Melbourne, Werribee and Mornington Peninsula.

He said inversions, caused by hot air trapped below a layer of dense cold air, would distort light projected from the earth and coming in from the stars which could have caused the UFO effect.

People reporting the lights said it had been basically white with red and green flashes and seemed to be revolving. The light moved from the west to the southwest.

Flight-Lt Biddington said this was the RAAF's explanation, but it was up to people to decide whether to accept or reject it.

While finding an explanation for the light over Melbourne was not all that difficult, Flight-Lt Biddington is not satisfied with that explanation for the lights seen over central Victoria.

He said only one light was seen in Melbourne, while in Bendigo people have reported seeing five or six lights at the same time.

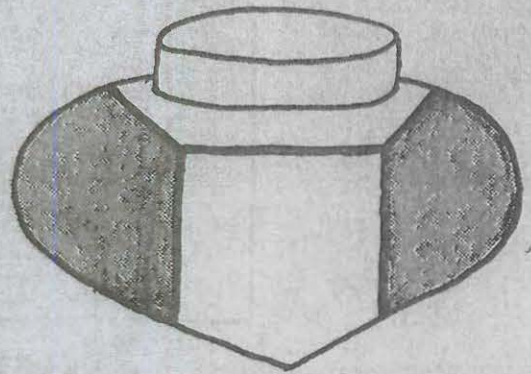
He said investigations into the phenomena would continue, with all possibilities including the lights being caused by lasers, being investigated.

Paul Muirhead, of Bendigo, who chased the lights and saw eight at one time, said the lights filmed over Melbourne by HSV7 cameramen closely resembled those he saw over Bendigo.

But he is not totally convinced they are the same as in Melbourne. There was only one light and in

• **ABOVE:** This remarkable picture of an unidentified flying object was taken on Tuesday night by Russell Henthorn, 16. This picture, blown up 16 times from the original, shows the pentagon-shaped lights (arrowed) around the circumference of the object. These were impressed on the film the moment the shutter opened at the start of an eight-minute exposure. All the longer exposures showed the same straight trail of light as the object moved out of the frame.

• **RIGHT:** An artist's impression of the object. The object looked like an elongated Chinese lantern or 1920s era lampshade. The central panel emitted a red light and appeared to be either flat or recessed and two outside panels gave off a green light. These were also pentagon-shaped but extended outwards in the centre in the form of bosses. The object had a brilliant white light on top and the other lights appeared to be flashing on and off.



WATER BOARD IS A FURPHY

No decision had been made by the State Government on the future of the Bendigo Creek Improvement Trust, Mr David Kennedy MLA (Bendigo) said yesterday.

'Super' protest halt . . . for now

CANBERRA (AAP). — The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke yesterday managed to defer a planned air pilots' embargo over the Government's decision to increase tax on superannuation payments, but NSW public servants have now called for a one-day national strike.

Pilots announced they would meet Treasurer Mr Keating today after Mr Hawke told Parliament they should seek this course instead of halting air services to Canberra.

The industrial action was planned to start last night, just before Federal Parliament rose for the week.

Mr Keating also will meet ACTU representatives in Sydney later today to discuss objections they have to aspects of the Government's decision.

But the NSW Public Service Association called on the ACTU to organise a 24-hour national strike if the Government did not drop the tax proposals announced in last Thursday

night's mini-Budget.

PSA general secretary Mr Geoff Hammond said at its annual conference in Sydney the association supported the ACTU's stand against "this iniquitous tax slug".

Meanwhile in Adelaide, the South Australian trade union movement joined labor protests, by saying the Federal Government would suffer "serious consequences" if the superannuation controversy continued.

In Federal Parliament, Opposition Leader Mr Peacock said the Government's handling of the decision had been inept.

• **Editorial — P.2.**

Mr Kennedy made the announcement after discussions with the Water Supply Minister, Mr White, on the recommendations of the eighth report of the Public Bodies Review Committee.

