

**Report on an Expedition to the Eastern
Kimberley/Cambridge Gulf, Australia, to Investigate
Reports of Anomalous Light Phenomena in That Region
28 September — 14 October, 1995**

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International Consciousness Research Laboratories



**INTERNATIONAL
CONSCIOUSNESS RESEARCH
LABORATORIES**

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to
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AUSTRALIA,
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28 September - 14 October, 1995

Prepared by Paul Devereux for
The International Consciousness Research Laboratories

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Expedition Sponsored by the
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[ICRL PROJECT 9502]

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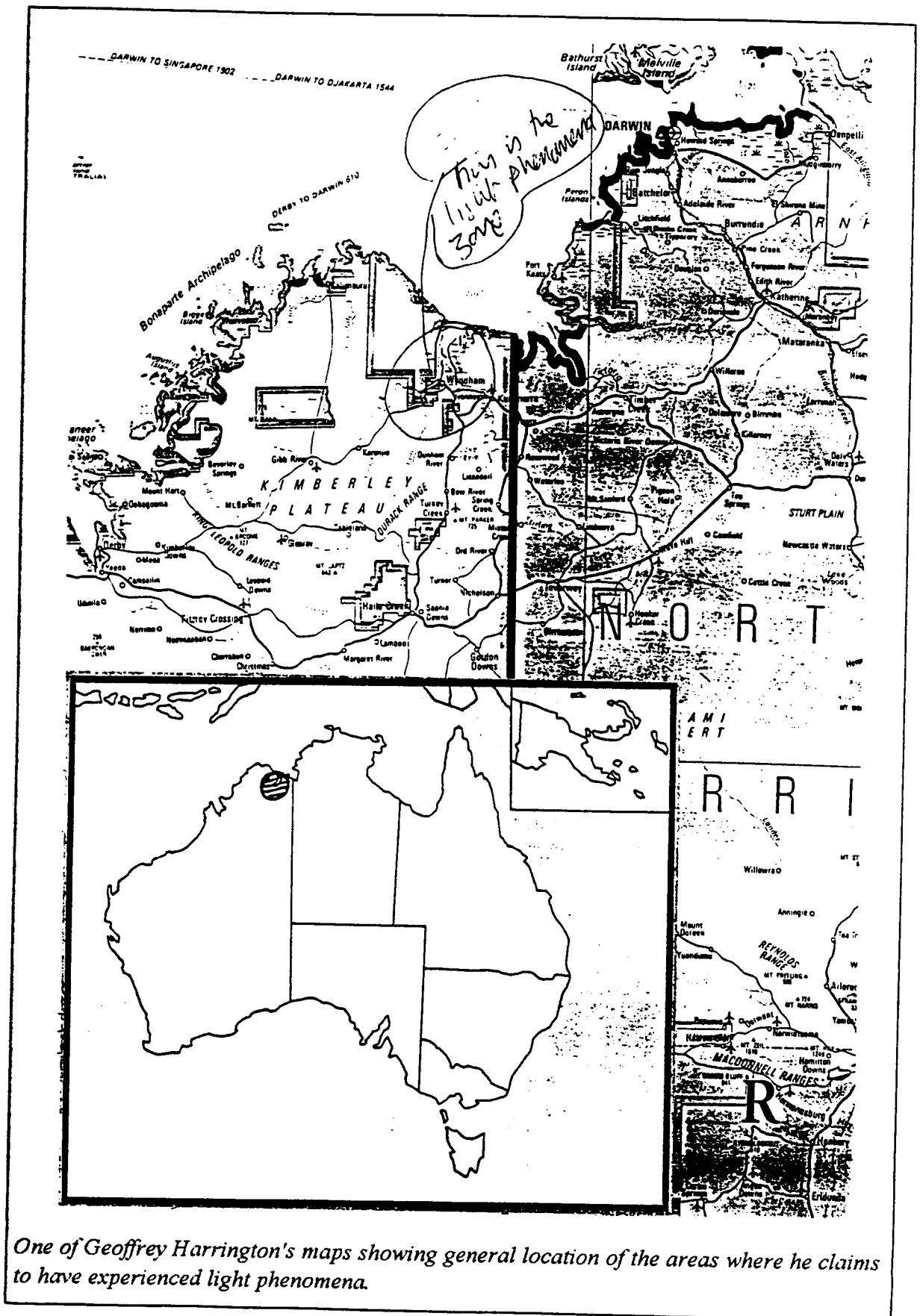
INTRODUCTION

In October 1992, Paul Devereux received a letter [Appendix A] from a Geoff Harrington in Umina, New South Wales, Australia, via the publishers of his book, *Earth Lights Revelation*. Harrington referred to the period when he worked as a cattle hand in various parts of the desert regions of northern Australia, including a three-year stint (1984-1987) in the remote eastern Kimberley region, Western Australia. For much of the period he had lived and slept in the bush. He claimed that the salt flats around the end of the Cambridge Gulf in the Pentecost River area of the Kimberley, amongst others, was "saturated with light phenomena". He had counted up to 30 red lights at a time during dry season (winter) nights. He further claimed that uncomfortable physical effects were noted when in the vicinity of these lights, such as tightness in the chest and dizziness. Metal utensils being held in the hand were liable to twist and distort.

The letter was filed. Later, as the process of checking field locations where 'earth light' phenomena were reported became part of investigations by Paul Devereux and Hal Puthoff within the context of ICRL, the letter was reconsidered. In August, 1993, Devereux wrote to Harrington asking for further information, including maps showing precise locations of the reported light phenomena. Harrington was also asked if photographs had been taken. He replied immediately, with maps showing the locations where he claimed to have seen lights. He had not taken any photographs, because of his circumstances as a cattleman, and also, he said, because of the extremely hot temperatures in the region. He was adamant that the numbers and regular appearance of the lights in the east Kimberley region were worthy of "serious scientific study".

Harrington also remarked that he had written to Jacques Vallee. Devereux discussed the matter with Vallee, who felt that there probably were enough interesting aspects to Harrington's claims to warrant further enquiry. Devereux then conducted a number of phone interviews with Harrington. The man seemed genuine, and sometimes initiated the expensive, very long-distance phonecalls himself. He claimed that one could get close to the lights (a few hundred yards), which usually ranged from a few inches to about three feet in diameter. They sometimes moved, and other times remained stationary. They would hover a few feet above the ground. They could just 'blink out', or reduce to a small, dull nucleus - especially if approached. If being observed at sunrise, they seemed to simply fade into invisibility. The lights Harrington saw, he said, were usually red, but white ones sometimes appeared. Their incidence was frequent, particularly on certain parts of the salt flats areas around the West Arm of the Cambridge Gulf (off Joseph Bonaparte Gulf) - Harrington estimated that one should get sight of them at least one night in every three.

While Devereux conducted ICRL work on alleged earth lights areas in New Jersey, New York, Texas (with Puthoff) and Norway (reports for all of which have been presented), the potential Kimberley lights situation was put on a background research track. Devereux asked Sydney academic, David A. J. Seargent - also a noteworthy amateur astronomer - to visit and interview Harrington. (We are most grateful to David Seargent for his kind and generous help



THE EXPEDITION

The need for an expedition to the Kimberley was put by Devereux to ICRL colleagues. It would be relatively expensive, might prove fruitless, and would be to a difficult area in terms of terrain, remoteness and harsh temperatures - but it also held the potential of achieving rare close observation of light phenomena. Furthermore, the extreme remoteness of the target location would minimise interference of observations by artificial lights - a confounding factor noted at all the U.S. locations so far studied. If close observation could be achieved, not only could good instrumental and photographic information be gathered on the lights, there was also the possibility of testing for phenomenon-witness interactivity - an exotic factor strongly indicated in the anecdotal literature covering a century or more, and of special interest to ICRL with its brief to study the interaction of consciousness with the physical world. In addition, as a point of incidental interest, Y-H Ohtsuki at Waseda University had found that laboratory plasmas could leave circular marks in aluminium dust, and had suggested that light phenomena might be the cause of some of the simpler 'crop circle' markings in fields in southern England. Devereux hoped that, if close observation was achieved in the Kimberley, it might prove possible to see if Harrington's lights left such marks on the salt flats of the Pentecost River region, or the sandy-surfaced areas of the adjoining bush country.

After deliberation, the ICRL group felt that such an expedition was worth attempting, despite the risks involved. The expedition was designated as ICRL Project 9502. However, while Fetzer Institute funding via ICRL could cover the main expenses, it wouldn't be able to underwrite the entire operation. Co-operation with other groups was therefore sought. It was decided to invite Erling Strand - one of the directors of the original Project Hessdalen in the 1980s, and director of the new Project Hessdalen - onto the expedition in lieu of ICRL member Charles Laughlin who was unable to make the journey (it had been hoped he would supply the professional anthropological expertise on the expedition). Strand, lecturer at Ostfold College of Engineering, in Norway, not only brought immense field experience in the study of light phenomena, but also technical expertise with instruments already found to be useful on Project Hessdalen, as well as the instrumentation itself. Furthermore, Devereux had been working as associate producer with Real World Pictures, an independent production company in London, on a TV documentary on earth lights. This had been accepted by *Equinox*, the flagship science documentary series on U.K.'s Channel 4 network television. *Equinox* agreed to fund part of the expedition provided that producer Lloyd Miller of Real World Pictures could accompany it, taking video footage of it as development material for the proposed documentary. (This programme was eventually made and broadcast in Britain on 3 November, 1996, and in the United States on 17 and 22 March, 1997 [Discovery Channel].)

Equinox paid for Miller's flights and other expenses, the rental of a hi-8 video camera and associated equipment, hire of 4WD vehicle on site in Australia, and Devereux's UK-Darwin return airfare (in the form of Devereux's TV development fee which was transferred to the flight cost). Ostfold College covered air shipment of heavy scientific field equipment from

In May 1932, while flying from Timor to Darwin in the seaplane ATLANTIS, German aviators Hans Bertram and Adolf Klausmann ran out of fuel and were forced to land here. They were 38 days later by an Aborigine from the Drysdale River Mission. The remains of the aircraft were found in 1979.

LAKE ARGYLE

In 1971, when the Ord River Dam was completed, the waters of Lake Argyle, a key element in the Ord River Project, flooded the site of the 1887 Argyle Downs homestead "Patsy" Durack, and the home of Kimberley, Elizabeth and Mary Durack, the homestead was moved and is now a museum near Argyle Tourist Village.

WA's northernmost town lies at the foot of the impressive Bastion Range. It was gazetted on 2 September 1886 as a port to service the Kimberley's goldfield.

Kununurra (pronounced 'Koo-nun-urra') was founded in the early 1960s to service the nearby Hidden Valley National Park. It features - banded sandstone, Bungle Bungle Range, Lancelotti eucalypts, and black

This largely inaccessible national park remains almost untouched by Europeans. In 1975, a scientific team found some 600 different plants and more than 2000 different animals here.

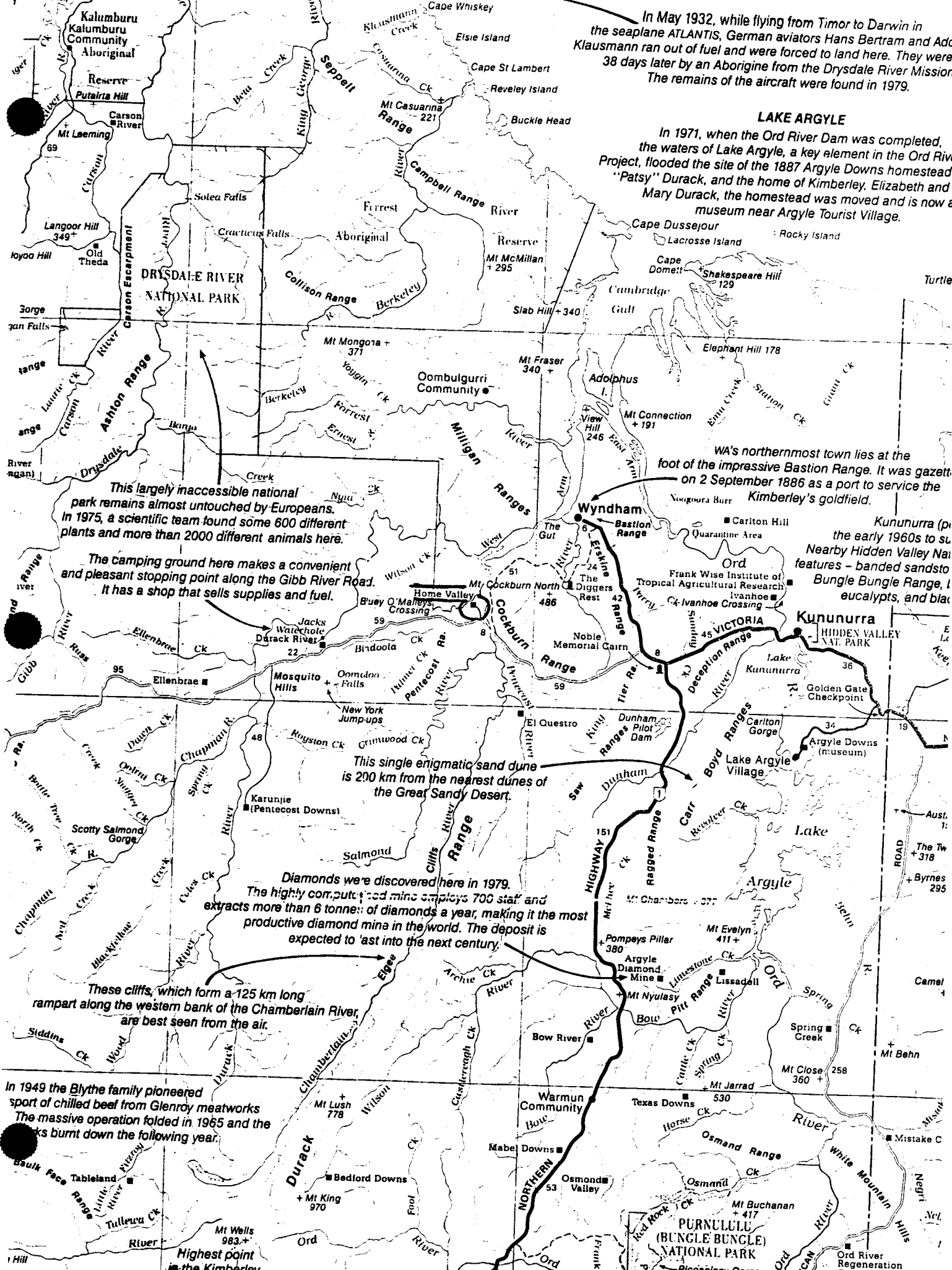
The camping ground here makes a convenient and pleasant stopping point along the Gibb River Road. It has a shop that sells supplies and fuel.

This single enigmatic sand dune is 200 km from the nearest dunes of the Great Sandy Desert.

Diamonds were discovered here in 1979. The highly computerized mine employs 700 staff and extracts more than 6 tonnes of diamonds a year, making it the most productive diamond mine in the world. The deposit is expected to last into the next century.

These cliffs, which form a 125 km long rampart along the western bank of the Chamberlain River, are best seen from the air.

In 1949 the Blythe family pioneered sport of chilled beef from Glenroy meatworks. The massive operation folded in 1965 and the sheds burnt down the following year.



EQUIPMENT

Paul Devereux:

- ☐ Two matched, tripod-mounted Centon 35mm cameras with auto winders and 50mm 1.8 lenses, operated by pneumatic remote leads, so cameras can take simultaneous photographs 100 metres apart, allowing some measure of triangulation to be applied to photographs taken.
- ☐ One tripod-mounted Pentax 35mm camera with 28mm-200mm 2.8 zoom lens fitted with Cokin 'Diffraction Cosmos' diffraction filter, to give spectrum (smoothed) of any sufficiently bright lights.
- ☐ One tripod-mounted Praktica LTL3 35mm camera with 35mm 1.8 lens, for wide-angle skyline coverage.
- ☐ One hand-held Samsung AF 35mm camera with 38-105mm zoom lens, for general work.
- ☐ One pair 16x50 binoculars; one pair 8x30 binoculars.
- ☐ Various small items: a wide range of medium and high-speed transparency and print film, and related photographic materials; batteries; flashlights; 'bat-detector' type ultrasound receiver; 500,000 candlepower spotlight; hand-held tape recorder, etc.

Erling Strand:

- ☐ One Fluxgate magnetometer, model FM-100, Serial 75, made made by EDA Electronics Ltd., Ottawa Canada. Output connected to two chart recorders: one two-channel analog writer type LN2x100/n, Nr.A2781019, and one digital FCR Microjet Recorder Type:PHC 33002-EAOYV from Fuji Electric.
- ☐ One Hewlett Packard 8591E spectrum analyzer with a Farnell antenna, model no. 1ESS30280. This is a broadband antenna, for measuring EMC. With this equipment calibrated field strength measurements from any source transmitting in the frequency range from 30MHz to 1GHz were obtainable.
- ☐ One tripod-mounted Canon AE-1 35 mm camera with a 50mm 1.8 lens.
- ☐ One Canon EOS 500 with a 35-80mm zoom lens.



Producer Lloyd Miller with Hi-8 video camera in the field.



At Home Valley Station.

FIELD LOG

2 - 11 October, 1995

[The following diary of events is a composite taken variously from Strand's detailed written notes which were updated every day - sometimes on site; verbal audio-taped notes kept by Devereux as events happened; plus audio notes on camcorder microphone by Strand, and direct memory (Devereux). Each day/night's entry is to some extent divided between Devereux, 'PD', and Strand, 'ES', and is so indicated. The numbers in brackets in the ES entries relate to his 400-degree compass bearings.]