The report, tabled in Parliament on Tuesday, had called for the abolition of the Bendigo Creek Improvement Trust and the creation of a 'Bendigo Water Board' as part of a restructuring of Victoria's non-metropolitan water industry.

Mr Kennedy said: "Mr White has confirmed the Government's announcement of last year the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission would retain its water retailing functions and these would not be transferred to a new Bendigo water board as part of a new body with the sewerage authority as proposed in the sixth report of the Public Bodies Review Committee last year.

Firm

"A firm decision was made last year that the retail functions of the Water Commission should continue in the hands of the community and should not be transferred to a board combining sewerage and water functions for the Bendigo urban area.

"The Government's main concern there was job security among employees that would be affected and the Government took account of expressions of concern that came last year from the employees."

Chairman of the Bendigo Creek Improvement Trust and the Bendigo Sewerage Authority, Cr P. D. Mansell, said it was obvious the releasing of the review committee's recommendations on the creek trust had been based on "mis-information."

Jobs in health services

Fifteen new jobs will be created in hospitals and health centres in Bendigo under State and Federal government job creation schemes.

Mr David Kennedy, MLA (Bendigo) and Mr John Brumby MHR (Bendigo) announced yesterday the jobs would be for at least three months and would be available to youths and adults who had been out of work for a long period.

"Two positions will be created at the Bendigo Base Hospital and another two at the Bendigo Home and Hospital for the Aged," the MPs said in a joint statement.

"These will be secretarial and clerical positions or they may be manual or semi-skilled jobs, depending on the requirements of the employer."

"A similar position will be created at the Eaglehawk and Long Gully Community Health Centre, the Kangaroo Flat - Golden Square Community Health Centre and the Bendigo Psychiatric Centre."

"At the Bendigo Psychiatric Centre, there will be seven additions to cleaner and domestic staff and for general assistance purposes."

ANCE

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ICE

NTS

BUDGET

and talk to today.

SING DAYS

ser GOLDEN



Director of News
Channel 7.

Dear Sir,

I wish to pass on my thanks to
you for the assistance given to Peter B
Bridgman, the officer ^{investigator} ^{new} ^{the} ^{CAS}
investigating in the Badjo area by means of
your staff, notably Ms Lady Arnold.

While I appreciate that her involvement
of Peter Bridgman also was relevant to
her activities as a journalist, her willingness
to make available to the RAAF a copy of
the pass notes, the RAAF information that came
into her possession and that was material assistance
to the RAAF's official inquiry was greatly
appreciated.

Yf.

KL
FC.?

Dear —

The legon for completing the +
returning the questionnaire relating to
the recent UAS you made at —
The info you provided is being collated
with info from others who observed
similar phenomena at about the same
time.

~~Answer~~ At this stage, it is ~~for me~~ ^{for me} to be.

~~The~~
Once investigations have been completed

~~cpl a) map of Bondigo cpl~~

~~BB b) met bureau - radio sounds~~

BB c) SMACO - arrange p visit

~~BB d) Museum - arrange p visit~~



Bondigo
FRI SAT SUN
20 21 22
23 24
TUES

cpl e) statistics last 10 yrs by math

PAULA " by place

PAULA BB. f) check satellites microfiche

Polcy - star / planet maps
- INTEL training visit to Planetarium

g) letters of thanks - all those who sent questionnaires



~~h) check Pucka~~ - Ch 7,

Evans - orientate of camera

Moved DOWN + SLIGHTLY LEFT

frame			
1	2109	2058.	15 sec.
2		"	10 sec
3		2100	8 mins
4		2109	10 mins
5		2119	20 sec
6		2120	10 min
7		2133	7 min
8		2140	20 sec

Green and red lights seemed to be on the
under side of a white object
flashing or spinning around.

500mm lens	(KIMUNAR)
2x converter	(HANIMEX)

PRINT

DE VERE DICHROMAT ENLARGER No 1

KODAK EKATACOLOR 'E' → 10x8

ENLARGER LENS → 50mm 9238879 fno 2.8

FRAME 6	:	X	50M	30Y	@	60sec.		
FRAME 5	:	X	"	"	"	"		
FRAME 8	:		50M	30Y	@	60sec.	+ 10M	+ 10Y
			60M	40Y	@	60sec.	+ 5M	+ 5Y
		X	65M	45Y	"	"		
FRAME 9	:		60M	40Y	@	60sec.	+ 10Y	
			"	50Y	"	"	+ 5M	+ 5Y
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			60M	55Y	"	"		
FRAME 7	:	X	65M	55Y	@	60sec.		
FRAME 4	:		65M	55Y	"	"	- 5M	
		X	60M	54Y	"	"		
FRAME 3	:	X	65M	55Y	@	60sec.		

Magenta

Yellow.



X Background as close to black as possible.

39.4'

20 m.

105600'

.002

61' APPROX

15' SWAG.

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Aust. Press Cuttings Agency

Melbourne, Victoria

From

"SUNDAY TIMES"

13 FEB 1965 Perth, W.A.

An evening encounter of absurd kind

On Monday night in Perth I attended the much heralded Schuessler Seminar — UFO Myths Exploded — at the Entertainment Centre.

It was a close encounter of the absurd kind. Never has my leg been pulled so seriously.

Cosmic Conspiracy author Stan Deyo promised "shock revelations" hinting that his guest John Schuessler, a top man with NASA's space shuttle program, would lift the lid of government secrecy off the UFO riddle.

Schuessler revealed nothing new.

He gave us well known facts about the space shuttle with a bit of sales pitch, inviting Australian researchers to send whatever material they chose into space to test the affects of micro gravity — for \$2000-\$3000 a go.

Among the "amazing facts" revealed was a film clip of a US-built flying saucer.

This may once have been "secret US film", but the craft is pictured on page 311 of *Into the Unknown*, published last year by Readers Digest.

It was jet powered. And as every schoolboy knows, you can lift a brick wall off the ground with a jet engine of the right size.

A pamphlet given to the audience asked: How much does NASA know about UFO's? We never found out.

Deyo told us that Schuessler would give us only his personal views. They were not impressive.

He quoted a few sighting in the US and the serious physical affects that resulted for women who had close encounters with UFOs — without supporting evidence from medical experts.

Film "never seen in public" suggested we were to see how an American scientist had reproduced the alien's technique of powering their saucers.

In fact we saw models like lampshades in a laboratory being swung about by electricity — as though suspended like puppets on a string.

Throughout the evening Deyo repeatedly referred to the sinister cover-up of the UFO business by governments of the world, hinting that he and Schuessler were risking their lives with their revelations.

But what did they reveal that is not already turning yellow with age in the newspaper libraries of the world?

So many questions were left unanswered and the speakers avoided inviting any from the audience. E.T. was mentioned, of course, but this time it stood for Evening of Tedium — at \$7 a pop.

B. McDonald
Como.



VICTORIAN U.F.O. RESEARCH SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 43, MOORABBIN, VICTORIA, 3189, AUSTRALIA

Your Reference: 5/6/Air Pt.3 (2)

30 SEP 1987

COMMAND INTELLIGENCE OFFICER
HEADQUARTERS RAAF
VICTORIA BARRACKS
MELBOURNE VIC. 3004
7-OCT 1987

Thank you for your letter of September 9th., 1987 and accompanying list of civilian UFO research organisations that you have asked us to verify.

The list is enclosed here for your information. The organisations that we have ticked are those that we know to be operational with the address details correctly listed. The remaining organisations we have either no knowledge of or contact with at the present time.

I trust that we have been of help to you in this matter.

Thanking you for your co-operation with our society.