GENERAL:

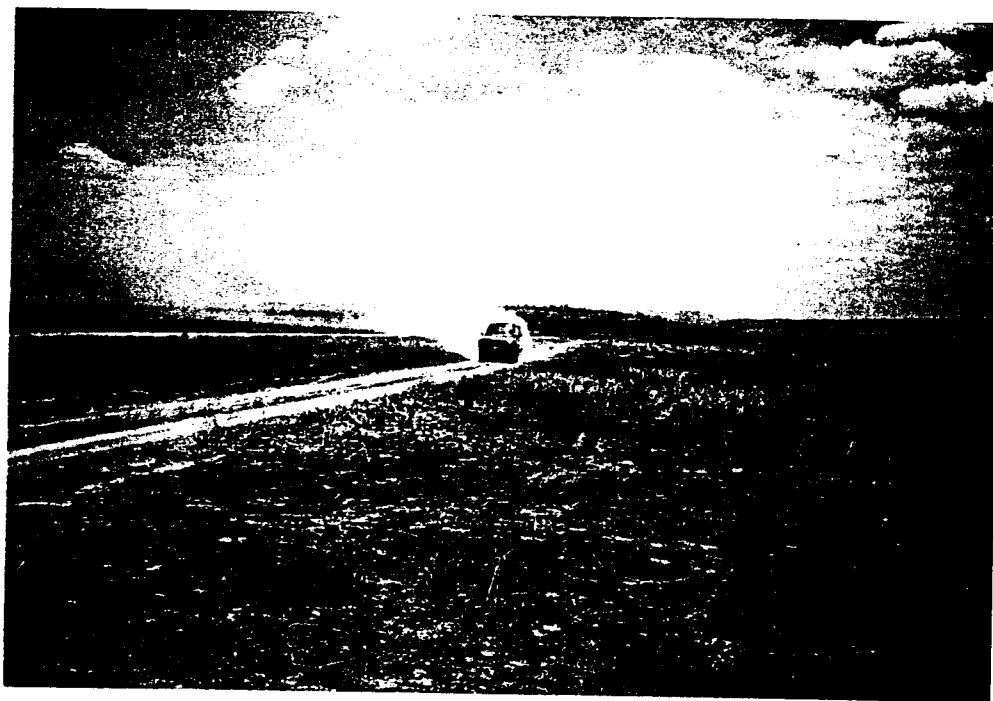
Home Valley Station is at 15° 45' S, 127° 45' E. It is situated on a creek a few miles north of the dirt road known as Gibb River Road that runs east-west across the southern edge of the main Kimberley peninsula. HVS consists of a cluster of mainly air-brick, and a few stone, buildings with corrugated iron roofs, and some structures are entirely of corrugated iron. There is no air conditioning. Sleeping quarters are basic though adequate, but one was likely to find a lizard in one's bed, or a 'piss-beetle' urinating on one's shoes.

Immediately to the north of HVS the Oombulgurri reservation begins, stretching to the north Kimberley coast some 200 km away. The expedition's area of interest was the very southernmost end of the reservation, ranging between 8-35 km north of HVS. This is an area of bush surrounding a coastal salt flats area. To north of this hills rise to the Milligan Ranges, to the south-east is the Cockburn Range, with Mnt. Cockburn North a prominent feature. Lower hills rise also to the south and to the west of the flattish bush-salt flats area. The only habitation to the north of HVS is the Nulla Nulla encampment 35 km away, consisting of two or three shacks, and one house, plus a few beds out in the open. It also has a dusty, rustic runway for the light plane from Wyndham that brings supplies every week. Its population seems to vary between 4-30 persons. About 50 km further north, beyond the Milligan Ranges, is the main Oombulgurri community, said to consist of around 200 persons. Nothing else. There are no habitations of any kind to the west, and no main communities or towns to the south for hundreds of kms. To the east is the small, fairly primitive township of Wyndham (pop. 3000), 45 km away, out of sight across the West Arm of Cambridge Gulf. There are no further communities eastwards until Kununurra, about 90 km distant. Beyond that, nothing till Darwin hundreds of kms away. Nearest cities have to be measured in excess of a thousand kms in any other direction.

The area of research, therefore, was effectively uninhabited - the hills entirely so, and only the above-mentioned places elsewhere. It is one of the remotest places on Earth (the interior of the Kimberley has still not been fully explored). It contains the most ancient Aboriginal rock paintings known, thought to date back 40,000 years or more. Some of these rock shelter paintings depict the famous 'Wondjina' figures. (Another rock art location 'near' Kununurra yielded provisional dates of 70,000+ years old in 1996.)



Heading out into Oombulgurri territory.



Crossing the southern section of the barren salt flats.

(HVS does not allow a vehicle out without gallons of water on board). We erected a rag flag on a tall tree limb. As we did not return at the designated time, a HVS hand was sent out to find us, which he duly did.

Because of this incident, our plans for a long night session were somewhat curtailed, and only a short one was attempted: during our exploration, we had found what we thought was an observational point mentioned by Harrington on his sketch map - an 'island'. It was a ridge just south of Wilson Creek. About 100 feet high, it overlooked a small, shallow valley. So we returned there for the night watch. We had to pull well off the track and carry equipment to the top of the ridge, which was rocky with a few bushes and low trees. We deployed only camera equipment for this first session - at around 23.25 hours.

ES:

(3 October)

00:05 - OBSERVATION. A white light was seen for some seconds at direction 340 (NW)

00:25 - OBSERVATION. A red light was seen for some seconds.

01:20 - OBSERVATION. A red light was seen a couple of times.

04:00 - Started packing camera equipment.

04:20 - All equipment in vehicle; starting back to HVS. Sunrise.

05:35 - Arrive back at HVS.

PD:

The lights were fleeting. They were down in the shallow valley (no habitation, no roads, no people, etc) or on opposite ridge of valley. Because of their sporadic, transient nature, they were difficult to catch on camera (with Murphy's law, they tended not to appear during long exposures). This being our first observation session, and with such a strange and alien environment, we were not sure at the time what it was we might be glimpsing.

Tuesday 3 October

PD:

Activities today were held up due to vain attempts to repair our vehicle. We had to wait for another one to be brought, then this, too, had to have repairs done on it before we could leave. Eventually we were able to set out. We returned to the the previous night's observation place by or shortly before 07.30.

ES:

Just as we go up the hill we get our first observation:

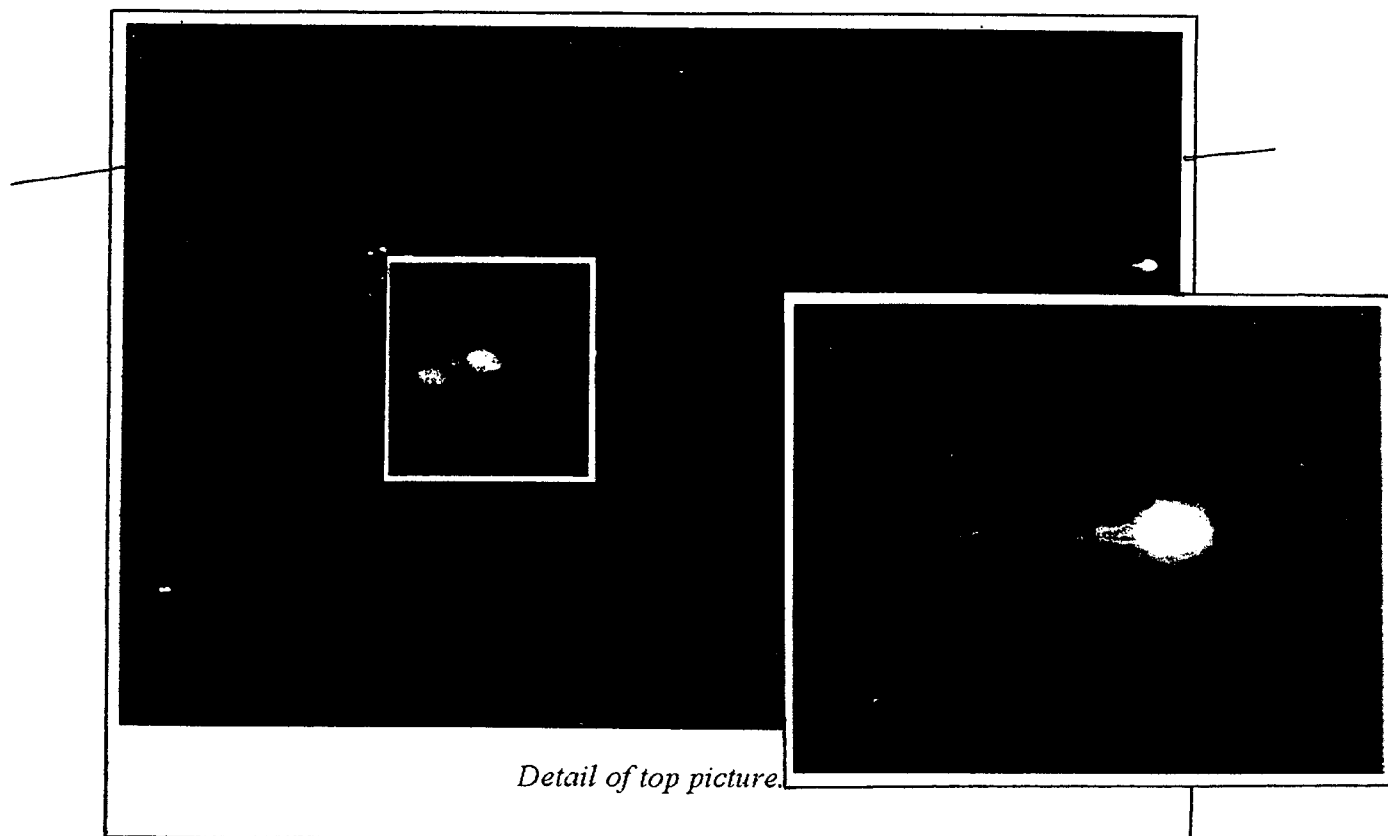
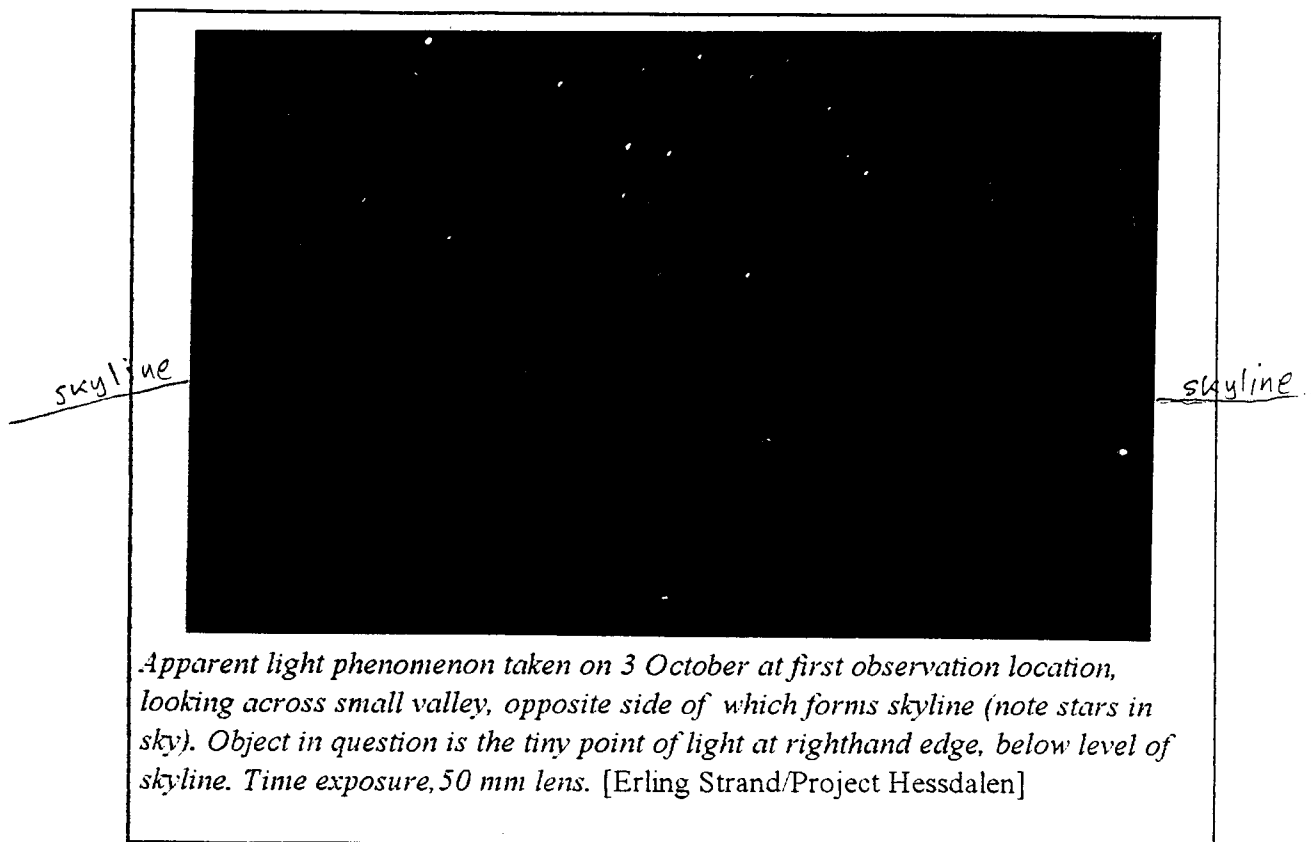
19:40 - OBSERVATION. A white light at north-west (325). It lasted for several minutes.

Lloyd Miller (LM) went up the hill first. He saw a white light when we were walking up. ES also saw it when he was walking up.

19:50 - ES arrives at observation place.

19:52 (approx.) - OBSERVATION. A light at north (360), moving towards east. Is it a car?

20:00 - LM and PD putting their equipment up.



It was at one end of our observation ridge, commanding wide views over the country beyond. It was clearly a constructed site, perhaps a sacred spot? There was no way to tell its age, but it wasn't recent.

Wednesday 4 October

PD:

We were not at all sure that we were at Harrington's exact 'island' on the previous nights, so today we left HVS at 13.30 and scouted the area. Undecided, we determined to phone Harrington the next day for verbal augmentation of his map.

This night, we were determined to deploy at least some of the Ostfold equipment, and our vehicle was heavily loaded. On one occasion it became stuck in sandy ruts and it took us an hour to unload the vehicle, dig it out, and reload.

For this night's session, we selected a tree on the edge of the bush, overlooking a wide vista of the salt flats, which were correctly identified. (Harrington had earlier made it clear that the lights were seen throughout the whole area - salt flats, bush, and hillsides - and so his suggested island location wasn't essential.) This location is considerably further south relative to earlier location, and closer to HVS.

ES:

18:20 - Observation time started.

18:30 - Spectrum analyser readied and recording started.

19:20 (approx.) - OBSERVATION. A light was seen in direction 70, about 4° above the horizon. Duration 4-5 seconds. It faded away. Picture taken at 1/60 sec (but this proved too short resulting in a black, underexposed, picture). Antenna vertical, direction east.

19:50 (approx.) - OBSERVATION. A yellow-white light was seen in direction 45. It was upwards, just above the horizon.

(Thursday 5 October)

00:00 - Spectrum analyser recordings stopped, because generator ran out of petrol.

00:30 - Spectrum analyser and antenna packed back into their boxes.

03:00 - Started back to HVS, arriving at 03:20

Signals on the spectrum analyser: 88.2 MHz, 90.6 MHz, 347 MHz, 350MHz, 362 MHz, 522 MHz, 560 MHz.

PD:

The sighting at 19.50 was first made by PD from top of vehicle, and glimpsed by ES. LM didn't look in time and didn't see it. It was a possibly moving golden-yellow nucleus of light trailing a long, soft 'tail' beneath it - PD observed through 16x binoculars. It lasted for several seconds, and was in the sky. As it was at some distance - perhaps 40 km - and generally in the direction of Wyndham (though not precisely so) it was thought that it may be some curious refraction effect on an aircraft light. However, subsequent enquiries at the Wyndham airfield confirmed that there had been no aircraft flying at that time on that day, and, moreover, it was a rule that no aircraft flew in the area after dark in any case. (Indeed,



Seeking a suitable observing spot out on the salt flat, 5 October.



Waiting wearily for sunrise out on the salt flat.

behind Wyndham down which people drive 4WD occasionally. The flash ES saw was fairly well in the direction of this hill.

Friday 6 October

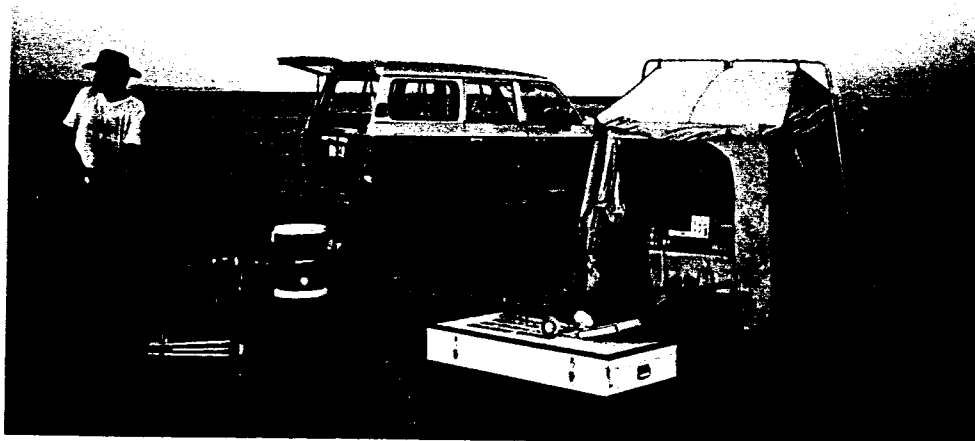
PD:

In the course of the late morning, PD communicated by phone once more with Harrington, and with PD's newfound geographical knowledge of the area was able to elicit important extra details about the 'island'. As a result, its location was fairly well established in our minds as we left HVS for the flats. It turned out that the 'island's' appearance was more perceptible from the salt flats than from the bush. It was confirmed that our previous two nights' locations had visually covered the same area.