Yours sincerely,

Mark Sawyers - Secretary

ENCLOSURE 4 TO
ANNEX B OF
HQSC ASI 3/A/3
DATED

CIVILIAN UFO RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

1. Australian Centre for UFO Studies
PO Box 229, PROSPECT SA 5062
2. UFO Research (FMQ) Far North Queensland ✓
PO Box 1585, CAIRNS QLD 4870
3. UFO Research (QLD) Queensland ✓
PO Box 111, NORTH QUAY QLD 4000
4. UFO Research (NSW) New South Wales
PO Box 6, LAKE COVE NSW 2066
5. UFO Research (CC) Central Coast
81 Glenrock Parade, KOCLEWONG NSW 2256
6. UFO Research (SC) South Coast
PO Box 19, BERKELEY NSW 2506
7. Tasmanian UFO Investigation Centre (TUFOIC) ✓
PO Box 99, NORTH HOBART TAS 7002
8. UFO Research (SA) Inc. South Australia ✓
18 Francis Avenue, FARA HILLS SA 5096
9. Perth UFO Research Group Western Australia
375 New Street, CLOVERDALE WA 6105
10. UFO Research (WA) Western Australia
84 Acton Avenue, RIVERVALE WA 6103
11. Victorian UFO Research Society ✓
PO Box 43, MOORABBIN VIC 3189

697-3779

Headquarters Support Command
RAAF
'D' 313, Victoria Barracks
MELBOURNE VIC 3004

5/6/Air Pt. 3 (2)


Date: 9 Sept 87

Victorian UFO Research Society
PO Box 43, MOORABBIN VIC 3189

Dear Sir/Madam,

Attached is a list of Civilian UFO Research Organizations. As we are updating our records could you advise us if this list is current and precise, or if there have been any alterations over the years.

We would appreciate your advice in this area.


P.A. BACKSHALL
MS
INT1

SUPPORT COMMAND

AIR STAFF INSTRUCTION NO 3/A/3

UNUSUAL AERIAL SIGHTINGS

Reference:

A. AF84/3508 Pt1 (4) Of 12 April 1984

INTRODUCTION

1. The RAAF is often the first point of contact for reports of Unusual Aerial Sightings (UAS), which are popularly referred to as Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO). However, the term UFO is emotive and inaccurate, and its use by RAAF personnel should be avoided because:
 - a. the term is often loosely applied to lights, sounds and objects which have not been airborne, and
 - b. most sightings are easily and rapidly identifiable as natural or man-made objects seen or heard in unusual conditions.
2. Most UAS reports from members of the public have been found by the RAAF to be based on the observation of natural or man-made phenomena. Nevertheless, most reports are made by responsible people who:
 - a. are seeking an intelligent assessment of an experience which they have not previously encountered, or
 - b. believe that their sighting may be concerned with the defence or security of Australia.

The RAAF accepts reports on UAS and attempts an allocation of reliability. However, few reports are of any direct interest to the RAAF.

3. Project Blue Book conducted by the USAF between 1953-65 resulted in the Condon Report, which was published in 1968. The report concluded that 'nothing has come from the study of UFOs in the past 21 years that has added to scientific knowledge. Careful consideration of the record as it is available to us leads us to conclude that further extensive study of UFOs probably cannot be justified in the expectation that science will be advanced thereby'. Experience in the RAAF since the early 1950s supports the Condon Report conclusion.

RESPONSIBILITIES

4. The RAAF is responsible for the acceptance and evaluation of UAS reports. Those which suggest a defence ^{national} or security implication are further investigated and a probable cause determined. The Directorate of Air Force Intelligence and Security (DAFIS) is to assess such reports after Command investigation.

5. Reports considered not to have defence or national security implications are not investigated further and are filed at Formation or Command Headquarters. Reference to civilian UFO research organisations may be offered to the observer (see Annex B).

EXECUTION

7. Officers commanding are to appoint UAS Investigation

Officers. On formations, the FCIO will normally be the UAS Investigation Officer. At HQSC, the Command Intelligence Officer (CINTO) is responsible for the investigation of UAS reports. Investigation of a UAS report is to be based on Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the questionnaire at Annex A.