At 15.29 we set off northwards along the track intending to visit Nulla Nulla. This meant negotiating rocky river crossings (notably the Durack) and increasingly hilly terrain. The vehicle overheated and delayed us for nearly an hour. During that time, the truck of Aboriginal road workers mentioned above passed by, coming from Nulla Nulla, and general information was exchanged.

We arrived at Nulla Nulla at sunset. There seemed to be four men at the encampment, including head man David Clark. We were well received, and given tea. Then in the gathering twilight, David Clark answered our questions. Yes, lights, usually white in his experience, did appear from time to time - he pointed out one location near the encampment where a brilliant white light had settled. But there had been much greater activity 10 or 20 years ago. He couldn't recall Harrington with certainty, but said he probably would have seen lights out in the bush and on the salt flats fairly frequently back in the eighties. Some of the other Aborigines present told some of their accounts - and all present recalled a light that had spooked cattle near the encampment some time previously. Then David Clark told us of an amazing experience. Clark is a powerful, well-built man around 6' 3" or taller (probably of Iranian-Aborigine descent, as there is an Iranian graveyard near Wyndham - these people had initially come with camels in the previous century). Clark claimed that when a light had appeared at the edge of the flattened area containing the encampment, he had felt himself gripped as if by invisible hands and hurled bodily through the air. He showed us where he had been standing and where he had been thrown to - a distance of about 10-20 yards. One of the others had witnessed this event, confirming Clark's account. All the men openly considered that the lights accompanied or somehow signalled the presence of invisible entities who were short, powerful and hairy creatures (no one seemed to have any problems with the logic lapse here). These beings were those that could be found depicted in some of the ancient rock art of the region, they said. (We did later visit a rock shelter containing ancient paintings, and it is true that some of the figures seemed to depict short, hairy creatures. This may have been where the idea originated, of course. Nevertheless, the men were quite insistent about the truth of their account and the reality of poltergeist-like events in proximity to the lights. This of course supports Harrington's claims - unless he was embroidering tales he had heard from the Aborigines himself.).

We were offered some food, and afterwards Mark Jamson (c/o Nulla Nulla St., Box 195,



Rushing to set up the instrumentation before sundown at what was to be the main observation location, on the southern part of the salt flats, 7 October.



*The magnetometer sensor, fixed into the ground
60 m from camp.*

which was found to be OK.

15:40 - Start of magnetometer usage. Made a map of the signals on the spectrum analyser: 9.68 - 9.81 - 11.97 - 15.18 - 15.35 - 15.96 - 17.63 MHz. 5.90 and 9.81 MHz went on and off.

17:00 - LM filming.

17:33 - Calibrating the spectrum analyser.

19:24 - OBSERVATION. Light in the south, towards the mountain. The light intensity changed.

19:35 - OBSERVATION. Light in the north-east. Two flashes, only second apart. Two frequencies recorded on the spectrum-analyser: 88.2 and 122.2 MHz. These two frequencies moved up and down.

19:58 - OBSERVATION. Light in the north-east.

21:27 - OBSERVATION. One flash in the north-east direction, three times.

Much magnetic activity this evening. Seems to be some correlation with the lights.

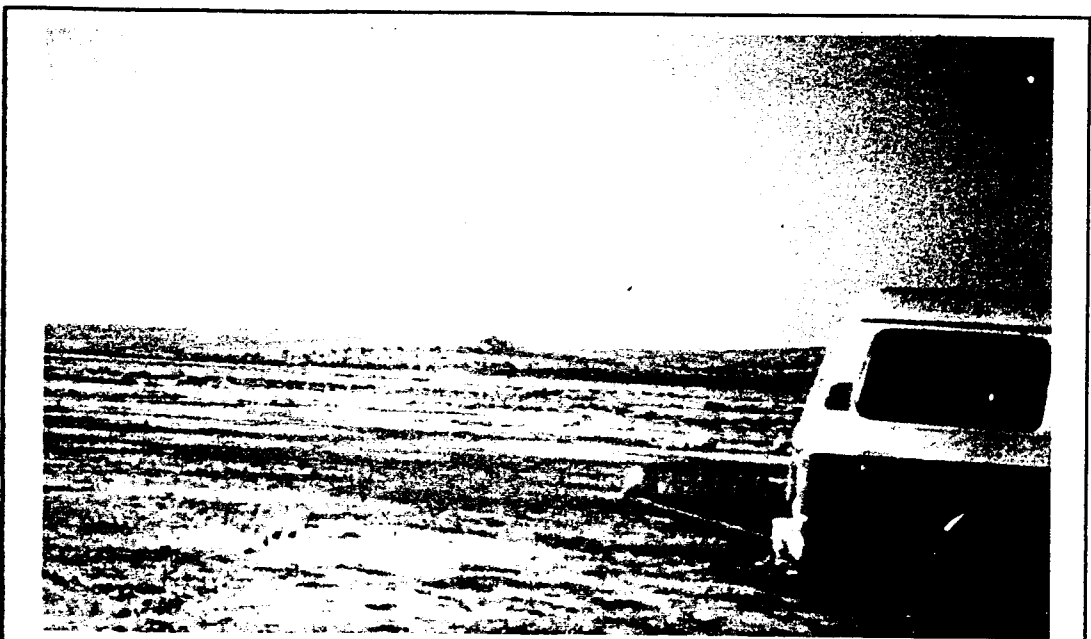
21:45 - The amplitude on the magnetograph went down for some minutes. It went up again, but less than before.

05:00 (approx) - Set off back to HVS.

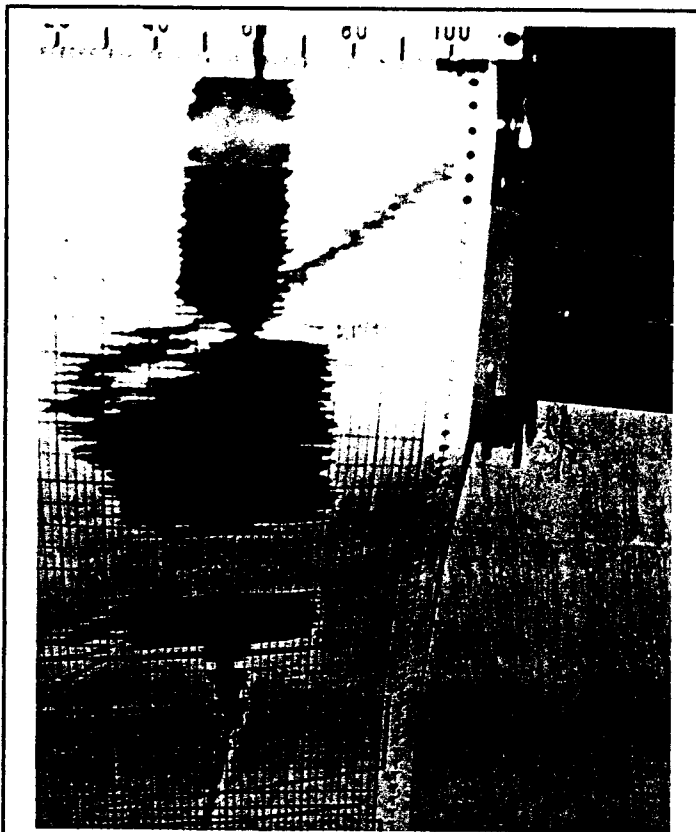
PD:

One of the light flashes appeared as a sudden, silent fan of light apparently erupting from the surface of the salt flat. It appeared to be anomalous. The most dramatic-appearing light we saw on the entire expedition was that observed at 19.24 to the south. The light appeared from behind a low hill standing in front of a higher ridge. Over the period of a few minutes the light moved to the left (eastwards) descending lower; it then moved horizontally apparently just above the level of the salt flat in the foreground, then vanished. It was impossible to tell if the light was *on* the hills or floating *in front* of them. We estimated its distance at about 5-9 km. (Unfortunately, the matched cameras for triangulation were facing the other way, into the salt flats where light phenomena were most expected, and there was not time to swing the array around.) ES obtained 35mm stills, PD obtained 200mm telephoto sequence shots (35mm stills), and LM obtained a fleeting video sequence. As the light was so distant, it was impossible to verify its nature. PD felt its motion could be that of a vehicle, but examination through handheld 16x binoculars failed to resolve the light into headlights. Moreover, the hills were certainly uninhabited, and there were no roads or tracks known in the area where the light moved. Furthermore, those hills had remained dark throughout the nights of monitoring from this observation location. Nevertheless, while the light remains genuinely unexplained, its exact status cannot be determined. This is particularly unfortunate, as the appearance of the light coincided with a sudden and marked change in the readout from the magnetometer - pulsations up to 800 times the norm were registered, and anomalous readings persisted for several hours afterwards (see Technical Report and fold-out Appendix D).

The problems of distance also render impossible the determining of the exact nature of the other lights seen during this session, other than to remark, again, that no such lights were to be seen from the same observation location the previous night.



The light to south at 19.24, 8 October, emerging from hill. Despite appearances, this is a night shot (see star above vehicle). [Erling Strand/Project Hessdalen]



Dramatic changes in magnetometer recording coincident with appearance of 19.24 light.

(It proved impossible to go there due to time constraints.)

We set off from HVS about 11.20. At Wyndham, after some difficulties, we interviewed several Aborigines. The story was much as we had heard it from everyone so far - the lights were more active 10-20 years ago, but still appeared from time to time. We spoke with three men who had had an experience several years earlier, while out fishing at night near the main Oombulgurri community in the depths of the Kimberley. A light had approached them and, frightened, they leaped in their 4WD and drove away as fast as they could, but the light followed them back almost to the edge of the community. It didn't enter, and this was to be expected, we were told - the lights belong to the bush, to the wilderness. But sometimes they would come up close to human habitations. The Aborigines didn't like them. We asked if there were any tribal traditions concerning the lights. We were told no, there wasn't. One 60-year-old man remembered as a child his mother threatening him with the lights if he misbehaved - much as we might be threatened with the bogey man by our parents.

We had also hoped to make enquiries at the hospital, to see if they had records concerning the reported case of spontaneous human combustion, but there simply wasn't time. We moved on to the airfield, and spoke with personnel there.

ES:

17:25 - At the airport in Wyndham: no plane after 18:30.

19:20 - Arrived back at HVS.

22:10 - PD and ES set off for salt flats observation location (LM resting).

22:35 - Arrive. No instrumentation, only camera-equipment used.

00:30 - Set off back to HVS.

PD: No unusual lights of any kind observed.

Wednesday 11. Oct.

PD:

At 11:10 we packed up the salt flats observation position, as we had to fly to Darwin from Kununurra the next day. That evening, Scott Sinnamon took us to the banks of the Pentecost River for a few hours. We saw two fishermen with 4WD vehicles, confirming our instinct to ignore any lights we might have seen at a distance in the direction of the Pentecost River. No unusual lights seen.

TECHNICAL REPORT

(Erling Strand)

Observations for light phenomena ('earth lights'/'min min lights') were conducted at five different places during a nine day (and night) period, from Monday 2 October until Tuesday 10 October 1995. During six of those nights unexplained lights were seen. We used photo and video-equipment, a spectrum analyser (30 MHz - 1 GHz) and a fluxgate magnetometer. The spectrum analyser was used for four nights and the magnetometer was used three nights. The lights were seen mostly a long distance away from the observers, about 5 to 10 km. They were seen close to the horizon, just above or just below. We cannot state that all lights seen were 'earth lights'/'min min lights'. Some observations could be explained as headlights of a car. Even if the area was in outback Australia, far from people and buildings, there could have been someone driving in the mountainside.

Magnetometer

We used a Fluxgate magnetometer, model FM-100, Serial 75. It is made by EDA Electronics Ltd. in Ottawa Canada. This magnetometer output was connected to two writers: one two-channel analog writer type LN2x100/n, Nr.A2781019 and one digital FCR Microjet Recorder Type:PHC 33002-EAOYV from Fuji Electric. The sensorhead was placed 60 m east of the tent. This magnetometer records dynamic magnetic field up to a frequency of 0.5 Hz undamped. Whenever a Pc1 magnetic pulsation is recorded, with a frequency of 2 Hz, the recorded amplitude must be multiplied with 4 to get the correct result. This has been done in the following discussion.

The magnetometer had three axes: X-axis was pointing towards south, Y-axis was pointing toward west and Z-axis was pointing downwards. Only the Y-axis was running properly. That was because this instrument was internally adjusted for being used in places with other magnetic baselines. All comments on the magnetic activity are based on readings on the Y-axis.

The magnetometer was used during three days:

Saturday 7 from 18:30 to 20:45,
Sunday 8 from 15:40 to 04:50 (Monday morning)
Monday 9 from 18:10 to 23:20

(On Monday night we turned the instrumentation off early (23:20) because of heavy clouds which showed up quite suddenly. It looked like heavy rainfall was threatening, and lightning was seen far away over the mountains.)

☐ On Saturday the 7 October, magnetic activity was 'quiet' most of the time. During that

Some frequencies went on and off: 5.90 , 9.02 , 9.81 , 15.18.

The spectrum analyser was used during four days:

Wednesday 4 from 18:30 to 24:00

Saturday 7 from 18:30 to 20:45,

Sunday 8 from 15:40 to 04:50 (Monday morning)

Monday 9 from 18:10 to 23:20

The spectrum analyser screen was recorded on video-tape all the time the spectrum analyser was running.

Conclusions

Some of the observations *could* be explained as vehicles in the mountainside, even if it is unlikely to observe cars at such locations. Some other sightings, due to movement and behaviour, are most likely 'earth lights'/'min min lights'.

The strong readings on the magnetometer are difficult to explain. They could indicate that the ground at that location is a very good conductor - maybe metals in the ground? It is also strange that the readings came at the same period when we got many light observations. If the instrumentation setup was such that a local oscillation could occur, it should have been there all the time. The magnetometer output was connected to one analog writer and one digital writer, in parallel.

The conclusion on the spectrum analyser is that we did not record anything that could not be manmade, in the frequency range from 30MHz to 1GHz.

Preliminary report date: 26 January 1997

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Geoff Harrington's First Letter, October 1992

To,

MR. Devereux

Dear Sir,

I AM writing to you Because I
Have some information That may
Interest you.

IT'S my Personal Experiences
within what you Determine as Earth
Light energy Field areas.

I Lived For the Best Part
of Ten-Years across The Top Part
of Australia, and in Many Desert
Regions. Sleeping and Living in the
Bush almost The whole Ten year
Period.

MY THREE years in the Eastern
Kimberly Region of West-Australia
Provided Me with experiences I
NEVER could have Imagined

Areas such as The "Pentecost River
- (Malyarka-Marsh) and Maxwell-
Plains area (ORD-RIVER) are Saturated
in Light Phenomena with EXTREMELY
strong Poltergeist EFFECTS.

Along the Hills of The Pentecost
River, Especially in the Dry Season -
(winter) at night, Bright Red Lights
Appear. I have counted up To Three
at a time.

I watched and waited Till The
sun had Risen once, To SEE
what They are. But as the sun
Rose, the Lights Faded in time
with The Sun-Light, Till They Disappeared.

1

into The Shape of a cork-Screw,
in Front of our Eyes.

A nother Thing I should menti-
is, when hunting with Dogs, the
Dogs Sometimes all-of-a-Sudden
would start To cringe on there Be-
and wimper, and Bark in Terror of
Something invisable To my eyes.

Anyway, all of These strange
Effects always happened in the
vicinity of The Earth Light areas.

MY Name is GeoFFrey John HARRING
I am 35 years of age Married with
one Daughter.

I give you my word
That what I have written
is absolutely TRUE and if you
want any Detailed information
you can write To me.

My address is -

6 Crown Road

Umina

N.S.W.

Australia

2257

Yours, Sincerely

GeoFFrey J. Harring

P.S. This was Between
1984 and 1987

APPENDIX B

Letter From David Seargent, October 1993

Dear Paul,

Enclosed please find copy of the tape that I promised you on the telephone. I think that it should be reasonably clear, despite copying and some competition from Jeff's young daughter! (Incidentally, there is a relatively long pause in the tape immediately following the discussion about high temperatures in the region. Don't turn it off at that point as the best is still to come!)

To date there has been no further word from Bill Chalker's contact in Western Australia but I'm hoping that he will be able to uncover something — positive or negative — before too much longer. With luck, I may even have been in contact with some fresh news before this letter reaches you!

I mentioned, during our telephone conversation, an incident somewhere near Broome involving a luminous "man" standing by the roadside bouncing a ball of light. This incident was reported in the Sydney *Daily Mirror* dated 5 November 1975 (not the most reliable source for accurate information unfortunately, although the incident is also apparently mentioned in a publication about the life of the main witness). The incident itself actually took place in 1971.

I quote from Keith Basterfield's book *"UFOs: The Image Hypothesis — Close encounters of an Australian Kind"*.

The wife and daughter of a well known singer observed a light on the side of a road. The light came from a 'man' bathed in a luminous glow. One of his hands was outstretched and from it to the ground, a yo-yo ball of white light, bounced up and down. Then the witnesses saw they were surrounded by thousands of small lights. They drove over these, which vanished after each impact.

I include this as just another very strange report from that general part of the world. In comparison, Jeff's "running woman" does not seem quite as bizarre as she otherwise might!