8. The majority of UAS reports are made by telephone to the orderly officer or the duty staff officer, outside normal working hours. Duty personnel are to fill out Part 1 of the questionnaire at the time the report is made. Calls made in working hours should be referred directly to the UAS Investigation Officer. The UAS Investigation Officer is to have a completed copy of Part 1 of the questionnaire as soon as possible after the report. He is then to forward Part 2 of the questionnaire, if requested, to the person making the report. A stamped addressed envelope should be included to facilitate return.

9. On return of Part 2, the report is to be examined in terms of defence or national security implications, to assess whether further investigation is warranted. In general terms, further investigation is to be confined to sightings of a terrestrial, rather than an extra-terrestrial nature. Sightings of interest to the RAAF would involve incursions into Australian airspace by man-made objects, and particularly include sightings near defence or other sensitive establishments. The traditional 'lights in the sky' are no longer cause for RAAF investigation. However, common sense

must be applied, and where there is doubt, Command Intelligence Staff are to be consulted. Reports considered to have no defence or national security implications are to be placed on file, and a copy of the standard letter at Annex B may be sent to the person making the report.

10. Command Intelligence Staff are to be made aware immediately of any report warranting further investigation. On receipt of such a report, CINTO is to:

- a. inform DAFIS and the Chief of Staff (COFS),
- b. commence an immediate investigation and instruct the UAS Investigation Officer at the reporting unit to complete Annex A Part 3 (Unit Report),
- c. complete Annex A Part 4 on receipt of completed Parts 1 - 3 and report the findings of his investigation to COFS and DAFIS.

Annexes

- A. REport of Unusual Aerial Sightings (Four Parts)
- B. Letter of reply to member of the public

REPORT OF UNUSUAL AERIAL SIGHTINGS (UAS)

Initial Unusual Aerial Sightings Report - Part 1

Reference: A. HQSC Air Staff Instruction 3/A/3

When a report of an unidentified flying object (UFO) is received, the Duty Staff Officer or Orderley Officer is to:

- a. Record details of observation and observer on an Initial Unusual Aerial Sighting Report (Annex A Part 1);
- b. Ascertain whether the observer wished to proceed further by completing a standard questionnaire;
- c. If so, advise that a reply paid questionnaire will be forwarded without delay (Annex A Part 2);
- d. Pass the Initial Unusual Aerial Sighting Report to CINTO on the next working day;
- e. If contacted by the Press refer them to CINTO.

INITIAL UNUSUAL AERIAL SIGHTING REPORT

1. Name of Observer:
2. Address of Observer:
.....
3. Date and time of start of observation:
.....
4. Duration of observation:
5. Observer's location at time of sighting:
.....
6. Brief description of object(s):
.....
7. Object's bearing when first observed:
.....
8. Direction of travel:
9. Speed:
10. Angle of elevation:

11. Object's bearing when last observed:
.....

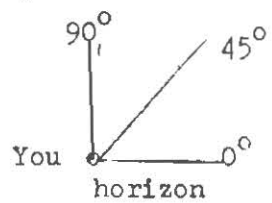
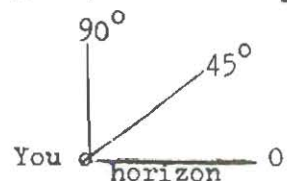
12. Caller wishes/does not wish to receive standard questionnaire:
.....

REPORT OF UNUSUAL AERIAL SIGHTINGS

Part 2 - Report by Observer

1. Name of Observer _____ Age _____
Address _____
_____ State _____ Post Code _____
Occupation _____
Telephone No. (home) _____ (Business) _____
2. a. Observers exact location at time of sighting' _____

b. Observer's familiarity with the location _____
3. Start of observation: Date _____ Time _____ am/pm
End of observation: Date _____ Time _____ am/pm
4. Accuracy of date _____ Time _____
5. General weather conditions of time of observation, referring to
cloud, wind, visibility etc. _____

6. a. In what direction was the sighting first observed? _____
b. At what angle to the horizon?

7. a. In what direction was the sighting last observed? _____

8. Estimate of distance and/or altitude from observer _____

9. How were the answers to questions 6, 7 and 8 assessed, and were aids
or equipment used during the sighting? _____

2.