As I said on the telephone, Jeff quite impresses me as being a friendly, rather extrovert and hospitable person of higher than average IQ who (in spite of an apparent lack of other than basic formal education) has an inquiring mind and is not afraid of seeking out information on what he sees as an interesting phenomenon. I am also impressed by his scepticism in so far as he is not inclined to give a supernatural or extraterrestrial explanation for what he understands to be a natural phenomenon. It is actually quite refreshing to speak with a witness of a seemingly strange phenomenon without being told about a whole string of ghost or psychic events allegedly happening to that person at other times and places. Not that I am dismissing such cases, but they do make us wonder whether the witness in these instances really *wants* to have experienced something out of the ordinary. Except for the apparent phenomena associated with the lights (or the area in which the lights occurred), there was none of this with Jeff. I doubt if he was fabricating or hallucinating but if I am really to play devil's advocate, I suspect that he *may* be given to exaggeration about specific details. I might be quite wrong, but "thousands and thousands" of bubbles may end up being "dozens" for instance. Also, because he is now acquainted with the works of Persinger and yourself, he is no longer a true "innocent" and may be subconsciously recounting — or even remembering — the events through earthlight-tinted spectacles so to speak. This may give some distortion to the accounts but, on the other hand, the very fact that he jumped onto the earthlight theory so readily suggests that what he saw must have been very consistent with it.

Still trying to be devil's advocate on the matter, I wonder if one alternative explanation might be bioluminescence, especially for the bubbles in view of the fibrous substance allegedly left on the ground ... if, indeed, that was anything other than pure co-incidence. A second alternative could be mirage phenomena. I wonder if Steve's case of a light following his car and keeping pace with it might have been a mirage of his own car lights and whether Jeff's red lights may be explicable in terms of mirages of stars rising over the salt flats? If so, the reported "psychic" effects were either (a) fabrication or mistake, (b) somehow caused by the belief that one is witnessing a strange phenomenon, or (c) caused by some environmental influence not associated with the lights. In any case, armchair speculating of this nature cannot be a substitute for direct on-the-spot investigation, but perhaps it would be beneficial for a biologist and a meteorologist or atmospheric physicist to be included in an expedition to assess the validity of these possible alternatives to the earthlight hypothesis just in case they do turn out to be correct. Would that be possible?

In any case I wish you well in your plans for further research and hope to be in contact with you again soon with further news from Bill Chalker's Western Australian contact.

Warmest regards,

APPENDIX C
Recent Australian Fireballs, Part 1
by Harry Mason
Copyright: Harry Mason, 1997

From: Harry Mason[SMTP:orbitx@ois.com.au]
Sent: Sunday, February 23, 1997 12:58 PM
To: 'skywatch@phoenix.net'

RECENT AUSTRALIAN FIREBALLS

PART I

By Harry Mason Copyright (c) February 1997 "All Rights Reserved"

My research into this subject of Australian fireballs began about two years ago in early 1995. A geologist colleague and friend, John Watts of Mackay & Schnellman and Associates, asked for my opinion of earthquake risk in an isolated area of the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. John knew of my long experience in the region, conducting geological and geophysical field exploration surveys there for gold mineralisation - hence the approach to myself for scientific advice.

THE BANJAWARN EVENT

Whilst visiting a small underground gold mine John Watts had noticed a "Kalgoorlie Miner" newspaper article dated 1-06-93 attached to the barracks kitchen fridge door. This reported that on 28-05-93 at 23.03 hrs. a meteor fireball was seen by several observers flying from south to north between Leonora and Laverton. This was immediately followed by a significant 3.9 richter scale earthquake - picked up by 23 seismic receivers around W.A. and the N.T. Ed Paul - a geophysicist at the A.G.S.O. Perth - Mundaring Seismic Observatory had received several telephone calls from the public, has had the Laverton Police. Ed had reasoned that there was a possible connection between the meteor fireball and the quake due to an impact with the ground.

The small gold mine (the Alycia Mine) had experienced this quake event as underground 3 inch steel pipes sheared clean in half and collapsed underground drives and shafts. My friend John has done a considerable amount of earthquake risk assessment during his consulting career and thought that this damage pattern was more like instantaneous blast damage - as is normally caused by nuclear explosions - rather than standard earthquake damage. The key to this was the underground damage and its style when compared to the more normal quake mine damage - usually limited to surface building collapse caused by quake induced seismic ground waves.

Many observers reported that the fireball passed over making a pulsed roaring noise, similar to a very loud road train diesel engine, and that after the seismic wave hit they heard a huge long drawn out explosion - similar to a very major, but long drawn out, mine blast - but somehow peculiarly different.

"pings" and "wheels" of low volume intensity and are not fully understood at this time, but are believed to be due to hertzian E/M waves produced in the bolide plasma trail and propagated at the speed of light to the observer - in advance of the bolide - these are thought to harmonically couple with the inner ear, or to cause nearby objects to vibrate sympathetically thus producing the observed low volume sounds).

No sonic booms were reported, and no observer believed that any explosion was heard until the "object" got to ground level - or very nearly so (behind low hills or tree line cover) - and exploded/or impacted.

It flew apparently parallel to the Earth's curvature in a long "nap of the Earth" arcing trajectory at low altitude (some 1-2000 metres ?) from low down on the southern horizon, not with a "normal" meteor inbound high angle high altitude trajectory. The fireball lit up some observers and their vicinity as it passed overhead. Its flight trajectory was observed over a distance of least 250 km. (although it probably had a much longer flight path from well out over the Antarctic Ocean). It then appeared to arc down towards the ground and disappeared out of sight behind trees or low hills.

This was followed by a near blinding massive high energy burst of blue-white light that rippled for about 3-5 seconds. This lit up the night (windless, cloudless, and moonless) sky as if daylight. Observers could see for + 100 km. in every direction at ground level - "AS CLEAR AS DAY". The energy intensity involved in this light flash was similar to the light flash generated by a significant nuclear blast, and in many respects the incident strongly resembled a night time nuclear test.

A huge red coloured flare then shot vertically skywards for some considerable distance (several kilometers ?), and this was immediately followed by a massive seismic ground wave that hit the observers nearest to "ground zero" such that rocks and beer cans vibrated off of tables and the ground shook violently so that persons tending a camp fire fell over.

A very loud major explosive blast then followed that was heard over a 250 km x 150 km corridor, minor quake damage was reported as far as 150 km southeast of the "ground zero" - the other directions (excepting Leonora to the southwest) being largely uninhabited. One engineer situated that night in Laverton, with Gulf war experience of missiles and aircraft breaking the sound barrier, described it as "definitely a major explosive concussion wave blast (not a sonic boom) - similar to, but MUCH bigger than, a normal open pit mine blast".

A large deep red-orange coloured hemisphere of opaque light with a silver outer shell lining then rose from ground level to hover around over the

Analysis of the best A.G.S.O. seismic records by U.S.G.S. energy conversion equations suggest that the energy involved in the first main event quake was probably of the order of 1 - 2 Kilotonnes of TNT equivalent. The blast itself was probably bigger as not all such explosive energy is transmitted efficiently into the ground and along the Earth wave path to the seismograph observatories.

The main fireball eyewitness "explosion ground zero" was located near to the northern edge of Banjawarn station, whereas the calculated A.G.S.O. quake epi-centre fix was close to the southern perimeter of Banjawarn station, the difference reflecting the difficulties involved in calculating accurate quake epi-centres from remote seismograph locations.

In spite of the finally excellent eye-witness "ground zero impact" cross fixes, a considerable time in the air in a Cessna 172 failed to find any crater or ground anomaly of any kind there or anywhere else in a 300km diameter search area. Ground and air examination of the nearby Celia fault-lineament could find no evidence of any movement on this structure.

Banjawarn is arguably the most isolated station area in the Eastern Goldfields region of W.A.

This sheep station, had achieved notoriety since it was purchased the same year (1993) by the Japanese AUM "Supreme Truth" sect - of 1995 Tokyo Subway gas attack fame. Research soon showed that a Japanese AUM "Supreme Truth" Sect representative (Deputy Leader Hayakawa) had been inspecting "for sale" sheep stations around and including Banjawarn in early April 1993.

Hayakawa had initiated purchase procedure for Banjawarn in late April 1993 desiring to "conduct experiments there for the benefit of mankind". The station actually changed hands when papers were signed and a bankers cheque was provided on the 1st of June - only three days after the fireball event. However the agreement re sale to the AUM was completed on the 23rd. of April 93 - some 35 days prior to the fireball event.

As the 28-05-93 event did not appear to fit any normal meteor impact scenario we began to joke that the AUM sect had probably sent a cruise missile with a pulse jet engine and detonated a nuclear weapon on the uninhabited desert fringe immediately north of Banjawarn station.....

Meteors usually travel at very hyper-velocities >25,000 m.p.h. and do not normally fly low speed "nap of the earth" low level (1-2000 meters altitude) trajectories, plus they usually have long luminous tails, and drop off fragments, and are not documented as triggering earthquakes.

apparent velocity less than that of sound, no associated sonic booms, considerable sudden change in course, speed up, stop dead, reverse course, fly vertically upwards into space, create intense vibration of ground and housing as they pass over, or explode in massive blue-white arcing light displays with major explosive sound events- or silent intense light flashes, create power generation over-voltage outages and other electrical effects.

The Banjarn case demonstrates a cause-effect relationship with a 3.9 richter earthquake and other fireballs have possibly been related on at least two occasions to 3.0-4.0 richter scale earthquakes in eastern Australia.

If meteors are the source of these observations then lately we appear to be continually encountering a very odd species of meteor that exhibits a previously undocumented very exotic behavior and a very high statistical rate of arrival in Australia - apparently (until recently -1996) largely ignoring the rest of the world.

THE PERTH EVENT

Probably the most spectacular of these fireball events was that of approximately 2.00am on the 1st. of May 1995 above Perth W.A.

At that time a large spherical orange-red fireball with a small conical blue-white tail was observed flying from the Indian Ocean over Bunbury in south western WA in a north north easterly direction at a relatively high altitude, apparently flying a trajectory that was parallel to the earth's curvature. The altitude of this fireball is open to question as many observers thought that it was not too high in the sky but newspaper reports later placed it at several kilometers altitude.

The fireball soon arrived above the eastern side of the City of Perth (population = + 1 million), and was seen and heard by many eye-witnesses over it's 150 km. land flight trajectory. Observers reported that the "object" emitted a loud roaring pulsed noise - similar to a diesel freight train - before it arrived - and that it flew at a steady speed similar to a high speed jet aircraft. There was no report of a sonic boom.

Whilst opposite the eastern side of Perth near Midland the fireball reportedly stopped dead in the sky and the tail inverted through the fireball to point towards the previous direction of travel.

There was then an enormous burst of blue-white arcing light energy that lit up the city and it's suburbs for many kilometers - briefly as clear as daylight - similar in many ways to that of a nuclear blast. A loud vibrating massive explosion cum seismic wave reverberated around Perth and the city

Believing they had experienced an earthquake the family listened to the early morning ABC radio, but the only story was of the explosive meteor fireball event above Perth. A check of the Mundaring seismic records has shown that no earthquakes of any magnitude at all occurred at Sunday Island or anywhere else in their region that night.

One possible interpretation of these events is that a meteor fireball exploded on contact with the Earth's denser atmosphere high above the east of Perth and that small fragments including a very large fragment flew north north east over Toodyay to eventually be heard flying low over Sunday Island in the Kimberley region.

This meteor interpretation ignores the slow speed of the fireball i.e. similar to a jet plane and, due to it's roaring sound being heard before it arrived, apparently less than the speed of sound at some 750 mph (whilst most meteors are generally hypervelocity objects flying at many thousands of miles an hour - often > 25,000 mph.).

The meteor hypothesis also ignores the strange aerodynamics of an "object" that reportedly stopped dead in the sky whilst it's very small luminous tail inverted through the spherical fireball, and ignores the lack of recovered fragments from so great an explosive event. It also ignores the accumulated evidence from many other similar fireball events that have occurred throughout Australia in recent years.

The observations of it's flight, or effects associated with the event, cover some 2,000 kilometers in strike across W.A. and thus allow a reasonably reliable attempt at reconstruction on a globe of the planetary perspective. The trajectory starts somewhere to the south southwest of Perth - possibly in the Indian Ocean or in Antarctica, and projects north northeast towards the north eastern coast of Japan and across the center of the Siberian Kamchatka peninsular. If continued the trajectory would cross over northern Alaska over Arctic Canada to emerge into the Atlantic somewhere near Nova Scotia.

It is interesting that the projected trajectory skims Antarctica along it's coast near Enderby Land. At this location is a complex of three research bases. The Japanese bases of Showa (approx. 40 degrees East) and Mizuho (approx. 45 degrees East and inland), and the former USSR base of Molodezhnaya (approx. 45 degrees East on the coast). Further northwest the former USSR base of Novolazarevskaya (approx. 15 degrees East on the coast) also lies approximately upon the projected trajectory.

The former USSR also has bases ringing the coast of Antarctica at the following approximate locations 15 deg E, 45 deg E, and 92 deg E (Queen Mary

seismic/noise wave as experienced in many other recent Australian fireball events. It was described as a sort of "implosion ball of flames" with all the fire or flames originating in local space outside the fiery spherelike form, the flames being sucked into the centre where they disappeared - "like a moving plasma ball in a local space-time warp around a central black hole" - "Never ever seen anything like it before - therefore difficult to describe accurately". Really aware people these outback mining families !!!

The fireball took about 5-7 minutes to cover the distance from a line of hills west of Tom Price to a line of hills to their east. At this point it flashed a bright blue-white colour that lit up the area and it then took off at very high speed and disappeared almost instantly moving very fast to the east. Other observers simply believed that it just disappeared with the intense blue-white light flash/explosion - no explosive noise heard - just a very bright light energy emission flash.

The observers turned around to look back to the west.

Immediately a second fireball appeared in the west following the path of the first. This flew slightly lower but at the same slow light aircraft speed (i.e. about 100 mph) and similarly at constant altitude. Again it flew directly over the barbecue observers and was identical in all respects to the first. It disappeared similarly in a massive blue-white flash of light energy moving at very high velocity to the east.

This was followed by a third fireball following the exact same low level (nearly in the tree tops), exact same size, exact same slow flight speed, exact same course, same flash of light followed by it's disappearance at high speed to the east.

The time between each separate fireball "pulse" appearing was almost identical and after one disappeared to the east as you swung around to look west another arrived - like clockwork.

These entire events -or parts thereof - were finally seen by many of the inhabitants of Tom Price i.e. well over two thousand people. Many attempted to take photos but all film rolls returned from Perth showed good family snaps but only white blanks of the fireballs. The films were developed by friends and were not tampered with, suggesting that X-ray or similar e/m radiation from the fireball fogged the film ?

One video camera tape was taken but later accidental over-recording led to only two minutes of this incident remaining - taped as a pulsing light or fireball, as seen from well south of the fireball track - this has since been appropriated by a NSW ufo researcher and has never since seen the light

Exactly similar activities re moving bright white lights are also reported regularly from around the Pine Gap US "Communications" base near Alice Springs, and orange fireballs moving well due east of Pine Gap have been reported from Queensland on numerous occasions.

In this Tom Price instance we appear to have a possible direct link to US bases. Thus it is feasible that high powered E/M weapon systems are being tested by the USA on Australian soil - or possibly that foreign E/M systems, or off planet alien ufo interest in the Exmouth USA base is being demonstrated by these sightings.

For such regular passage of three such slow speed fireballs, ultimately apparently increasing rapidly to very high speed fireballs, occurring exactly at equal timed intervals, along the same very low altitude trajectory and course cannot involve any normal meteor or bolide train event. These events do not appear to represent any known natural phenomenon, and definitely fit the alien "UFO" or E/M weapons test scenario.

*HARRY MASON February 1997, Perth, Western Australia
B.Sc., M.Sc., M.A.I.M.M., M.I.M.M., F.G.S. (Geologist-Geophysicist)*

APPENDIX D

Magnetogram of 8-9 October, 1995 [FOLD-OUT]

Chart No. 20003/L-542

41.53 22.131

Chart No. 20003/L-542

41.53 22.131

Chart No. 20003/2-532

201001151

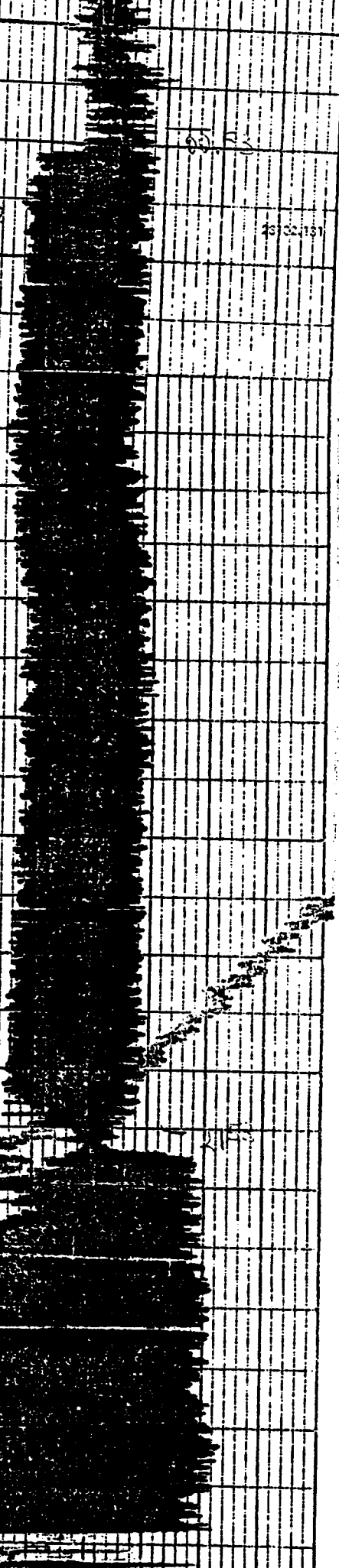


Chart No. 20003/L-562

20 02 131

20 43

20 00
20 00 95