- [illegible]

a. number _____

b. colour

c. size _____

d. shape _____

e. brightness (relative to full moon/star)

f. movement/direction of travel

g. sound

h. speed _____

1. method of propulsion

j. manner of disappearance

- [illegible]

3.

b. Diagram or sketch of sighting (if possible)

12. Have you any photographs of the sighting, or is there any physical evidence of fragments, scorching or ground indentations? _____

13. How many other witnesses were there to the sighting?
(Please provide names and addresses if possible)

14. Have you previously made any reports to official authorities or UFO organizations regarding unusual aerial sightings? If so, give brief _____ and circumstances. _____

Date _____ Signature _____

Part 3 - Unit Report

1. a. Details of military aircraft activity in the area at the time of the sighting.

Type	Heading	Height	Speed	Departed From	ATD	Destination	ATA

Source of information _____

- b. Details of civil aircraft activity, including light private aircraft and international flights, in the area at the time of the sighting.

Type	Heading	Height	Speed	Departed From	ATD	Destination	ATA

Source of information _____

2. Positions of any planets or major stars relevant to the sighting.

Celestial Body	Magnitude	Bearing	Elevation	Time

Source of Information _____

3. a. Sunrise _____ Sunset _____ (where
 b. Moonrise _____ Moonset _____ applicable)

~~4. Details~~

5.

4. Details of any predicted satellites in the area at the time of the sightings.

Satellite	Azimuth	Elevation	Heading	Time

Source of information _____

5. Details of any meteorological, research or radar balloons known to have been in the area at the time of the sighting (refer to point of release, size, colour, rate of climb and whether it was known to have burst).

Source of information _____

6. Details of any unusual radar traces or images, which may relate to the sighting, as recorded by military or civil networks _____

Source of information _____

7. Provide the following information relating to the weather and atmospheric conditions at the time of the sighting:

Temperature (dry bulb) _____ °C (dew point) _____ °C Relative humidity _____ %

Cloud cover _____ type _____

Temperature inversion of _____ °C at _____ ft measured _____ hrs at _____

from _____

Wind direction _____ at _____ ft

_____ at _____ ft

_____ at _____ ft

_____ at _____ ft

Pollution level _____ (if available)

Details of terrain and natural and/or man-made features in the area. Attach map with significant points marked, if possible).

1. a. Date of Interview _____

b. Place of interview _____

1. _____ 2. _____

4. Investigating officer's evaluation of possible cause(s).

_____ (Unit) _____ (Name)

____ (Date) _____ (Rank)

AL 7



ANNEX B TO
HQSC ASI 3/A/3
DATED

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE

TELEPHONE:

Headquarters Support Command
RAAF
Victoria Barracks
MELBOURNE VIC 3004

Date

IN REPLY QUOTE.....

Mr John Citizen
27 Thereabouts Drive
WEST MELBOURNE VIC 3222

Dear Sir,

Thankyou for completing the Report of Unusual Aerial Sightings and returning it to this office.

We are unable to offer any thorough explanation for the sighting. However, it is considered that this sighting does not indicate a clear threat to national or military security, and for this reason the RAAF will not conduct further investigation of it.

If you wish to pursue investigations of your own, I have enclosed a list of civilian organisations to whom you may direct further inquiries.

Thankyou once again for your cooperation and interest.

I.M. CONFUSED
Flight Lieutenant
for Air Officer Commanding

Enclosure

CIVILIAN UFO RESEAPCH ORGANIZATIONS

1. UFO Research (QLD) Queensland
PO Box 111, NORTH QUAY QLD 4000
2. UFO Research (FNQ) Far North Queensland
PO Box 1585, CAIRNS QLD 4870
3. Tasmanian UFO Investigation Centre (TUFOIC)
PO Box 99, NORTH HOBART TAS 7002
4. UFO Research (SA) Inc. South Australia
18 Francis Avenue, PARA HILLS SA 5096
5. Victorian UFO Research Society
PO Box 43, MOORABBIN VIC 3189